

1780. *January 29.* SCOT *against* GREGOR GRANT.

No 396.

THE LORDS observing, that it was a practice in the Sheriff-court of Edinburgh to register protests against carriers, or other such persons occasionally within the territory, though having no domicile in it, nor being otherwise subject to the Sheriff's jurisdiction, were of opinion, that the practice was irregular and illegal; and they declared so, in order, that it might in future be corrected. See APPENDIX.

Fol. Dic. v. 3. p. 363.

DIVISION XX.

Act abolishing Heritable Jurisdictions.

1748. *January 7.* The EARL of MORTON *against* The KING'S ADVOCATE.

No 397.

THE Earl of Morton claimed a reasonable compensation for the jurisdiction of regality over the lands of Langton, part of the ancient regality of Dalkeith, disposed by the family of Morton with that right, and now returned to him again by progress.

THE LORDS found, that lands, part of a regality, disposed *cum jure regalitatis* had no claim to a recompence.

Fol. Dic. v. 3. p. 364. D Falconer, v. I. No 225. p. 310.

1748. *January 12.*

The DUKE of DOUGLAS and Others, *against* The KING'S ADVOCATE.

By act 43d, Parl. II. James II. it is statute, 'That all regalities that are now in the King's hands be annexed to the royalty; and that, in time to come, there be no regalities granted without deliverance of the Parliament.' And, by act 44th, 'That there be no office, in time to come, given in fee and heritage.'

Several claims being presented to the Court of Session, to have the value of certain rights of jurisdiction ascertained, in virtue of the statute made for that

No 398.
Recompence was found due for regalities granted since 1455, confirmed in Parliament, and for regalities and sheriff.