

PUBLIC GENERAL LAW.

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On a trial by jury in the general or county courts, twenty persons from the panel of petit jurors shall be drawn by ballot by the clerk—1797, ch. 87, sec. 9, 350

Their names shall be written on two lists, one to be delivered to each party, or his counsel—1797, ch. 87, sec. 9, 350

Each party may strike out four, and the remaining twelve shall be sworn as the jury in the cause—1797, ch. 87, sec. 9, 350

On refusal by the parties, or either of them, the court to strike out eight, and the remaining twelve to be sworn—1797, ch. 87, sec. 9, 350

This act not to take away the right to challenge the array or polls of any panel in the manner allowed by the laws of the state—1797, ch. 87, sec. 9, 350

Nor to affect the provisions respecting petitions for freedom—1797, ch. 87, sec. 9, 350

Talismen may be summoned where, without them, there would not be twenty—1798, ch. 94, 2687

1798.—CHAPTER 94.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, an Act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the general court, and every county court, shall at all times have power to direct talismen to be summoned to serve on juries, where, without such talismen, there would not be twenty of the original panel, exclusive of the jury charged, from whom a jury can be formed, and if the parties, or their counsel, agree, the drawing of a panel of twenty jurors in any cause may be dispensed with.

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In actions for the penalty of a bond, &c. the jury may, under the direction of the court, on the plea of payment or performance, find by verdict, what money or tobacco is due to the plaintiff—1785, ch. 80, sec. 13, 234

In petitions for freedom, either party may apply to the court for a trial by jury, and the attending jury shall be charged as the law directs—1796, ch. 67, sec. 22, 341

Either party may challenge peremptorily twelve jurors impanelled to try the facts, and for want of a sufficient number remaining a tales, at the prayer of either party, may be awarded—1796, ch. 67, sec. 24, 341

Quakers, Nicolites, Menonists, Tunkers, and others holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, allowed to make their solemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, to be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes—1809, ch. 62, p. 565; 1815, ch. 182, 637

The court to be first satisfied by testimony that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath—1809, ch. 62, p. 565; 1815, ch. 182, 637