

papers now authorized to be designated by law; *provided*, said paper has been published at least once a week for a period of three years prior to the passage of this act, and that the fees for publication shall not exceed the fees now allowed by law.

**30. SEC. 2.** That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately. Repealer.

**An act in relation to city printing and official advertisements in cities of the second class in this state.**

Approved April 8, 1892. P. L. 1892, p. 414.

**31. SEC. 1.** That it shall be lawful for the common council, board of aldermen or other governing body, with the consent of the mayor, of any city of the second class in this state, to designate by resolution the official newspaper or newspapers published in any such city, in which shall be solely published all official notices, ordinances, advertisements, minutes and official proceedings relating to the municipal affairs of such city, and to fix a compensation to be paid by the city for the service rendered by such official newspaper or newspapers. (a) Governing boards of cities of the second class may designate official newspapers by resolution, with consent of the mayor.

**32. SEC. 2.** That all acts and parts of acts, general, special, local and private, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately. Repealer.

**An act concerning the designation of official newspapers in cities of the first class in this state.**

Approved March 8, 1893. P. L. 1893, p. 120.

**33. SEC. 1.** That it shall be lawful for the proper municipal authorities of any city of the first class in this state to designate as an official newspaper, in addition to the official newspapers authorized to be designated by the charter of such city, one daily newspaper which shall have been published in such city for a less period than one year. Municipal authorities of cities of the first class may designate an additional official newspaper.

**34. SEC. 2.** That should there be no appropriation or fund applicable for the payment of any advertising or publishing done by any such city in such paper so designated as an official newspaper hereunder, that then and in such case the board or other authority having the charge and control of the finances in any such city shall make provision therefor in such manner as they may deem proper, and if money is borrowed for such purpose the amount so borrowed shall be placed in the next tax levy of such city. Board of finance shall provide for payment of advertising or publishing done.

**35. SEC. 3.** That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Repealer.

(a) This act supplants all previous legislation on the same subject-matter. The consent of the mayor is necessary to the

validity of a resolution of the common council. *Wilson v. Trenton*, 27 Vr. 469.

## Oaths and Affidavits.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oath of allegiance, form of.</li> <li>2. Who to take it.</li> <li>3. Official oath of governor.</li> <li>4. Of judges of errors and appeals, chancellor, and judges of other courts.</li> <li>5. Clerks and register.</li> <li>6. Counselors, attorneys, &amp;c.</li> <li>7. General form of oath.</li> <li>8. Who to administer to governor.</li> <li>9. Legislators.</li> <li>10. Chancellor, judges, &amp;c.</li> <li>11. Judges of pleas and others.</li> <li>12. Names enrolled and filed.</li> <li>13. By whom administered, if clerk absent.</li> <li>14. Oath of clerk of pleas.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Penalty on clerk for neglect.</li> <li>16. Duty of courts.</li> <li>17. Who to administer oath of allegiance.</li> <li>18. Who to administer, when official oath not required.</li> <li>19. Penalty on jurors for refusal.</li> <li>20. What officers to qualify in two months.</li> <li>21. When justices of the peace must be sworn.</li> <li>22. Swearing with uplifted hand.</li> <li>23. Such oath good.</li> <li>24. What oaths may thus be taken.</li> <li>25. And if false, declared willful and corrupt perjury.</li> <li>26. Affirmations and declarations.</li> <li>27. Who may administer.</li> <li>28. Allowed, in what cases.</li> <li>29. If false, declared perjury.</li> </ol> |
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| <p>30. Oath of governor, who to administer and when.</p> <p>31. Repealer.</p> <p>32. Judges of common pleas authorized to administer oaths in case of absence or disability of clerks.</p> <p>33. Amended by section 39.</p> <p>34. Official seal of notary public not required.</p> <p>35. False oaths, &amp;c., perjury.</p> <p>36. Examination before legislative bodies—who to administer oaths.</p> | <p>37. How affidavits taken out of the state.</p> <p>38. Commissioners of deeds authorized to administer oaths.</p> <p>39. Who authorized to take oaths, affirmations and affidavits.</p> <p>40. Oaths to proceedings before orphans' courts or surrogates may be taken before master in chancery.</p> <p>41. Commissioners of deeds may take affidavits and affirmations.</p> <p>42. Certain official oaths validated.</p> <p>43. Township clerks may take affidavits in certain cases.</p> |
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Rev. 429, 440.

