

## Concerning Jurors.

If Jurors agree not about their verdict before the departure of the Justices of Goal delivery into another County the Sheriff must send them along in Court, and the Judge may take and record their verdict in another County. Hale Hist. placit. Cor. vol. 2, pag. 297.

If there be eleven agreed and but one Juror differing who says he will rather die in prison yet the verdict shall not be taken by eleven, no nor yet the Refuser fined or Imprisoned. For men are not to be forc'd to give their verdict against their Judgment, and perhaps the Refuser is in the right. Hale. ibid. pag. 309.

If the Jury after their departure from the Bar desire to hear the Testimony of a witness again they may be sent for into Court, and the witness may be heard again openly, where the Court or perhaps may ask what Questions they think fit, Hale. ibid. pag. 307.

If a Jury against all Reason will convict a man against or without Evidence, and against the direction or opinion of the Court the Court hath this Salvo to preserve the Person convict before Judgment, and to acquaint the King and certify for his pardon. Hale. ibid. pag. 309.

## Concerning Adultery.

John Lord Camois is famous in the History of England for parting with his wife Margaret the daughter of Sir John de Galesdon by a formal Charter set down at large in Dugd. Baron. p. i. 768 a. It seems that his wife Margaret before affixing Sir William Painell Kt. departed from her Husband and lived adulterously with Sir William; whereupon the Lord Camois came to an accord with Sir William, and by a formal Grant in writing under his Seal quitted to him all his Right and Title to her and to all her Goods and Chattels, she chanc'd to outlive him, and soon after his death by a petition in parliament, laid claim to a third part of his manor of Torpol: But was answer'd by the Kings Attorney that she had no Right at all to the third part, because she had left her Husband and lived adulterously with Painell, and was never reconcil'd to her Husband Camois. Whereupon she and Painell answer'd, that she abode with him not in an adulterous manner, but by virtue of the Grant from her Husband before mention'd. Whereupon the case was refer'd to the parliament assembled at Westminster 30 Edw. which having heard the Kings Counsel persading the Statute whereby it is enacted, that if a wife doth of her own accord forsake her Husband and live adulterously with another man, she shall for ever be barr'd from her dowry, untill her Husband do again receive her without Ecclesiastical coercion, and being reconcil'd to her do consent with her. Judgment was given against her that she should have no Dowry out of the Lands of her Husband Camois. The case being thus determin'd she was formally married to Sir William Painell, and Camois estate descended unto his Son Sir John de Camois, who enjoy'd this manor 12 Rich. 2. and left it to his posterity, Magna Britannia et Hibernia vol. 3. pag. 487.