

The King imparts some rays of Majesty to the Queen
 and Exempt her from those Disabilities which by Act
 of Coveture, attend other women l. 31. H. 8. Legib. Glind
 is a Publick person, who the Govern and Clothed with
 his band, may sue and be sued alone; has power to Make
 purchas grants and leases in her own Name without the
 King; and she may give to the King or others and receive
 by gift from him Coke, Just. 3a. 133d. 4 Rep. 23 b. Finch
 86. 1 Roll Abr. 912. Which is agreeable to the Civil law
 C. de quædam præscripto. None of which things any other
 wife can do.

The like honour Reverence and respect is Exh
 to her as to the King both by Subjects and foreigners: And
 the Law Makes it high treason to Conspire her death
 or Violate her Chastity. She pays no toll Coke Just.
 6. The Queen Comfort hath her Royal court apart and
 officers. Her attorney and solicitor have respect Above
 others, and place within the bar with the Kings Council
 She may be Regent of the Kingdom during the Kings
 absence for the thereof, without taking the oath 2 G. 2 cap. 27.

The Queen of England had Anciently a Revenue of
 gold or Aurum Regine, which was the best part of so much
 as by the Name of oblate upon pardons, gifts and Grants
 &c. came to the King. The Queen of Scotland had Not
 by Right by the Common law of Scotland, to a third of the
 Kings proper lands which she offers on Act 2 Parl. 1 J. 3
 also to a third of his Majesties Revenues of Office & Act 2
 Parl. 1 J. 3 which Comprehend the Kings Customs and
 lands. Both Real and personal Estate of the Queen
 her Success goes to the King, if she do not in her life
 time Dispose thereof. Coke 1 Just. 3. 131. 133. Finch 86. 1 Roll. Abr. 912.

No Man May Marry the Queen Dowager or
 Widow Queen without Licence of the King on paine forfdit his
 the Leffe not her Dignity, she should Marry a private
 Gentleman, but by the Name of Queen May Maintain
 a private Action: as Queen Katharine Widow to King

Henry the fifth ^{was} Married to Owen ap Glodord Esquire
 Coke 2 Just. 13. 50.

Tit. 2.
 Concerning the Prince who is the Kings
 Eldest son.

The King Eldest son was Earl of Cumberland, while
 that County belonged to Scotland. But in the Reign of King
 Robert 2 first of the surname of Stewart, the Jurisdiction of
 that family, Viz. the Barony of Renfrew, Bailiaries of Bur
 ninghame and Carrick in the West, and all the stewartines
 in Scotland were Erected as an Appanage or patrimony to the
 Apparent heir of the Crown of Scotland into a Jurisdiction, called
 the principallity: as Apppear from the Revocations of King James
 the fifth and sixth, Revoking all Alienations of lands and her
 tages Annocet to the Principallity, the the Ercheon it self
 is Amising. The King assigned some lands and others of the
 principallity to the Castle of Dumbarton till some other
 provision were Made in lieu thereof Act 4 Parl. 23. J. 6.
 But the rents allocated to the Constabulary and keeping
 of that Castle, were Dissolved from the Crown in favour
 of the Marquis of Montrose. Referring to the forsoverign
 the Castle, that is the Rock and for liberation as full Annex
 to the Crown Act 2 Just. 2 Parl. 2. A. The Kings Eldest
 son before the Union was called here prince and steward
 of Scotland &c. and in England Prince of Wales &c. but now
 is stitued prince of Great Britain: as the flow of the
 Roman Empire was called Cæsar, and of the Grecian Empire
 Despotæ the Eldest son of France Dauphine, and of Spain
 Infant.

The Prince is born a privy Counsellor, and to Conspire
 his death or to Violate his wifes Chastity is high treason.
 He is Royal highness both in his principallity as great
 Jurisdiction both Civil and Criminal as the King. For he
 hath his Chancery, which writs are issued out of and he
 turned to, and hath his particular officers of State and Advoc
 ate, Justices General Chamberlain &c. But the Prince being