act 1 Parl. 1 J. 6. but that King took the Government upon
him sooner. However none are thought fit by law for
ministration before the Age of 14, at which time the King
of France are Declared Capable of the Government, Mr Dal
observ. on Act 22 Parl. 11 J. 6. During the time that the
King is thought Incapable for want of Age to Govern
a Discreet duely Qualifyed person Among the Nobility,
who by Nature or Alliance is Most Concerned in the pre
vation of the life and Authority of the Young King usd
be Fitt for to Govern, called Regent of Scotland who was of Scot Extraction and in En
gland in the like case a protector was Appointed. Scot
(because of the Kings absence) is under the care of a temp
rary Governour Named by his Majesty during pleasure, wh
beard the title of Lord Lieutenant. In the Year 1604 John
Earl of Montrose having Resigned his Interest office of
Lord Chancellor of Scotland which was then Conferred on
the Lord Fyvie President of the Session a famed Lawyer
as the fittest person to bear that high Character in this
treaty of Union betwixt Scotland and England Therefore
fore that the Earl might suffer no Diminution of his
honour Rank or precedency, the King was pleased to
Make him Justitiarius Regni Scotiæ procuratorem, Viceroy
of Scotland during all the days of his life. In Virtue of
which singular Commission, he presided at his Majesties
high Commissioner in the parliament held at Perth 9 July
1606. In the Year 1700 a Law was Made in England that
no person who should come to the possession of the Crown
should go out of the Dominions of England Scotland or
Ireland without Consent of parliament 12 & 13 W. 3 cap. 2
But in the Year 1714 that Restriction was Repealed by
an Act of the British Parliament 1 G. 1 cap. 51. And Now
during the Kings Absence, the care of his Majesties Dom
nions is left to be Committed to Lord Justices. The
Lords Consort may be Regent of the Kingdom during
his Majesties Absence forth thereof without taking
the Oaths 2 G. 2 cap. 27.

The King being out of Nonage may, without his Guar=
=tors, pursue a subject 20 October 1554 Lawds Advocate con
tra Mayor of Banks. His Majesties Revocation of Grants
Made by him in his Minority, hath some times past by
proclamation Act 51 Parl. 4 J. 4. sometimes by way of In
strument Act 70 Parl. 6 J. 6 thereafter Ratified in Par
liament. But Commonly it passes first under the priv
seal, and then is Confirmed in Parliament Act 9 Parl. 1 Ch. 1.
Yea an Act of Parliament sufficeth without a Revocation
Under the Kings hand, Arg. act 6 Sess. 2 Parl. 1 Ch. 2 Where
the Parliament Extended King Charles the second Revo
cation, to Lands of the principality omitted out of the Revo
cation under the Kings hand presented to them.

In the Lawes of Law the King never dies, because
Jurisd. 9. b. and Inter-Regna with respect to his politick capacity: For the King is in Law a body corporate having a perpetuity of Succession
which Account the Kings death is termed his Demise
because the same Moment the King dies the Kingdom
is Demised to Another, who is thereby King fully and
Absolutely without any Coronation Ceremony which is only a
magnificent Solemnity attending the Exercise of Sovereignty or
a solemn Installation into that which was the Kings
right before by Virtue of his Descent and by his
King the Imperial Crown upon himself all Attainder
of his person is purged ipso facto without any Revesal
Coke 1 Just. 43 b. They are highly Mistaken that think
a Coronation to be the same thing to a King, that Investi=
=ture is to a Subject and that as an Heir, who he may Con
tinue his Predecessors possession before Infeftment can
not sell Excamb or do any other deed of property till he
be Infeft: so a King, tho he may before his Coronation
do such things as are Necessary for present Adminis
tration, cannot tho he be Actually Crowned, Parliament
Dispose of the Annual property, or do
any other deed requiring the Exercise of the Kings
full power. Nor is it so in the case of the Kingdom
ratio Dominii Majestatis and Plantationum, quæ ad Re
cont