

The subjects in Scotland are free of any gift or subscription contrary to or inconsistent with the true protestant Religion as presently professed there; and Pres by herian Church Government worship and Discipline there Establish
The 5 A. cap. 8. Art. 25 & 4.

Persons were ordained to qualify themselves for offices and Employments by taking and subscribing the oaths of Allegiance and Absuration within three Months after their Admission to or Entering upon such offices or Employments 1 G. 1. cap. 13 § 28 & 3. But this was repeated, and other times limited for such qualifications in England 2 G. 2. cap. 9.

Book 2. Concerning Commerce.

Commerce in General is the usage of buying and selling and bartering of Moveables. Which had been necessarily introduced, to the End that every one might have the things they stand in need of by an open free course of trade and Commerce between the most distant Nations, quod Genitum est utrumque, id apud omnes Nationes esse videtur Plin. Panegyri. cap. 29 those Commodities, which are the growth of one Country, seem to be the Native product of all. This Commerce is carried on either by those whose profession consists in buying for Money or purchasing for other good the things in which they deal, and in selling them after the same Manner by whole sale or Retail, Properly called Merchants; or it is carried on by persons who sell the product of their own land, or whereof they have leases; or by hand-craftsmen, who sell what their handy Craft produces, and what they Manufacture themselves. For regulating the Affairs of Trade and Merchandizing, the only condition of the Royal Burghs was authorized anno 1487 Act 11. 10. 14. §. 3.

Chap.

Chap. 1. Of Merchants.

By the Civil laws (L. 3 C. de Commer. & Mercat) and by several Ordinances in France (Les Loix Civiles &c. Tom. 2 Lib. 1. Tit. 12. Sect. 2. Art. 14. & Tit. 12. Sect. 1. Art. 9. Officers Noblemen and Gentlemen are prohibited to Drive any trade in Merchandise, not only that they may not be diverted from the Exercise of their proper functions; but also that they might not by their Authority engross the whole trade to themselves; and then for the Good hon of sellers and buyers Goods, by obliging those to buy at a Dearest Rate, and those to sell and on the just Value. But by a later Edit in France

Grassified is Made Consistent with Quality, and Gentlemen are Allowed to trade by whole sale. In Scotland its free to any Noblemen Baron or free holder to trade Act 11 Parl. 2 §. 2 Act 132 Parl. 12 Act 251 Parl. 15 J. 6 Act 5 Sept. 3 Parl. 2 Ch. 2. Ye all persons may Traffique except Crafts men, who cannot use Merchandise unless they Renounce their Crafts Act 12 Parl. 2 Act 107 Parl. 14 J. 3 and are discharged to Import from foreign places any Made work belonging to their trade, or to Vend any such Ware brought home by Merchants, under the pain of Confiscation half to the King and half to the pursuer Act 47 Sept. 1 Parl. 1 Ch. 2. Because the bringing home such things as may be Made in Scotland, is a great Discouragement to Manufacturers and trades. Thus Liffers are prohibited to be Drapers and to buy or sell Cloth Act 66 Parl. 14 J. 2. Phi-rurgeon Apothecaries in a Royal Burgh, the Under-Deaconry, who Accepted Burghs Grants in fine arts, were restrained from carrying Merchandise there, not withstanding they were willing to enter Gild brotherhood, and pay the ordinary dues for their Admission 20 Decembar 1711 Deane of Gild and Magistrates of Aberdeen contra Gordon & Burnet.

But the all persons trades men Excepted, may Merchandise, all are not Allowed to trade in all things.