P. L. 1945, p. 220.

R. S. 866.

**An act prescribing certain oaths.**

Revision—Approved April 17, 1846.

**1.** That every person who is or shall be required by law to give assurance of fidelity and attachment to the government of this state, shall take the following oath :

Oath of allegiance.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do sincerely profess and swear, that I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this state, under the authority of the people. So help me God.

Who to take it.

**2.** That the governor for the time being of this state, and every person who shall be appointed or elected to any office, legislative, executive or judicial, under the authority of this state, or to any office in the militia thereof, and every counselor, solicitor and attorney-at-law, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his trust, office or duty, take and subscribe the foregoing oath of allegiance.

Official oaths of—

**3.** That every person who shall be elected governor of this state, or who shall at any time administer the government thereof, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his said office, take and subscribe the following oath, to wit :

Governor.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, elected governor of the state of New Jersey, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will diligently, faithfully and to the best of my knowledge, execute the said office in conformity with the powers delegated to me; and that I will to the utmost of my skill and ability, promote the peace and prosperity, and maintain the lawful rights of the said state. So help me God.

Judges, &amp;c.

**4.** That the members of the court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes, the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, and the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, and orphans' court, shall, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath, to wit :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent on me as \_\_\_\_\_ according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the state of New Jersey. So help me God. (a)

Clerks, &amp;c.

**5.** That every person who shall be chosen or appointed to the office of register or clerk of any judicial court of this state, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take and subscribe the following oath, to wit :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being appointed register (or clerk, as the case may be) of the \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all the orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the said court; that I will justly and honestly keep the records, parchments, papers, writings and books to me committed, and to be committed, by virtue of my said office; and that I will faithfully and impartially perform all the duties of the said office, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God.

Counselors, &amp;c.

**6.** That every counselor, solicitor or attorney-at-law, shall, before he be permitted to practice in any court of this state, take and subscribe in open court, the following oath, to wit :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will faithfully and honestly demean myself in the practice of an attorney (or of a counselor or solicitor, as the case may be), and will execute my office according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God.

(a) See *State v. Parkhurst*, 4 Hal. 427, 445.

7. That where the form of an official oath is not or shall not be specially prescribed, then one shall be taken in the following words, to wit :

I, ———, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God.

General form.

8. That any member of the senate shall be and hereby is authorized to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the person who shall be elected governor of this state ; which oaths shall be administered in senate, if the legislature be in session. *Infra*, Sec. 30.

Who to administer to governor.

9. That any member of the senate or of the general assembly shall be and hereby is empowered to administer the oath of allegiance to his fellow-members of the same house.

Legislators.

10. That the supreme court and each judge thereof, shall be and hereby is authorized to administer the oath of office and of allegiance to any person who shall be appointed to the office of chancellor, or secretary, or attorney-general of the state, or judge or clerk of the said supreme court.

Chancellor and others.

11. That it shall be the duty of the clerk for the time being, of the inferior court of common pleas of each county in this state, and of none other, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to every person who shall be chosen or appointed a judge of the said court, or elected a justice of the peace, sheriff or coroner in and for the said county.

Judges of pleas and others.

12. That it shall be the duty of the said clerk to enroll the name of every person to whom he shall administer the said oaths, together with the time of administering the same, on paper or parchment, to be by him for that purpose kept and filed in his office, and to transmit, within twenty days after administering said oath, the name of such person so sworn in, and the time when, to the secretary of state, to be by him filed in his office.

Names enrolled and filed.

