

ages of twenty-one and sixty, a certain number prescribed in the Act, being in proportion to the whole population in each Township; and from the persons so selected by these officers, and no others, all Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors, and Special Jurors, are to be taken for that year. No other qualification than their being male inhabitants of the Townships, is to be required, for Jurors of any description; and all who are returned on the lists as selected, are to be held and taken as qualified. They need not be either freeholders, leaseholders, or even householders.

Whenever it may become necessary to summon Jurymen to attend a Civil or Criminal Court, the requisite number is to be drawn by lot from among these selected inhabitants of the several Townships. The same course is to be resorted to for returning Grand Juries; and with respect to Special Juries, each party is to choose twelve from among the selected inhabitants of the several Townships, and from these, eight are to be struck off by the parties alternately: But there are to be no Special Juries allowed, except in certain *civil actions between subject and subject*, where knowledge of commercial transactions, or skill in some art or science, is required.

These are the outlines of the Bill; and it will be perceived that by passing such a measure, the constitution of Juries would be placed upon a footing altogether new.

The inducement to the change, is to obviate this apparent objection to the existing law—that it places it within the power of an individual, (namely, the