his Religion if he be a quaker or Reputed quaker 7 & 8 W. 3 cap. 34 §6. 1 G. 1 cap. 6 junct. 8 G. 1 cap. 6. 4° A Juror May be Challenged upon the Account of his Condition and bad Character. If he be outlawed or Excommunicated, or adjudged to Any Corporal punishment whereby he becomes Infamous as the Pillory, or to be stigmatized or branded, or hath been Convicted of treason or felony or perjury or forgery Coke 1 Inst. 6 b. 158 a. Cook Gry. 22. Hawkins pl. Cr. lib. 2 chap. 43 §25. And it hath been holden, that such Exceptions of Infamy are not salved by a pardon Hawkins ibid. 5° A Juror may be Excepted against for Insufficiency of Estate. Jurors estates in Trials in any County of England ought to be ten pound sterling and in Wales six pound sterling per Annum at least in free hold or Copy hold lands, Excepting Strangers Returned per Medietatem linguae 4 & 5 W. & M. cap. 24 §15 junct. 10 A. cap. 14 §4.(1) But felons in any city Burrough or Corporate town of England may be tried by Citizens or free Men thereof worth 40 pound sterling in Goods, albeit they have no free holds 23 H. 8 cap. 13. Hawkins pl. Cr. lib. 2 chap. 43 §24 except in London, wherein trials for high treason every Juror ought to have such free hold or copy hold, as the statute of 4 & 5 W. & M. Requires, Hawkins ibid. because in that City a sufficient Number of free holders may be easily had. In any trial of high treason or Misprision there of Committed in Scotland, or by any Native of Scotland upon the sea or out of Britain before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer or the Justice Court in Scotland, any person may be summoned a Jury man who is seized in his own right, or the Right of his wife, of an estate of Inheritance in lands or Tenements for his or her life, or the life of some other person within the County Stewartry or place where the trial is, or whence the Jury comes, of the Yearly Value of 40 shillings sterling at least 7 A. cap. 21 §6. 6° A Juror may be Challenged Upon suspicion of partiallity, or not being thought Indifferent. Thus an Indictor of the prisoner, or one of the Grand jury who found the Bill may be Challenged if Impannelled on the Petty Jury 25 Edw. 3 St. 5 cap. 3. Pulton de pace 48 b. 49 a. Oats 1 Gry. 1. Cook Gry. 24. But it is no cause

(1) Good all Leases holders upon Leases for the Term of 500 years or for 99 years or any other term determinable upon one or more Lives of an Estate in possession in Land in their own right of the yearly value of twenty pounds or upwards over and above the reserved Rent payable thereon (or in the county of middlesex upon any Leases where the Impannelled Rent or value amount to 50 pounds or upwards over annum over and above all ground rents or other reservations) may be summoned or Impannelled to serve on serve on Juries in Ehemanner as freeholders &c. 3 Geo. 2. cap. 25. & 4 Geo. 2. cap. 7. junct. 6 Geo. 2. cap. 37.

cause of Challenge, that the Juror hath found one in the same Indictment guilty, which is no Argument or presumption that he will find Another guilty: for tho all be Indicted for the same offence, one May be guilty and Another Innocent; and the Jury may give their Verdict against every one upon Particular Evidence Kel. Rep. 9 Hawkins ibid. §29. Again a Juror May be Challenged for Un Indifferency, if he be a Witness in the trial; or hath a Claim to the forfeiture by the prisoners Attainder or Conviction Hawkins ibid. §28; or if one hath labowred him or given him Any thing for his Verdict; or if after he was Returned, he Discovered before he was sworn what Verdict he Designed to give, Viz. that he would find the prisoner guilty. But tho it be a scandalous Misbehaviour, for one summoned to be of a Jury to Declare his opinion before hand, and what he will do against the prisoner whatever Evidence be given: Yet if a Man upon hearing a Report of Clear Evidence say, supposing this to be true, such a one is guilty and I should find him so were I of his Jury; such a suppositive Discourse would not be sufficient to set aside a Juror; for it Imports, that should the Evidence not be true and Clear, he would Acquit him, and so he is as he should be Indifferent Cook Gry. 20. 21. A Juror may be asked upon Voir dire (i.e. to Declare the truth upon Oath) whether he shall get or loose by the Prisoners Attainder, or if he be qualifyed by having a sufficient estate, or if he be an Alien or the like: But any Exception for setting him aside from serving on such a Jury that may infer punishment or infamy against himself, as that he stands attainted or convicted of perjury or forgery, or is outlawed, or hath said already that the prisoner is guilty, or that he will find him guilty, or that the prisoner shall suffer and the like; must be proved other ways, than by asking the Question at the Jury man himself: seeing no Man is obliged to Answer a question, whereby he will be forced to fore swear or Disgrace himself, Cook Gry. 19. 20. 21. 22. If any of