

Cursing of parents, gross profanation of the Lords Day, slaying
 of red fish, or fishing in forbidden times, Destroying green wood
 or planting, broadening of Orchards, parks or ponds, Deforcement
 forestalling, Regrating, and keeping up Victual to a Court
 Intruding into Churches and Manors, Disturbance of Divine ser-
 vices in the Church, swearing Abominable oaths, oppression
 and Malversation Committed by Inferior Magistrates,
 their Clerks and Procurators, Murr-bury, and breaches
 of the Acts touching the game, the stopping of Mint in which
 and Running Waters to the Destroying of fishes, Egyptians,
 Vagabonds and forgers, and Generally all Crimes and trans-
 gressions of the Laws and Acts of parliament. False hood
 in Oaths or Instruments is ordinarily tried in the first
 Instance before the Lords of Session, tho' it may be done in
 the Court of Justiciary, and Spuilzie, if without Blood or
 Battery, should be first Civilly tried. Nor is simple Breach
 of trust a relevant Article of Dittay 19 July 1683 James
 Sprouson. The Articles of Dittay (which signify the same
 as Judgment) being read over to the persons cited to give
 Information, if they knew any who were guilty thereof: the
 Clerk of Dittay caused Men Depon at his pleasure, but was
 limited to four in a parish, or five or six at most in a
 large town. He Enquired about the Specifick Crimes, who
 Committed the same, or were Accessory thereto, where, how,
 or about what place Committed, the particular time,
 day, Month or Year when, place where Committed
 and the Aggravating Circumstances thereof. None were
 allowed to be present with the Clerk at the Examination
 of persons cited by the Sheriff to give up Dittay: and his
 Expenses were paid by the Sheriff, to whom they were
 allowed in his Account of the issues and profits of the
 Justice-ship. The Information so taken up in writing
 was sent to the Justiciary Court at least 30 days
 before the Circuit, but the Names of the Informers

word

were not to be discovered Act 27 Parl. 6 J. 2. The Clerk
 of Dittay Returns, with the Informations, a list signed
 by the Sheriff or his Clerk of persons fit to pass upon
 a Jury, not under the Age of 25 Years, nor out of Scotland
 for the time, and upon whom no Dittay was charged,
 whereof one half was to be lauded Men. Two Rolls
 were made whereof one containing the Names of the
 persons indicted to the Justice-ship, called the report roll
 Roll act 139 Parl. 13 J. 1 a portand, or from the french
portebrouis, another containing the particular Dittays
 charged upon them, called the grail roll Act 99 Parl.
 14 J. 3. Because, it is Committed to the grail (an old Scottish
 word for trust Act 15 Parl. 11 J. 6) of the Justices Clerk, who
 should not reveal the Names of Dittay, nor alter any thing
 therein Act 27 Parl. 6 J. 2. Shenode v. b. signif. word. baifit.
 The Lord of Justiciary 12 July 1709 gave Directions for taking
 up Dittay in Manner aforesaid, and Authorized their Clerk
 to give a signed Copy thereof to each of the respective
 Clerks Deputed by him for taking up Dittay.

But the method of taking up Dittay, and Exhibiting
 Information against Delinquents by the Sheriff and por-
 tond roll, being grievous and Unnecessary, is now aboli-
 shed. The Informations concerning Crimes to be tried
 in the Circuits, containing the Names and Designati-
 ons or additions of the offenders and witnesses, the facts
 Committed, Circumstances that may serve to discover
 the truth, and titles of Writs to be made use of at the
 trials, are taken up by the Justices of peace, by present-
 ments at their quarter Sessions, or by two of them at
 least, on the 21 days of July and february; and by Sheriffs,
 Stewarts, bailies of Regality, Magistrates of Burghs,
 and other Inferior Judges, on the 22 days of the said
 Months yearly, being lawfull days, or upon the next
 lawfull day thereafter. Which Informations signed by
 two of the Justices of peace and their Clerk, or by the

said