actions, who may disobey a summons, in cases in which a writ of arrest is not expressly authorized against them in the second chapter.

7. When any person is brought before the court under the last section, it shall be lawful for the court to punish him or her by fine and imprisonment, setting in the stocks or otherwise in the discretion of such court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF JURIES.

1. Every jury shall be composed of twelve jurymen, the consent of three-fourths of whom, shall be necessary to a verdict.

2. Every jury, shall on the demand of either party, be chosen in the following manner. Twenty-four names, of persons qualified to be jurors in the case, shall be put into a box, and twenty of them drawn by lot, each party may strike four from the list, and the remaining twelve shall try the cause. Should the parties strike the same persons, the court shall reduce the number to twelve.

3. The foreman of every jury, shall be appointed by the court.

4. The foreman of every jury, shall deliver their verdict; but any party to the action, may demand the opinion of each juryman, in order that he may ascertain if the verdict has the assent of three-fourths.

5. Every juryman, immediately before the commencement of the trial, shall make a solemn promise or affirmation, to the effect prescribed in the fourth section of the seventh chapter; or else that he will well and truly inquire of the debt due to, or the damages sustained by the plaintiff. The latter form applies to inquiries after judgment by default or otherwise.

6. No person can be a juryman in any case in which he has, directly or indirectly, a pecuniary interest, or in which any ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of his or his wife, or the husband or wife of any such ancestor, descendant, brother or sister, has, directly or indirectly, such interest, or

in which any uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or first cousin of himself or his wife is a party, or wife to a party, or in which he has acted as agent or assistant, in any way for either party, or on the merits of which he has expressed any opinion, or in which he has previously acted as a juryman or arbitrator. Either party may object to the name of any person, disqualified from serving by this section, being put into the box; and the facts, if denied, may be proved by the oath of the juryman proposed, or by any other sufficient evidence. The court may also exclude a person from serving on a particular jury, for any reason which in the opinion of triors affects his impartiality, or on his own application may for similar reasons excuse him. But in cases of exclusion, except for the specific causes above mentioned, the court shall, if required so to do by either party, cause three persons qualified as jurymen in the cause to be chosen as triors, in the manner following: that is to say, the court shall nominate nine persons, whose names shall be put in the ballot box and seven of them drawn and entered on a list, each party shall strike two from the list, and the remaining three shall try the impartiality of the juryman without appeal. Should the same persons be struck by both parties, the number shall be reduced to three by the court. But if a juror is admitted to try a cause without objection or after a trial by the court, or by triors, the verdict shall not be set aside, on account of any disqualification in him to serve on the jury, not mentioned in the fifteenth section of the seventh chapter.

7. If after the list of a jury is made out, it shall appear that the whole twelve, are not present, or one or more of them shall prove not to be lawful jurors, the court may nominate five persons qualified as jurors in the cause, for each juryman wanting, the names of such persons shall be put in the ballot box, and three for each juryman wanted drawn, and written on a list, from which each party may strike one-third of the names thereon, and the remaining third shall be the jurymen. The court may nominate persons whose names have been before in the box and not drawn; but not a person whose name has been stricken from the list by either party in the same cause.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIII. Colonization Pamphlets

1. The Declaration of Rights,
The Constitution of the
State of Md. in Liberia
(rough draft, engrossed copy, printed copy)