

I have examined the original of this paper and find it to be a copy of the original which is now in the possession of the University of Edinburgh.

There of thought fit to drop it
 In 1642 the Kings not only common counsellors persons trained by study to the study of the law but also the students of the law who were a high degree of study and industry were admitted to the study of the law. The King and his Council were the first who were admitted to the study of the law. The King and his Council were the first who were admitted to the study of the law.

The number of Advocates, the very few at the beginning, increased mightily in process of time, as business increased. In that this way there are about 120 Advocates, the many of these do not constantly attend the courts.

In France, for exercising the function of an Advocate the only Qualification that is required is that of having the Degree of Bachelor and been able in the faculties of the King and Civil Law in some University, and of taking an oath a proper court of Justice to execute faithfully and Diligently the functions of his profession.

In England no persons is permitted to practise as an Advocate in the court of Chancery and other supreme Courts of judicial Jurisdiction or in the High Court of Admiralty, unless they have Regularly taken the Degree of Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law in one of the Universities, as a proof of their Capacity for the said profession.

Advocates in Holland are ordinarily admitted upon a trial of their knowledge in the Civil Law; and some times the King is upon a trial of their knowledge of the Municipal Law of the Land. When a Gentleman Designs to commence the vocation of Advocate in the Civil Law, he applies by Petition to the Lords of Sessions, who recommend him to the Dean and faculty of Advocates in order to his trial. The Dean sends him to the private Examinators, who, if they find him not qualified, admit him to his studies if qualified, recommend him to the Dean who assigns him a title of the Civil Law for the subject of his Thesis, which he defends in presence of the whole faculty against public Examinators appointed to try him. If the faculty be satisfied with such a public performance, the Dean assigns to the Candidate, some treatise in his Thesis for the subject of a speech before the Lords to which end he is allowed on a day previous to stand in one of the public places covered where he makes his harangue. After which speech is delivered, the Lord admit him by administration to him the bath of the Government, and the said candidate is admitted to practice. Infrants upon a trial of the Municipal Law of Scotland were sometime ago examined by the King in presence concerning their knowledge of the different forms of process and of the principles of our ancient Law.

Act of Decr. 6 July 1688 and no person being foreign German or of any lesser Degree of Consanguinity or affinity to any of the Lords Ordinary or extraordinary could be admitted to vocation after this manner, called entering upon the Act of Decr. 29 November 1691. But now only persons whom the Lords know to be honest, fit for the office of an Advocate and to have well used the profession, have a reasonable time for qualifying themselves, and who are not foreign German or of lesser Degree to any of the Lords are admitted by them for their trial in this Extraordinary way to the Dean and faculty of Advocates with a Declaration of their Configuration of the Ordinariness Act of Decr. 25 June 1692. A Candidate upon the Municipal Law had no speech to the Lords before his admission. One entering to vocation upon a trial in the Civil Law, which is the more honorable way, formerly paid 1000 500 Marks to the treasurer of the faculty for buying of books to their in such Librery, Act of Decr. 28 January 1687, but now 40 pound sterling is paid to the Treasurer. Those who enter upon a trial of their knowledge in the Scottish Law pay 1000 Marks to the treasurer. Act of Decr. 28 January 1687.

It is not lawful for the Advocates to maintain or defend themselves and those who transgress their duty in any of their offices, accomplices of the injustice of their faults, and guilty of perjury by breach of their oaths and oaths. Nor are they allowed to pry into the secrets and proceedings of the Courts where they serve, but they ought to employ in Defense of the weak and distressed nothing but Justice and Truth, and to obtain not only from Advocates but also in Matters of fact, from all Judges, Juries and unfair practices, but also from young and old, language from transgressors of passion, and from every thing which may be inconsistent, not only with Justice, but even with the Decorum and Respect that is due to the seat of Judgement. l. c. 6 § 12 c. 2 d. Postulo. The Honour of the profession of Advocates demands that they should abstain from all manner of Perjuriation, l. i. c. 2 d. Advoc. Div. Judiciorum, from purchasing the right of their Clients, or bargaining with them for a share of what they shall recover. l. i. § 12 d. Advoc. Div. Postulo. From protracting the Law suits. l. c. 5 d. Postulo. From giving counsel to both parties. They ought to rest satisfied with a Moderate fee composed according to their labour and in proportion to the Nature of the affairs, the Condition and Circumstances of the Clients, and they ought to favor the poor gratis. By the Civil Law, an Advocate may be compelled to plead for any Man, except he have a Reasonable Excuse, as that he hath been employed for the other party. l. c. 6 § 12 d. Postulo.