13. That if the clerk of the court of common pleas be absent, removed or dead, then it shall and may be lawful for any judge of the said court to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the persons, or any of them, required to take the same in and by the eleventh section of this act ; and the said judge shall report the name of the person to whom the said oaths were administered, and the date thereof, to the said clerk or his successor, who shall enroll the same and transmit a copy of such enrollment to the secretary of state, as is directed by the section next preceding.

When judges of pleas to administer certain oaths.

14. That any judge of the inferior court of common pleas shall be and hereby is authorized to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the person who shall be elected or appointed clerk of the said court ; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said clerk to enroll his own name and the time of his being sworn into office, and transmit, as aforesaid, a copy of such enrollment to the secretary of state, for the purpose above mentioned.

To administer oaths to clerk.

15. That if the clerk of any inferior court of common pleas shall neglect or refuse to perform, in due time, any service or duty enjoined on him by this act, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit thirty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, with costs, by any person who will sue for the same.

Penalty for neglect of clerk.

16. That it shall be the duty of any court of judicature of this state to administer the oath of allegiance to such person as shall be by law required to take the same in the said court.

Duty of courts.

17. That it shall be lawful for every court, body corporate, judge, justice of the peace or other person or persons, before whom it is or shall be incumbent for any person, who shall be elected or appointed to office, to take his official oath, to administer at the same time the oath of allegiance to such person, if he is or shall be by law required to take the same.

Who to administer oath of allegiance.

18. That where the oath of allegiance is or shall be required by law, without any official or other oath, then it shall be lawful for any judge of the inferior court of common pleas, or any justice of the peace, in and for his proper county, to administer the same, unless it is or shall be otherwise directed by this or any other act ; and further, the said judge and justice are hereby respectively empowered and required to administer the oath of allegiance to any person who shall apply to take the same.

Who to administer when official oath not required.

Jurors fined for refusing to take oath of allegiance.

**19.** That if any grand or petit juror, who hath not already taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to this state, shall refuse, if required by the court, to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance prescribed by this act, in any court to which he shall be summoned, he shall, for every such offense, be fined by the said court in any sum not less than eight, nor more than thirty dollars; and the clerk of the said court shall deliver a certified list of the name of the juror and the fine awarded, to the sheriff of the county, who shall thereupon levy and make the same, by distress and sale of such juror's goods, with costs.

What officers must qualify in two months.

**20.** That if any person, who shall be elected to any office by the senate and assembly in joint meeting, shall neglect or refuse to qualify into such office, for and during the space of two months after being informed of his election by any member of the senate or assembly for the county in which he resides, or by the clerk of the court of common pleas of such county, his said election shall thenceforth be void.

When justice of the peace must be sworn.

**21.** That if any justice of the peace, elected or to be elected under the present constitution, shall neglect or refuse to qualify into office for the period of two months after the date of his commission, his said election shall thenceforth be void.

Swearing with uplifted hand.

**22.** That every person who shall be permitted or required to take an oath in any case, where by law an oath is allowed or required, may take the same with the ceremony of lifting up the hand and swearing by the ever-living God, instead of that of touching and kissing the book of the gospels; and every person who is or shall be empowered and required to tender and administer an oath in the usual form, shall be and hereby is empowered and required, on request of the party to be sworn, to administer the same in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Declared good.

**23.** That an oath, which shall be administered and taken agreeably to the mode prescribed in the preceding section of this act, shall be as good and effectual as if the same had been administered and taken in the usual form of laying the hand on and kissing the gospels.

What oaths may be thus taken.

**24.** That in all cases where, by any act of the legislature of this state now in force or hereafter to be made, an oath is or shall be allowed or required, the same shall, on the request of the party to be sworn, be taken with the ceremony of holding up the hand and swearing by the ever-living God, instead of that of touching and kissing the book of the gospels, although no provision for that purpose is or shall be made in such act.

And if false, declared willful and corrupt perjury.

**25.** That if the person, who shall take such oath and swear as aforesaid with the uplifted hand and by the ever-living God, shall falsely, willfully, and corruptly swear or depose any matter or thing which, if the same had been sworn or deposed in the usual form, would have amounted to willful and corrupt perjury, then such person, so offending, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of willful and corrupt perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

Affirmation and declaration legalized.

