1680. February 13. FAIRY against KER.

In a cause betwixt Fairy and Ker, the Lords declared they would hear this point, in their own presence, Whether one who robbed a horse in the late rebellion 1679, be secure by the act of indemnity from restitution, I think, if he were pursued as a thief criminally for his life, that Act would defend him; but it seems not reason, that, only being convened rei vindicatione either for restitution or ad damnum et interesse for the price, &c. that he should go free; for the king only pardoned vindicta et interesse publicum; but not interesse privatum, as was found in William Cockburn's case, supra. [Historical volume, 20th September 1679.]

Yet it was alleged, the king, in some cases after a war, (but I think this is only to be understood in a foreign, not in a civil war,) may remit, ob bonum publicum, private men's interests: 2do, Having pardoned the rebellion, he consequently forgives all the lesser crimes as accessory thereto; and stealing of horses was but a part of the rebellion, which had tractum temporis, and was only done in order thereto.

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1680. February 13. MARY BUCHANAN against The LAIRD of BUCHANAN'S HEIRS.

MARY Buchanan craves adjudication of her father the Laird of Buchanan's

lands, upon a bond of provision for 20,000 merks.

ALLEGED,—The bond is conditional, if she married with her father's consent, and failing of him, with consent of such friends as he substituted: but ita est she had married, without his consent, Stewart of Ardvalloch, whose predecessors were at feud with their family. Answered,—1mo, The bond quoad L.10,000 must be valid, because, by her mother's contract of marriage, the daughter was provided to as much. 2do, The bond as to the other 5000 merks must subsist, because conditiones appositæ ad restringendum matrimonii libertatem are inutiles and rejected. (See Swinburn, and Godolphin, upon last wills and testaments.) And her father was determined to marry her to George Grant, (to whom he had disponed his estate, and passed by his own relations;) and she could not love him. Replied,—Conditions prohibiting marriage simply are indeed reprobated, or if they run only to marry one man; but not if they be conceived ne Titio vel Swio nubat; see Craig p. 161, de Conditionibus matrimonio appositis; and to say, you shall not marry without the father's consent, is such an honest condition, that, though it were not adjected, it is inherent both by the laws of God and man: and, esto she was not obliged to follow her father's advice, she was bound, at least, to have asked it. DUPLIED,—He was of a weak judgment, and not very right, and so it was needless to ask counsel from him. Triplied, Then she was obliged to have asked the substitute's consent, the father being quasi civiliter mortuus. Vide Perez, ad tit. C. de indicta Viduitate.

The Lords found, she ought not to have the 5000 merks, because she did not perform the conditions, and ask her father's consent; which they found