

improperly selected or drawn; and the said court shall have full power and authority to coerce the attendance of jurors drawn and summoned under this article, and to punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any default or contempt committed in disregarding such summons.

Green v. State, 59 Md. 127.

1867, ch. 329, sec. 7.

12. Before the drawing of any new panel of jurors from the tax lists and poll books as provided in sections 7 and 8, it shall be the duty of the said courts to have the box in which the names of jurors have been deposited, emptied of any and all the ballots therein remaining.

P. G. L., (1860) art. 50, sec. 9. 1797, ch. 87, sec. 9.

13. In all civil cases called for trial in any court in which a jury shall be necessary, according to the constitution and laws of this State, twenty persons from the panel of petit jurors shall be drawn by ballot by the clerk, under the direction of the court, and the names of the twenty persons shall be written upon two lists, and one of said lists forthwith delivered to the respective parties or their counsel in the cause; and the said parties or their counsel may each strike out four persons from the said lists, and the remaining twelve persons shall thereupon be immediately empanelled and sworn as the petit jury in such cause.

Lee v. Peter, 6 G. & J 447. Edelen v. Gough, 8 Gill, 90. Hamlin v. State, 67 Md. 336.

Ibid. sec. 10. 1797, ch. 87, sec. 9.

14. If the said parties or their counsel, or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to strike out from the said lists the number of persons directed in the preceding section, the court may direct the clerk to strike out from the list of the party so neglecting or refusing, the number in said section directed, and the remaining twelve persons shall be empanelled and sworn as aforesaid; but this and the preceding section shall not take away the right of any person to challenge the array or polls of any panel returned in the manner allowed by the laws of this State.

Hamlin v. State, 67 Md. 336.