**26.** That every person, who shall be permitted or required to take an oath in any case, where by law an oath is allowed or required, and who shall allege that he or she is conscientiously scrupulous (*a*) of taking an oath, shall, instead of the form of an oath, be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration; and if such person shall choose to affirm, it shall be in words following, to wit:

Affirmation.

I, ———, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm:  
But if such person shall choose to declare, it shall be in the words following, to wit:

Declaration.

I, ———, do declare, in the presence of Almighty God, the witness of the truth of what I say:

Either of which forms shall be as good and effectual in law, as an oath taken in the usual form, in which affirmation or declaration, the words "so help me God," at the close of the usual oath, shall be omitted.

(a) Every person must be sworn unless he alleges that he is conscientiously scrupulous, &c. *Williamson v. Carroll*, 1 Har. 217. See *State v. Putnam*, Coxe 260. *Anonymous*, Pen. \*930.

*State v. Harris*, 2 Hal. 361. *State v. Fox*, 4 Hal. 244. *Coxe v. Field*, 1 Gr. 215. *Clark v. Collins*, 3 Gr. 473.

**27.** That every person, who is or shall be empowered and required to tender and administer an oath in the usual form, shall be and hereby is empowered and required to tender and administer the affirmation or declaration aforesaid, when requested to that purpose by any such scrupulous person as aforesaid.

Who may administer.

**28.** That in all cases where, by any act of the legislature of this state now in force, or hereafter to be made, an oath is or shall be allowed or required, the affirmation or declaration, in the form above prescribed, of any such scrupulous person as aforesaid, shall be allowed and taken instead of an oath in the usual form, although no provision for that purpose is or shall be made in such act.

And allowed in all cases of conscience.

**29.** That if any person, who shall make such affirmation or declaration, shall falsely, willfully, and corruptly affirm or declare any matter or thing which, if the same had been sworn or deposed in the usual form, would have amounted to willful and corrupt perjury, then such person, so offending, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of willful and corrupt perjury, and, on being convicted thereof, shall be punished accordingly. (a)

False affirmation, &c., perjury.

#### Supplement.

Approved January 14, 1869.

P. L. 1869, p. 3.

**30. SEC. 1.** That the chief justice, chancellor, or any member of the senate, shall be and is hereby authorized to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the person who shall be elected governor of this state, or who shall be constitutionally eligible to take the oath of office, which oaths, if the legislature be in session, shall be administered in the presence of the senate and house of assembly at such place as they may designate.

Who may administer oath of office to governor, and where.

**31. SEC. 2.** That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby, to the extent that they are so inconsistent, repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Repealer.

#### Supplement.

Approved April 20, 1876.

P. L. 1876, p. 230.

**32. SEC. 1.** That in case of the absence, removal, death, or any other disability of the clerk of the court of common pleas in and for any county of this state, it shall and may be lawful for any judge of said court to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to commissioners of deeds, notaries public, as well as to any person or persons now or hereafter to be required to take the same by any law of this state before any such clerk of the court of common pleas; and any officials' oaths so administered and taken shall be as effectual in law as if taken in the manner now prescribed by law.

Judges of court of common pleas authorized to administer oaths in case of absence or disability of clerks.

#### An act relative to oaths and affidavits.

R. S. 87L.

Revision—Approved March 27, 1874.

P. L. 1857, p. 258.  
" 1858, p. 218.  
" 1863, p. 461.  
" 1864, p. 15.

**33. SEC. 1.** [Amended by Sec. 39, *post.*]

**34. SEC. 2.** That it shall not be necessary to the validity or sufficiency of any oath or affirmation, or affidavit, made before any notary public of this state, or before any other officer named in the preceding section, that the same shall be certified under his official seal.

Official seal of notary public not required.

**35. SEC. 3.** That if any person shall willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely, in or by any oath, affirmation or affidavit made or taken in pursuance of this act, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. (b)

P. L. 1873, p. 125.  
Amended.

False oaths, &c., perjury.

