to erect them into deaconries; but allowed the Magistrates yearly to name visitors or overseers for every trade, to be accountable to them; and appoint the Trades to make the third part of the Town-Council, viz. seven;—the merchants, maltmen, and seamen, making the other two parts.

The Trades were craving more.

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1678 and 1681. WILLIAM VEITCH against Peter Pallat and Thomas Wilson.

1678. July 24.—In an improbation, pursued by Peter Pallat and Thomas Wilson, his factor, against William Veitch, for producing a gift of one Sanderson's escheat, granted to David Rodger in the time of the English usurpation, when the back-bond and conditions of the gift were inserted in the body thereof:

It was Alleged,—1st, That, being in publica custodia, it needed not be produced; but only condescend upon the date. Answered,—That brocard held only where the principal was left at the Register, but not where they got the principal; and the Register only keeped a copy, as in seasines, reversions, hornings, gifts of escheat, &c.

2do, Alleged,—That, in a former debate betwixt the parties, it was produced in process, and the Act bears so, which is probatio probata, so that it needs not to be produced now. Answered,—Nullo modo relevat to stop certification, if it be not produced now; else it were easy to steal up a false paper, after production, and thereby shun the improving thereof.

Yet it was informed, that, in a case between Grant of Ballindalloch and Grant of Dalvey, this same allegeance was sustained and found sufficient to stop certification. See Stair, 22d January 1662, Earl of Marr.

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1681. January 20.—Veitch and Pallat's case was advised, and Veitch preferred, because Pallat's papers, adduced by him in modum probationis to instruct Sanderson had a visible estate, and that the bond was for anterior furnished wine, were amissing. But, being afterwards found, the Lords, on a bill given in by Thomas Wilson, Pallat's factor, stopped all till they had fully advised the probation.

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1681. January 22. Drummond of Carlowie against Sir John Dalrymple and George Young.

See the prior part of this case, Dict. page 15,645.

In the cause, Sir John Dalrymple and George Young, his assignee, (16th Nov. 1680,) the Lords found,—in vicarage-teinds, such as calves, lambs, &c. where they are fewer than ten and above five, because a half lamb cannot be paid salva rei substantia, and without destruction of the animal,—that the value