1736. July 16.

NICOL against GROSETT.

No. 7.

RENOUNCIATION by a tenant 40 days before Whitsunday sustained, though not before Candlemas, which was said to be the custom of the Burgh, but no evidence of that custom by judicial proceedings given.—

N.B. All agreed, that as to the form of warning, the custom, and not Queen Mary's act, is the rule; but as to the time, several doubted if the act was not the rule. See Removing.

1737. January 26.

MERCHANT COMPANY of EDINBURGH against Roo.

No 8.

Merchants in Burgh cannot retail unfreemens goods as their own; and therefore the Dean of Guild of Edinburgh having sustained such a complaint, to infer the pains and penalties contained in the *formula* of the burgess oath; the Lords, upon a bill of advocation, refused to pass the bill, but remitted with instructions that the pursuer specially qualify the fact; 2do, that the proof be before answer; 3tio, that the defender be allowed procurators.

1738. February 1. Magistrates of Jedburgh, Competing.

No. 9.

ELEVEN Councillors of 25 proceeding to an election on an unusual day, when six were out of town, the other eight withdrawing from them; and thereafter, in conjunction with the other six, after due notice given to the whole, proceeding to elect, found not to fall under the act 7th Geo. II.; so as either to void the new election made by the 14, or to subject the eight who withdrew to the penalties of that act.

1738. December 13.

GORDON, Supplicant, against Bailies of Annan.

No. 10.

An heir served in special to a tenement within Burgh, took a precept out of the Chancery to charge the Bailies to infeft him, which they disobeyed; and then he applied to the Ordinary on the bills, for a warrant to the Director of Chancery to issue new precepts to some other person to infeft him in