

Chancellor whose Character was ill of the King's Council, but
 1st 2 and 3 to take place of a Chancellor in Scotland and
 the Royal Council and four Extraordinary and del 36th April
 5. J. B. We had no Chancellor of Scotland since the year 1722
 James Earl of Mar later and said to have had a Character, but
 the Bench was Reformed from Popery the President was said
 to be either a Lawyer or an English Merchant and so it is
 the Bishops in time of Henry have been Extraordinary do
 know of the instance of an Ecclesiastical Lord very good
 the Reformation, save that of Mr Robert Lord Minister
 St. Dunbarton, whom the General Assembly in the year 1579
 would to accept of a Lord Govern then in all other things
 affairs in that critical juncture could not go the work. The
 they has a crime in his person; out with his children to
 found not to draw into an Example for Ministers to
 since themselves with secular affairs, by sitting in Civil
 avarice. Upon which account a Law made in the year 1599
 del 133 Parl. 3. J. B. ~~disqualifying~~ Ministers
 bear any office in the College of Justice; oblig'd this Justice
 to quit his Civil post, and the same was followed on
 John Graham of Glasgow. Now the Judges of the session
 of fifteen ordinary and four Extraordinary and who enjoy the
 place ad vitam ad Subram quatin in se bene Expressio
 named by the King, but the King's reign came to an
 of the said. The first set of ordinary doct was named
 with consent of the Estates of Parliament act 93 Parl. 3. J. B.
 all of every total Domination he could be made by the King
 but because the first Commission being a part of the Justice
 chief of the College of Justice, which is a judicial Law, having
 consent of the Estates; and the King calls often for the
 solemnity and to qualify the subjects, with his consent of
 amount to what he might do by his own Royal Authority
 have lib. 4. del. 1523. The Lord of Session were always
 named by the Sovereign till after the Earl of Mar's being
 found to be so up the Regency, King James the sixth took
 the Government in his own hands before he had paper
 popularity. Complaints arising in the year 1579 about the
 Young King's placing the session with the insufficient Judges
 a Law was made del 93 Parl. 3. J. B. to obviate that defect
 where by trial of the qualifications necessary in an ordinary
 doct of session, was referred to the Rest of the ordinary doct
 who were Impowered to Refuse the person presented by the
 King if found not qualified according to Law, and to Refuse their
 President. Further, an Act of Parliament was made del 134
 in presence of and subscribed by the King, that his Majesty
 should present no person to an Ordinary doct place in

Session, till twenty days after the Vacancy; and should then present
 three at least to the Lord out of which they were to chuse and admit
 any one they thought best qualified; and Declaring the Statutes in the
 former Acts that qualified a Election by the King out of a list of
 three recommended by the King was abolished for some time. But
 23 Feb. 1599 a new Act the King's Express desire Dispers'd with in
 the admission of Sir David Lindsay King of Orkney to the place of a
 Ordinary doct of Session. A subsequent Law provided, that the King
 in case of Vacancy should have a list of persons with their
 and reputation of the Estates of Parliament, and should chuse any
 Vacancy remaining on the Bench in a federal or local Justice
 months will be the advice and approbation of the Majority of the
 Lord of Session del 18 Parl. 1660. But after the Restoration of
 King Charles the second the Restoration of a doct of Session was
 Demand, as before the year 1689 to be an inherent jurisdiction of the
 King, and on this point the part of the Royal Prerogative was del 1688
 1. J. B. The instance was taken, that the government was in a
 persons to be admitted to the session, by account directed to the Rest
 of the Law.

The person presented to an ordinary doct must of be
 twenty five years of age, a man of good fame, a native born, and
 and honest in his conversation; and shall be at least a doct
 or 20 years of the Law del 93 Parl. 3. J. B. del 132 Parl. 3. J. B.
 The doct who would be admitted as a doct of the Law must give
 three or four years service in the Law, to his Majesty, his Lord or his
 Justice. But in France (as in England) doct of the Law
 three or four years. The Law doct in England
 God or putting in any lower doct, it is the honor of the In
 legation of Kings, which is granted on their behalf a dead full Ex
 pelation of the Kingdom, and judgment within God will pass on them
 and of the punishment which he proposes to his Majesty shall
 not have place that up of the power he put into their hands,
 which is a requisite of them. The want of which was of the doct
 of a bad Judge in the Gospel is not to have the year of 1688
 del 18. 28. 6. It was required, that a doct had to much of
 yearly doct to prevent all Transmutation of sitting, and that par
 ties Injured by any doct might have a fund to get Reparation
 from him. It is from such a doct. But that part of the Law rela
 ting to yearly doct of a doct of Session has not been strictly obser
 ved. All the doct of Session are del 132 Parl. 3. J. B. del 134 Parl. 3. J. B.
 who has served five years as an Advocate or Principal
 doct of Session; or ten years as a writer to the Signet, or
 qualified for the Station of an Advocate by the faculty of the
 Writers in a publick and private trial upon the Civil Law, five
 years before he set up to be a doct del 119 of the Union 1706
 qualifications of a person nominated to the place of an ordinary