

Postul. which seems agreeable to our Law, bel. by Carl. 2. 1673.  
 Advocates are privileged to plead before all Courts, whether  
 Sovereign or Inferiour, they are presumed to have a Parole of Law  
 Quous from the persons for whom they appear, their h. l. g. l. g.  
 if these be within Scotland. And are allowed by the privilege  
 their goods to be proceeded for Defendants who are Donors  
 and Requested at the Law, or who are out of Scotland. But an  
 Advocate is not allowed to plead or make Defences for a Deed  
 out of Scotland, without a special Mandate or procurator  
 from him 14 Feb. 1677. Bypon contra Remedy Executors  
 Feb. 1681. contra Stuart Archattan 21 July 1708. But  
 and Gordon contra Bagg. Advocates subscribe all Judgments  
 Bills and Answers given in to the Lords outwards and Return  
 of process. They cannot be impeached or punished for Crime  
 called before Superior Courts.

Advocates are subject to the Authority of the Lords of  
 who is called to them in the Conduct of their Business, and  
 may Revoke, fine or Debar them from their Employment  
 for Disobedience, or Malversing in their Office. Advocates  
 using Undecent or Irrespective Expressions toward the  
 Judges or Parties in papers drawn by them to be put into  
 Boxes are to be Debarred from the Exercise of their Office  
 the time of the Session after the offence, or further, puni-  
 according to the Degree thereof Act of Session July 1709.

The King Names out of the body of Advocates, an Eminent, who  
 defend the Crown right and Interest, Counsel in all suits be-  
 fore the Sovereign Courts for Crimes or Breaches of the peace, to wit  
 ten Men is due of course for his general Concurrence; he  
 he is not particularly Committed in the cause he pursues  
 all Matters Civil, wherein the King or any Claiming under  
 his Majesty has Interest, the Lord Advocate, or Advocate  
 usually hath been also an ordinary Lord of Session and Sir  
 Olyphant of New town and Sir John Michael of Dirleton  
 For it was thought that the Office of King's Advocate  
 naturally partake both of the Judge and Advocate, and  
 was not inconsistent with the Employment of a Judge.

At Seneca of Præcedency pag. 43 the same can be both  
 a Lord of Session and an ordinary Advocate at the same  
 time 14 Ed. 2. Decembris. When the King's Advocate was  
 a Lord of Session he pleaded only in the King's causes, but  
 when he is not a Judge there, he had liberty to plead in all  
 causes. He might not proceed of treason without a Warrant  
 from the King or Privy Councils. The King appoints  
 also a Chancery or two for his Solicitor or Solicitors, who  
 provincial to Dispatch and transmit the King's  
 Councils orders thro' Scotland, and to assist the Lord Advocate in  
 his Majesty's Concerns, processes and affairs. Advocates for the  
 poor are Named yearly by the Lord of Session in November for  
 the subsequent year. And those Named continue till others are  
 put in their place. Any Advocate for the poor who begins with  
 a poor bodie's cause, must continue therein till an Act of Parliamnt  
 shall it be brought to a Conclusion 26 January 1709.

Before King Charles the first being the King's Advocate  
 used to plead in causes. But his former Hope of Craighall then his  
 Majesty's Advocate, having two of his sons at that time upon  
 the Bench viz. Sir John Hope his eldest and Sir Thomas Hope  
 of Hope had desired from the Lord's Judges, him the prior Judge  
 of pleading with his son: which was successfull in Office, because  
 ever since Enjoyed. Both the King's Advocate Sir Charles Hope  
 within the Town, the former Governor, and the latter Governor;  
 that all the King's Advocates should plead in causes without the Bars, and may  
 also plead in causes within the Bars.

But all the King's Advocates have at many times as they please  
 but his principal servant only was the privilege of the College  
 of Justice, the Act of Regulation 1674 (Art. 31) Concerning the  
 Session, allows none save Advocates and their servants to Regu-  
 late or Manage processes, this law Act of Dec. 25. Feb. 1675. Did  
 change the Orders of Session as their servants lay up or  
 out processes or writs to any other person, but this is disused  
 and not observed. To beat down a poor base Custom taken up  
 by servants of Advocates of pulling their Masters Names to their  
 and to be out givings and Returns of processes; such as a  
 are to be proceeded against as galleies and forgers of writs  
 Act of Dec. 21 July 1675. The Advocate's servant was punished  
 as Hugh Kiddal was appointed to have been - See Act of  
 Dec. 20 July 1675 vid. Supp. pag. 106. and farther Declared In-  
 capable to serve about the College of Justice; for fraudu-  
 lently abstracting his Masters papers, and propagating them  
 to his prejudice 22 Feb. 1712. Hadlowm contra M. White-

The Faculty of Advocates founded a Library, which is  
 now become very valuable, and is kept under the Session  
 house Buildings, furnished with books in print and Manuscript,  
 and Medals. They also once intended to erect a profession  
 of Law. What Erection of a Library, and Design of Estab-  
 lishing a professor of Law, was approved by the Lord of Sessi-  
 on, as a thing usefull and Expedient for the College of  
 Justice, and profitable to the whole Nation, Act of Dec. 25  
 January 1674. In this Honorable Society of Advocates  
 there are several Officers, as a Dean who Presides in all  
 their Meetings, a Treasurer who has the custody and Ma-  
 nagement of their Stock; a Clerk who takes Minutes of  
 their Proceedings.

The King's Advocate is a Privy Counsellor, and is usually the King's Advocate in all causes, and is usually the King's Advocate in all causes, and is usually the King's Advocate in all causes.