

those who may be concerned or suffer prejudice thereby: for saving every  
 body's Interest, an Act salvo jure established used to be subjoined to the Statutes  
 of each Session of Parliament. And in one Parliament it is insert in the  
 midst of the Acts thereof, Act. 217. Par. 14. J. 6. this Act salvo jure imports  
 that no third party shall be harmed or abridged by the Acts of such a Session  
 of any lawful rights belonging to them. It was never voted  
 in Parliament of any lawful rights belonging to them. It was never voted  
 passed of course in Parliament. It included no Statutory Laws in Favour  
 of particular persons, but Ratifications of rights in their Favour, 10 Decem-  
 ber 1622. E. Rolles contra Gordon and Lushney. 15. February 1706. Lady  
 Caldwell and Fairlie contra Dalziel. The Parliament may, and do by a  
 general Law annull rights granted to private persons without calling  
 them and without the Hazard of the Act salvo jure Act. 207. Par. 14. J. 6.  
 Tho the Parliament cannot declare any man's private right null without  
 citing him Michenzie Observ. on d. Act. 207. Sometimes private rights  
 and Ratifications are particularly excepted from that general saving Act  
 with a Design to render the same of no Effect as to these. Of which Except-  
 -ions some are & some are not repeated in the Act Salvo. Both which seem  
 questionable. Because otherwise the Act Salvo would signifie Nothing.  
 Seeing those who have the Interest to procure private Acts of Parliament  
 will likewise find Means to get them accepted from the general saving Act.  
 And the same would seem a Speciality in Exceptions from the Act Salvo made  
 in private rights, and not repeated in the saving Acts, as if the Act  
 Salvo being posterior and simple, did annull and derogate from the for-  
 mer Exceptions; yet it may be pleaded that it cannot derogate from such  
 Exception in the former special Act, in which the Parliament declared  
 their Intention that it should not derogate. And if the Parliament did  
 assume power to take away the private rights of Subjects without hearing  
 them, no man could call any thing his own: Seeing a Confirmation in  
 Parliament with an Exception from the Act Salvo surreptitiously made  
 might carry away the most unquestionable right of another. This point  
 was pleaded but not decided ult. February 1666. E. Lauderdale contra  
 Greenford. Because Ratifications of rights in Favour of private persons  
 tho they could not wrong others who were not called nor heard, might have  
 been thought good against the King who past them, a Law was made  
 to prevent Prejudice to the Sovereign by general Ratifications in Par-  
 -liament. Act. 70. Par. 11. J. 6.  
 Judges will take Notice of general public Acts of Parliament tho they  
 are not pleaded: but not of particular or private Acts without pleading  
 like 4. Rep. 76. 1. Just. 90. C. 2. Roll. Abdy. 465. unless such private  
 Acts concern the King, which the Judges ought to notice whether pleaded or  
 not 4. Rep. 13.

Acts of the Convention of Estates, impose only Fines, and make  
 some Interim Regulations, for answering the present exigencies of the Nation

Our public Acts of Parliament lay long unregarded in the Rolls and  
 Archives of the State, till they were printed by Robert Lepreoch, Printer  
 in pursuance of a Statute of Parliament empowering Edward Harison LL.  
 D. to collect print and sell the Laws and Acts of Parliament of Scotland.  
 which Collection, contains the Acts of H. James I. 2. 3. 4. & 5. and of 2. M.  
 and because they are printed in an old black gothick Letter, got the  
 Name of the Black Acts. Thereafter Sir John Shene of Curriehill Clerk  
 Register, by special Command of H. James 6. caused reprint the said  
 Acts continued to the end of the year 1597. Another Edition of the  
 whole Acts from ~~the first~~ of H. James the first till the Death of H.  
 Charles the ~~first~~ inclusive, with the Acts of the Conventions 1685. & 1688  
 extracted from the public Records by Sir Thomas Murray of Glenisoch  
 Clerk Register was published by David Lindsay first in Folio An. 1681  
 and then in Octavo in the year 1682. The Acts of King James 7. with  
 those of H. W. and 2. M. H. W. & of 2. A. till the 25 of March  
 1707. when Scotland and England were united in one Kingdom to be re-  
 presented by one Parliament; and the Acts of the Meetings of Estates called  
 by the Prince of Orange, extracted out of the public Records, by the res-  
 pective Clerks to the Registers were printed in Octavo in the year 1707  
 by Agnes Campbell helist of Andrew Andorson.

None can reprint the Acts of Parliament without a special Warrant,  
 because of the great Danger that may arise from the wrong printing of  
 them, by changing or misplacing words which may alter the Sense. But  
 the Register would seem to have Liberty to reprint them, seeing he is  
 answerable for all the Errors: upon which Account, he used to subjoin  
 his Subscription to all the Acts printed by his Order. And yet an Act of  
 Parliament requires, that the Printer employed by the Register  
 have, the Sovereigns Licence Act. 127. Par. 7. J. 5.  
 The Acts of Parliament now printed seem not to be altogether in the  
 same Form as they pass'd in Parliament which appears from the Ver-  
 -ses subjoined to Act. 129. Par. 5. J. 1. taken out of Hostiensis Fet. de jus-  
 -su. lalun. & gloss. in S. 1. Just. de pina tener. lity. Michenzie Observ. on  
 d. Act. 125.  
 The Rubricks of the Acts of the black Impression differ almost every  
 where and very much from those in Shene's Impression Michenzie  
 Observ. on Act. 23. Par. 1. J. 1. And several Acts in the Black Letter  
 Collection, are omitted in the subsequent Editions particularly two  
 Statutes