**36. SEC. 4.** That the president of the senate, the speaker of the general assembly of the state of New Jersey, and the chairman of a committee of the whole, or of any select or standing committee of either house of the legislature, are respectively empowered to administer oaths and affirma-

Examination before legislature or committees.  
P. L. 1871, p. 11.  
Who to administer oath.

(a) See *ante*, p. 1052, Sec. 17, note (b).

(b) If an affidavit is included in the terms of this act, the indictment should allege that it was an affidavit necessary or

proper to be taken, &c., or for a lawful purpose. *Heints v. Union Quarter Sessions*, 16 Vt. 523. *Clark v. Clark*, 6 Dick. 404. See *State v. Dayton*, 3 Zab. 49.

False swearing,  
perjury.

tions to witnesses, in any matter or case under their examination; and if any person shall willfully or corruptly swear or affirm falsely, touching any matter or thing material to the point in question, whereto he or she shall be thus examined, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

How affidavits  
taken out of the  
state.  
P. L. 1860, p. 264.  
" 1871, p. 21.

**37. SEC. 5.** That any oath, affirmation or affidavit required or authorized to be taken in any suit or legal proceeding in this state, or for any lawful purpose whatever (except official oaths and depositions required to be taken upon notice) when taken out of this state, may be taken before any notary public of the state, territory, nation, kingdom or country in which the same shall be taken, or before any officer who may be authorized by the laws of this state to take the acknowledgment of deeds in such state, territory, nation, kingdom or country, and a recital that he is such notary or officer in the jurat or certificate of such oath, affirmation or affidavit, and his official designation annexed to his signature, and attested under his official seal, shall be sufficient proof that the person before whom the same is taken is such notary or officer; (a) *provided*, that when any other certificate is required by law to be annexed to the certificate of such officer, other than a notary public, for the recording of a deed acknowledged before him, a like certificate shall be annexed to his certificate of the taking of such oath; and if any such oath, affirmation or affidavit, or any material part thereof, shall be untrue, any person who shall use or offer the same for any purpose whatever, knowing the same to be untrue, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof suffer the same punishment as if convicted of subornation of perjury, and shall be subject to the same disabilities.

Certificate to  
Jurat.

If such affidavit  
false, person using  
the same, know-  
ing the falsity,  
guilty of a misde-  
meanor.

#### Supplement.

P. L. 1875, p. 47.

Approved March 31, 1875.

Commissioners of  
deeds authorized  
to administer  
oaths.

**38. SEC. 1.** That the act entitled "An act relative to oaths and affidavits," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the words "or any commissioner of deeds" after the words "notary public" in section one of said act.

#### Supplement.

P. L. 1880, p. 287.

Approved March 12, 1880.

Who authorized  
to take oaths,  
affirmations and  
affidavits.

**39. SEC. 1.** That section one of the act to which this is a supplement [see Sec. 33, *ante*] be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

[That all oaths, affirmations and affidavits required to be made or taken by any statute of this state, or necessary or proper to be made, taken or used in any court of this state, or for any lawful purpose whatever, may be made and taken by and before any one of the following officers of this state, viz.: the chancellor, or any judge of a court of record, (b) or any master in chancery, (c) or any justice of the peace, (d) or any mayor, recorder, or alderman of any city or borough, or any supreme court commissioner, or the city clerk of any city, or the clerk or surrogate of any county, or the clerk of any court of record, or any notary public; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the official oath or affirmation required to be made or taken by any of the officers of this state, nor to any oath, affirmation or affidavit required to be made and taken in open court,

Proviso.

(a) Where a foreign notary public affixed his official seal, and signed his name (but without adding his official designation, though it was contained in the jurat), to the jurat of the affidavit taken out of this state, to an answer in chancery—*Held*, to be sufficient as a compliance with rule 164, chancery, and motion to take answer from files refused, although this section requires his official designation to be annexed to his signature. *Feuchtwangner v. McCool*, 2 *Stew.* 151. A chattel mortgage had annexed thereto an affidavit made in Pennsylvania, before a notary public of that state, but the jurat did not contain a recital that the officer taking the affidavit was a notary public, as provided for in section 5. *Held*, that the mortgage had annexed thereto an affidavit within the meaning of section 4 of the chattel mortgage act, and was not void as to the creditors of

the mortgagor for lack of such recital in the jurat. *Mugovan v. Baird*, *Court of Errors and Appeals*, November Term, 1895.

