

Pamphlet bearing the title of Some Charitable observations by a Moderator of the Church of England. Where in he like the Monk in the lions skin, discovered himself by his braying, viz. a peculiar scholastick stiffness and cant and Doantry. So this I made answer by a Pamphlet entitled A few Remarks on those Charitable Observations Anno 1706. Which so exposed his Ignorance Malice and Audacious Affectation as, had he been as wise as he was old, he would have stood corrected. But the person being more upon the hunt of Empty applause than truth, replied in another Pamphlet bearing the title of Some just Reflections on a Pasquill against Mr James Gordon. And published the same under the Name of one Jameson his Precentor. Whose Mask he put on partly, that he might with the more freedom talk, as he does, Magnificently of himself; partly, with a political View of turning over upon a sham Underling any Ridicule or Disgrace the Pamphlet Meets with, and to enhance the praise to himself. For if Jameson shall prosper here, what then shall he that keeps the snare? This Reply published by the Parson, I have taken to task as it deserves in a Letter from me to a Gentleman in the Country printed in the Year 1706.

3<sup>d</sup> I wrote the Duty and powers of Justices of peace in Scotland, consisting of two parts. Whereof the first published in the Year 1707 treats of the original Nature and progress of the Justice ships of peace Among us down to the sixth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, when the Parliament of Great Britain Extended the powers thereof, and set our Justices of peace upon a Level of Authority with those in England, with this Qualify, that they should proceed in trials and Judgments conform to the laws and Customs of Scotland. 6 Anne cap. 6. The second part published in the Year 1708 shows, what Justices of peace and their Constables may and should do by the laws of England. And clears the Relative Duties of Sheriffs, Stewards and Judges of Regality and Royalty. Quinning the Cavalry

all Along and Explaining the Differences betwixt the Scottish and English laws so far as Concerned the subject in hand. 59.  
4<sup>th</sup> I wrote a Letter to a friend in England a Member of the house of Commons, Concerning the Law of Election of Members of Parliament, Collected out of the Acts and Records of the Parliament of Scotland, and the Statutes of England & Great Britain &c. Which Letter was published in the Year 1710.

Mr William Black Advocate has Collected the Privileges of the Royal Burrows, as contained in their particular Rights, the Ancient laws and Records of Parliament, and their General Conventions, which was published in the Year 1707.

Mr John Spottwood Advocate published his form of process before the Lords of Session in the Year 1711 which was reprinted with some additional and Amendments in the Year 1718.

Alexander Bayne Advocate Professor of the Municipal Law of Scotland in the College of Edinburgh published in the Year 1726 a Discourse on the Rise and progress of the Law of Scotland and the Method of studying it

### Miscellanies.

SOME have made miscellaneous Collections of Scottish Statutes and Customs: As for James Balfour of Pittendreich, who was admitted an ordinary Lord of Session on 15 November 1563, and advanced to the Presidents Chair 8 December 1567, for William Bliphant of Newton, who was admitted an ordinary Lord 16 July 1611 and made Kings Advocate 8 July 1612. for Robert Spotswood of Portland who 14 Feb. 1626 was made an ordinary Lord, and first November 1633 Preferred to the Presidency of the Session. And for Thomas Hope of Goffe found son to Sir Thomas Hope Advocate to King Charles the first, who was admitted a Lord of Session 19 July 1642