

Interest maintained by Lawyers or Able states Men. This therefore by an act of the Convention of Burghs (in July 1699) Any person who had heretofore or Interest in a burgh and bears a part of their public burdens, and can lose and gain in their Affairs, is capable to represent them in parliament.

For Discouraging Unjust and Malicious objections Against Voters, and Restraint of officious and presumptuous Voting in Elections, by the Law of Scotland the Voter Sworn to submitting in Parliament his Right to Vote, the objector should pay his Expenses, and be farther fined in 500 Merks: And if the objection be sustained, he who Voted illegally is liable to pay the objectors Expenses & 500 Merks besides Act 21 Parl. 3 Ch. 2. But some times, especially in doubtful cases, the parliament of Scotland allowed the objector to withdraw and pass from his protest 23 May 1703 Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of Bledburn against the Election for the shire of Dumfriess. And one of three Competitors who stood as Representatives of a shire in a Controversial Election, having accepted a Commission from another shire, the other two were admitted without Remitting the freeholders to a new Election 28 May 1703 Sir Patrick Currie & Sir John Fountain Commissioners for the shire of Berwick.

All Members of parliament that they may attend the public service of their Country, are provided with their Menial servants attending on their persons together with all their necessary horses and Goods brought along with them, from all Attachment and Imprisonments for Debts, Account or Covenant, all the time they are on their way to the place of parliament, all the time of the session, and while they are on their way home again. But they are not exempted from Attachment or Arrest for treason felony or breach of the peace Books of Just. 24. 25. And any Action or suit may be

Commenced prosecuted Judgment given and Execution awarded thereon immediately after Dissolution or prorogation of the Parliament until a new Parliament Meet or the same be reassembled, and immediately after adjournment of both houses for above 14 days until both houses Meet or be assembled 12 W. 3 cap. 3. No suit or Execution thereon against any person for Debt originally and immediately due to the King 12 W. 3 cap. 3 or against any Officer of public trust for any forfeiture Misdemeanor or breach of trust in their office or trust 2 A. cap. 18 Except of their persons, can be laid under process of privilege of Parliament. And Process by summons and Distress Infinite, or by original bill summons Attachment and Distress Infinite thereupon may be issued against any Member of Parliament during Continuance of the privilege of Parliament, till he appear or file common Bail. And persons Exhibiting bills or Complaints against Members of parliament, may proceed thereon by Letter or subpoena, and Upon leaving a copy of the Bill with the Defendant &c. May for want of Appearance or Answer, or for Non performance or Breach of order or Breach, sequestrate the estate of the party, but may not arrest or imprison his body during the Continuance of privilege 12 W. 3 cap. 3. Bonds granted by Members of Parliament or wherein they are Obligants may be registered in Common form, as the Lords of session did visit the Clerks, July 1714. A Petition was allowed to raise the Exchequer and Register Inhibition without Arrestment, and to raise up and execute the Judicature and call the same against a cautioner the speaker of Parliament, referring to the Cautioner to object against pronouncing Act or Decree thereupon. The Petitioner was allowed also to receive hearing without paining or Arrestment, and to charge thereupon, as here Effectum only to enable him to the benefit of Edictum prescribit by Law Act 5 Ch. 5 Parl. 11.