(b) The affidavit of newly-discovered evidence to be admitted on the trial of an appeal may be taken before a judge of the pleas. *English v. Bonham*, 3 *Gr.* 431.

(c) A master in chancery may administer the oath to an arbitrator, notwithstanding the arbitration act specifies that such oath shall be taken before a justice of the peace. *Ruckman v. Ransom*, 6 *Vt.* 565.

(d) That a justice of the peace had no power before A. D. 1839, to administer an oath in any proceeding not pending before him, see *Hunt v. Langstroth*, 4 *Hal.* 223. *Munn v. Harrison*, 2 *Gr.* 185. *Scull v. Alter*, 1 *Har.* 147. But see *Smith v. Abbott*, 2 *Har.* 358.

nor to cases where it shall be necessary for the party making or procuring such oath, affirmation or affidavit, to give notice to any person interested, of the taking of such oath, affidavit or affirmation.]

**Supplement.**

Approved March 18, 1885. P. L. 1885, p. 107.

**40. SEC. 1.** That all oaths, affirmations and affidavits to any application, petition, inventory, account or other proceeding in any orphans' court or before any surrogate required to be made or taken by any applicant, petitioner, assignee, executor, administrator, guardian, appraiser or any other person, may hereafter be made and taken before any master in chancery of this state, and any application, petition, inventory, account or other proceedings, so proved or verified, shall be deemed and taken to have been sufficiently proved or verified.

Oaths to proceedings before orphans' court or surrogate may be taken before a master in chancery.

**Supplement.**

Approved March 16, 1886. P. L. 1886, p. 84.

**41. SEC. 1.** That any affidavits or affirmations authorized by the laws of this state to be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace of this state, which may have been or shall hereafter be taken and subscribed before a commissioner of deeds of this state, shall be deemed as valid and effectual in all civil causes, suits and proceedings, as if taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace. (a)

Commissioners of deeds authorized to take affidavits and affirmations.

**An act validating oaths taken before masters in chancery and notaries public in certain cases.**

Approved March 3, 1880. P. L. 1880, p. 101.

**42. SEC. 1.** That any official oath authorized by any law of this state, general, special or local, to be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace of this state, which may have been taken and subscribed before a master in chancery or notary public of this state, shall be deemed as valid and effectual for all purposes as if taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace.

Certain official oaths validated.

**An act enabling township clerks to take affidavits in township business.**

Approved April 14, 1891. P. L. 1891, p. 415.

**43. SEC. 1.** That hereafter it may and shall be lawful for the township clerks of the several townships in this state to take affidavits in all cases concerning township business.

Township clerks may take affidavits.

(a) Query—What powers have commissioners of deeds under this act? See 8 N. J. L. J. 290, and 9 N. J. L. J. 132.

**Obligations and Joint Debtors.**

**I. OBLIGATIONS.**

**1. SEAL.**

1. Scroll good seal for certain purposes.

**2. ACTIONS ON.**

2. Joint debtors separately answerable.
3. So, of representatives of.
4. Payment may be pleaded in bar.
5. Real sum due, and not penalty, considered as the debt.
6. Payment after the stipulated debt may be pleaded.
7. Of bringing money into court.

**3. BONDS WITH SPECIAL CONDITIONS.**

8. Assignment of breaches for non-performance of covenants.
9. On payment of damages assessed, execution stayed.

**II. JOINT DEBTORS.**

10. Upon dissolution of copartnership, any member may make separate compromise with creditors.
11. Debtor making compromise to take receipt, &c., from creditor.
12. Other copartners not discharged.
13. Rights of other copartners not affected.
14. Provisions of act extended to joint debtors.