thereof, either before the reformation of the religion, divers years, or thirty years since; and no otherwise. And they respected not the said decreet and three years' possession therein contained, and pointing therefore.

Act. Fletcher. Alt. Nicolson. Hay, Clerk. Vid. 17th March 1629, Yea-

man against Stuart.

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1629. March 12. Cunninghame against The Sheriff of Stirling's Deputes.

The Sheriff-depute being charged to take a rebel, who suspending, on obedience and diligence done by him in searching and seeking him, and that he could not be found, as instruments produced bore; and the charger replying, that, since the instrument, the said depute had been in company with the rebel divers times within the place of his jurisdiction, where he had at that time power to take the rebel;—this allegeance was sustained, being proven to infer sentence against the depute for not taking the rebel; for no further was sought by the process; for payment of the sum was not sought therein: and it was not found needful that the charges of the caption should have been left with the depute, or delivered to him for his warrant of taking the rebel at the times foresaid of his being with the rebel; neither was the want of these charges found any cause whereby the depute should be excused to take him, he having received a copy subscribed by the messenger the time of his first charge.

Vid. ult. and 4th July 1628, Rachelet, and the cases there cited; and 12th June 1630, Mr Rodger Mowat; 13th July 1630, Hay against E. Marshal.

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1629. June 19. Samuel Gray against ———.

Mr Samuel Gray, having charged his debtor for payment of a sum, who suspending, and consigning the same,—in the suspension compeared the mother to his wife, and desired that the money should be employed to her daughter in liferent, for implement of the contract of marriage, pro tanto, made betwixt the daughter and the said Mr Samuel, whereby he was obliged to provide her to a yearly annual-rent greater than the annual-rent of the sum consigned, to be uplifted out of his lands; which lands, seeing he had sold the same, she, as person contractor in the contract of marriage, had interest to crave of the Lords, to be fulfilled to her daughter by the employment of this money so far as it might extend, in place of the annual-rent out of the lands. This being considered by the Lords, they found it reasonable; and albeit neither the good-mother nor the daughter his spouse were parties, nor called in this suspension,—yet the Lords found that this money should be employed to the woman in liferent; albeit the particular sum was not mentioned in the contract, and albeit the daughter also compeared, and declared that she craved not that employment to be made by her husband, but consented that he should take up the money, and use the same at his pleasure. Which was not respected by the Lords.