signation in Exchequer, ratifying that old jurisdiction with a novo-damus; the Lords found that he had not sufficiently connected his title to that superadded jurisdiction, and found the novo-damus in Exchequer null. As to the lawfulness of that jurisdiction, vide the Informations, especially that for Logiealmond; but that point was waved.

No. 8.

1736. July 31. Anderson against Campbell., Deacon of the Skinners of Ayr.

No. 9.

The Lords thought, that the Convener and his brethren, though not a court of law, might judge in the first instance whom they would or would not allow to sit with them; but 2do, subject to the review of the Magistrates. 3tio, They thought a Corporation might subsist though reduced to one, therefore the Convener and his brethren of Ayr having found the Incorporation of Skinners extinct, because reduced to one, and excluded that one from sitting with them, the Magistrates reversed their act and fined them in a fine and expenses. Upon a suspension of this decreet, the Lords found the Convener and his brethren did wrong in excluding John Campbell from a vote as Deacon of the Skinners, and found that the Magistrates have a right of review; and therefore found the letters orderly proceeded for reponing the said John Campbell; but suspended simpliciter as to the fine and expenses.

1736. June 24. Maxton against Moncreiff.

No. 10.

Session competent to judge of the legality of Ministers' admissions ad effectum to judge of the right of the stipends. Vide Patronage. (See (Dict. No. 68. p. 7331.)

1736. July 28.

SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY against MR JAMES CHALMERS.

No. 11.

NEITHER the General Assembly nor Professors of Universities can make regulations to bind bursers as to their qualifications; and therefore Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain having the presentation of certain divinity-burses in Aberdeen;—found that the Professors could not refuse them for not having certificates from their Presbyteries.