1688. July 20. Earnslaw against Sir Patrick Hume, Advocate.

A BASE infeftment granted, in cursu rebellionis, for a debt prior to the rebellion, not being public within year and day, by possession or otherwise, the liferent escheat, as the first public right, was preferable thereto; and it was not regarded that the infeftment was made public after the year and day before the gift and declarator; which is considered as to commerce in moveables.

Page 170, No. 612.

1688. July 29 and 30. Earl of Balcarras and Lermonth against Mr William Gordon, Advocate.

A comprising being quarrelled, ad hunc effectum, to make it redeemable, upon this ground, That a part of the principal sum was paid before apprising, yet the whole penalty was apprised for, which ought to have been restricted to a due proportion;—the Lords caused trial to be made among the writers to the signet, what was customary in such cases, and recommended to some of their number to settle the parties.—29th July 1688.

The writers having reported, that, in their practice, they used always to restrict the penalty proportionally to the partial payments;—the Lords found the apprising to subsist as a security for principal sum and annualrents, and accumulations of annualrents, and a proportion of the penalty; but that the informality hindered the apprising to expire.—30th July 1688.

Page 81, No. 336.

1688. July 30.

Powrie against Smith.

Found that the delegation, or innovation of a bond to the same creditor, was not a transaction, although the term of payment of the debt was prorogated, unless there were aliquid remissum, some part of the debt given down.

Page 63, No. 267.

1688. August 10. Kirconnel, Donatar, against Allan.

Allan having pursued one Grier before the criminal court, for theft, and got him declared fugitive, and denounced,—upon application to the Exchequer he procured the fugitive's escheat to be burdened with L.300 sterling in favours of himself, in respect he had lost his goods, and been at great expenses in apprehending the fugitive, and leading a probation of the theft. The donatar of the escheat understanding that Allan had transacted his damage by the stolen goods, and taken assignation to L.1000 due to Grier, he applied to the Exchequer, that the moveables fallen in escheat might not be burdened with any sum in favours of Allan; but that he might be left to seek his recourse against Grier's real