

peace. The Advocate who was Confessed by a private person about his Right to the possession of a house, having after he was made Advocate for the sovereign, concurred and been Confessed both at the hearing of Criminal causes against his first Client for Violent Retaining possession of the house aforesaid, and after the Client was Executed, for which he got not only the ordinary Pardon of the King upon the account of his Concurrence as Lord Advocate, but also fees for his advice in the matter; he when the Criminal came in being removed ^{from} his office of Advocate for his Majesty appeared for his first Client but as he was going to plead, the Justices interrupted him, by saying that he could not open against him, because he had been Confessed and Retained for him, and when the friends of his cause, to which it was Answered, that the Lord Advocate taking fees from the pursuer of a Criminal process, is not Understood to be ob vindictam privaten as a private Lawyer, but only statutorum officiis in order to Confer in his publick office for the Interest of the King, which lays him under a Necessity to be a pursuer while he Endures, and therefore when that office ceaseth, he was at liberty to serve his first Client, or any other person. Nor could he propale any friends of the pursuers cause, since there was Nothing but open Matter of fact to be proved. The Lord without pronouncing any formal Interlocutor, publicly gave it as their opinion, that he shoud leave the pleading for the Cause to be Managed by others; which he did. And thereafte the Lords Declared, that they did not allow, that the former Advocate might have fees from a private pursuer by reason of his office as Lord Advocate, and not as a pure private pursuer Advocate, 1 August 1712 Sir David Dalrymple.

It was once enacted that no Advocate writer or other shoud Confess, plead or act in the Prosecution of, or for fitting for treason without warrant from the King and Parliament, under the pain of being held in answer of war against traitors and rebels

to their punishment act 135 Parl. 8 J. 6. Which severity seemed to have been copied out of the Canon law as follow'd 5 do penit in 6. But now Advocates and procurators are only allowed to plead and Act for persons accused of treason or any other crime before any court without ^{act 38. 16. 11. 9. 6. But} Licence ^{to} the Judge may Compell them to plead Act 90 Parl. 11 J. 6. Yet notwithstanding the freedom to plead for persons accused of treason, till they get leave from the Court, which is ordinarily granted to such advocates as the pannels apply for by petition. Which Advocates, before they begin to plead, do commonly protest that no Expressions that may drop from their Mouth in the heat of Debate and Zeal for their Clients, be Misconstrued. But if any Advocate tasks upon him to Vindicate his Verbal Escapes or Raile Expressions against the Government, he may be punished by Disposition, Act 16 Ed. 6. do penit def. 19. Mc Kenzie Enr. parl 2 Jul. 20 53.

According to the Civil Law, l. pen. § 1, &c & publice Judic. And the Received opinion of the Generality of the best Interpreters, an Advocate can not be admitted to defend an Absent Criminal Cause. Crim. part 3 qn. 105 n. 25 & seqq. Because one absent cannot be condemned to Capital punishment l. 5 pr. do penit l. if do require vol Absent. Damne. And if he pleins, might disappoint the sentence by Making his escape or Retiring out of the way. Besides the trial is more safe when the offender is present: for the Judge will sometimes read guilt in his face or gather it from his Answer. Again, it is Much the interest of the person accused if he has any feasible Defence, to appear and see that his lawyers do their duty, and for got nothing Material. But in the More Common opinion of the Doctors an Advocate may not only except the absences of a Criminal, make Dilatory and Declinatory Defences for him in Capital cases; But also may plead his innocence of all Crime not suffering corporal punishment, but only a pecuniary fine which