

12  
\* 1. sustained at the Justice of a Gentleman for an Injury done to his Lady, albeit she disclaim'd the fact by a declaration under her hand, which she could not do without his consent 29 November 1637  
Mr Alexander Dumbor & his son.  
\* A Master Ball Inlet to purchase for the slaughter of his servant or Tenant 29 November 1637.  
Mr Alexander Dumbor & his son.

\* 2. as his mate thinks fit. for Archibald Napier of Marshalltown 28 November 1623 for George Springston of Blythswood 2 December 1625 for James Carmichael of that ilk 3 December 1634 for John Ha-  
= million of Orkneying November 1636.

\* Had gifts for life of the officers of Justice Clerk and master of ceremonies at the creation of Peers Lords and Barons and all other solemn assemblies where honourable ceremonies were used in Scotland.

\* for John Hume of Hume 10 December 1663 and Sir James Lockhart of Loos 20 November 1671 had the office of Justice and Adam Cockburn of Ormskirk 24 July 1721 has the for life.

\* Sir Thomas Wallace of Craig, 19 July 1675 Richard Maitland of Didrop 13 April 1680 for James Fythes of Collingtain one of the Justices of the Court of Justice 2 February 1684.  
for John Dalrymple younger of Haile 27 February 1688 for George Campbell of Cessnock 24 February 1690 Adam Cockburn of Ormskirk 12 December 1692 for John Macaul of Pollock 21 February 1699 Mr Rodrick M'Kenzie of Prosserhall 8 January 1703 for William Hamilton of Whitehall one of the Lords of Session 31 October 1704. Adam Cockburn of Ormskirk 26 January 1705. Mr James D'Eschne of Grange one of the Lords of Session 7 July 1710. enjoyed during the said reigns.

\* It appeared anciently to have been the Justice General Clerk Regent 2 cap 3. n. 2.

\* 3. Criminals judged by the Justice General and Justice of the Peace till the 15 October 1652. For when after the death of King Charles the first they desired to sit and hold Justice Courts, the Estates of Parliament granted a dispensation to them for that end. 15 September 1649. From the 15 October 1652 Criminals were judged in Scotland by English Commissioners or any two of them who had power to take to them felons such offenders or offenders as they saw cause and to determine all causes criminal and civil to the office of Justice General belonging by the laws of Scotland. But not in or meddle with or issue Letters of Horning and pinding or other process or matters arising from any proceeding or confers by any pretended Ecclesiastical Commission in Scotland. The first commission to such Judges dated at Dalkeith 27 April 1652 was granted by the Commissioners of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for ordering and managing affairs in Scotland in causes Criminal, and executed in the name of the Kings of the Liberty of England by authority of Parliament according to the former laws of Scotland and such laws as were or should be made by the Parliament to the Commonwealth of England for administration of Justice in causes Criminal in Scotland. The last commission dated at Westminster 29 June 1654 was granted by Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging and executed in the said Lord Protector's name according to the former laws of Scotland and such laws as were made by the Commonwealth of England or should be made by the said Protector with advice of his Council or with the consent of the Parliament of England for the administration of Justice in Criminal causes in Scotland. After expiring of the said power the Court of Justice run again in the old Channel and the offices of Justice General and Justice of the Peace were re-established.

13  
\* 1. But persons were declared fugitives for not appearing to undergo the law for murder altho' they being out of the Country were not cited upon 60 days 11 September 1662 John & Sir William Bann-  
= nays.

\* 2. was such a defence of Rebels having surrendered upon the Faith of Quarter & being taken was expelled about the year 1662. The Quarter was generally imposed by the Commission to give Quarter and Indemnity, such as Sir Robert Maitland in the year 1662. In the year 1662, the King with advice of his privy Council issued forth a proclamation promising an Indemnity to Rebels who were any in arms against the Government upon their laying down their arms, two of these Rebels who had been taken prisoners before his Majesty's fleet and were detained Captives at the time of the proclamation, were not allowed the Benefit thereof. In respect their arms having been taken from them at their becoming prisoners, they had none to lay down. Albeit it was provided for them, that they might not be so in a worse case, than if they had been at the time actually in arms in the Field of Battle with their Affairs 15 December 1666 John Skot and John Ross.

\* 3. February 1710. Mr John Auchincloss & others.  
\* 4. and a Trial for opposition ubi non ayur de vita nec de sanguine hominis, which is punish-  
ment is only arbitrary and neither life nor limb a Baron may be put to the knowledge of a common Inquest 16 November 1674 Death of Spilodius and others

\* 5. The citation at the dwelling house and at the market cross with lists of the Arrests and witnesses taken if the party was not personally apprehended he sufficient to oblige him to appear to undergo the law: yet where a person accused of a crime was first cited personally, without recording a list of the Arrests and witnesses to be used against him, and then after cited at his dwelling house and at the market cross of the Sheriff's shire, at both which places doubts of the law and lists of the witnesses and Arrests were kept, the defect of appearance was not taken and he is obliged with new Lists without a warrant in the same manner. In regard the defect of the first citation personally given upon which the party had had cause to fly, could not be supplied by the subsequent citation at the dwelling place and market cross, which Law goes further to have been Deciditfully given 8 January 1677 Margaret Binnington & the Alder & Forres.

\* 6. produced by the partner in fact as the great days before committing of the crime altho' they had each other to the Estimation of their blood was sustained as a good objection against the witness and found by the oath 30 July 1677 Alexander Cunningham. The a person except it makes and doubly found against himself by the oath to kill them was sustained to respect him as a witness, and witnesses were allowed to be executed for proving thereof 2 April 1691 Captain Bruce & Lieutenant Arrol

\* 7. A domestic servant to the purpose of the private crime of unjust forswearing and swearing part of his shew was allowed to bear witness 30 July 1677 Alexander Cunningham.

\* 8. All members of either House of the Liberty of Speech in their Debates and Liberty, not only to propose and debate the making new Laws or altering old ones but also to represent foreign and aggrieved persons =  
= bances. Nor ought any of them to suffer or be questioned thereat or compelled to answer in any other Court or place whatsoever for any thing by himself or spoken, or proposed, or argued, or debated or voted in Parliament.

But  
\* 9. All new Laws and all Laws for repealing and altering old ones, should be first and originally made, proposed and introduced either in the House of Lords, or in the House of Commons by the members thereof, and by no other persons nor in any other places, except general pardons which are most proper to move from, and be conceived and framed by the Crown, pardons being not properly new Laws, but a Rescission of the old ones.