

English school at Irvine, and after trial of his qualifications had been admitted to the office, and continued to serve in it for several years, though originally elected only for one year, he could not be removed arbitrarily, or without just cause, such as incapacity, immorality, or malversation.—See APPENDIX.

No 45.

*Fol. Dic. v. 4. p. 196. T. MS.*

\*\*\* The same found, 1777, Schoolmaster of Dunsyre; see APPENDIX.

1779. *January 13.* ANDERSON *against* KIRK-SESSION of KIRKWALL.

THE Kirk-Session of Kirkwall appointed Anderson clerk and precentor in place of Redford, who had left the country, but whom afterwards, on his return, they reinstated in his office. In a reduction brought by Anderson of this procedure, the LORDS found, that these offices were held only during pleasure, and assolizied from the reduction.

No 46.

*Fol. Dic. v. 4. p. 195. Fac. Col.*

\*\*\* This case is No 6. p. 8017. *voce* KIRK-SESSION.

1781. *June 15.* ORR, Petitioner.

AN advocate before the Court of Session may be a notary-public.

No 47.

*Fol. Dic. v. 4. p. 195. Fac. Col.*

\*\*\* This case is No 29. p. 360. *voce* ADVOCATE.

1783. *February 13.* ROBERT MACAULAY and Others *against* JOHN ANGUS.

ANGUS, with a view of practising in the city of Glasgow, made application to the Court for admission into the office of a notary-public. His moral character and his abilities having been certified in the usual manner, he was in consequence of a remit from their Lordships, examined by two writers to the signet, by whom his proficiency was approved and reported. But when the Court came to give their sanction to this report, objections to his admissibility were urged by Macaulay, and a number of other members of the society of writers in Glas-

No 48.

Circumstances sufficient to disqualify a candidate for the office of a notary-public.