appriser was in possession, upon a pretence that the apprising was satisfied, and the tenants having broken medio tempore;—the Lords found, That the loss of the rents arrested, through the tenant's insolvency, was not to fall upon the appriser; because the arrester was to blame, that did not insist in his forthcoming, and then the appriser would have compeared and got up the duties, seeing his debt is not yet paid. But many of the Lords thought it was proper for the appriser to have loosed the arrestment, which was but on a dependence; seeing he knew best that his debt was not satisfied.

Page 65, No. 277.

1682. March. Provost Anderson against James Bogil.

The defender, in a reduction and improbation, having produced the extract of a bond out of the public register, to satisfy the production; and the principal not being found after searching of the registers;—the Lords, before granting certification, allowed a farther search to be made, seeing the warrants were not in order. But it was the more suspicious that it was registrat in the year 1652, when the principals were got up again.

Page 146, No. 529.

1682. March. Captain Alison against Ludowick Cant.

The signatures of two base infeftments of annual-rent, whereof the one was two months prior to the other, being passed the same day in exchequer, before the first term of payment of annual-rent, the Lords brought them in pari passu. But, it being thereafter informed that Alison's charter was expede the great seal a month before Cant's, and that the charter was the complement of the confirmation;—the Lords preferred Alison, unless Cant could purge his negligence, by proving, that the expeding of his charter was delayed by the keeper of the seal, after he had, debito tempore, given it in. Vide No. 593, [Alison and Aikman against Cant, 13th December 1682.]

Page 163, No. 587.

1682. March. Clark against Erskine of Balgony.

Found, that though writers not inserted may be designed, yet, if they be dead, their hand-writ ought also to be produced.

Page 253, No. 892.

1682. March. WILLIAM HAY against ROBERT BURNET.

Robert Burnet, who had a general disposition of all his father-in-law James