alrent and penalty of his father's bond were added to the principal sum, and made to bear annualrent thereafter:

It was ANSWERED, That the adding of the bygone annualrents to the principal sum, was most just, seeing they were then all due; and if a minor might have borrowed money to pay the same, upon a bond bearing annualrent, so it was as lawful to add the same to the principal sum, and take bond for altogether bearing annualrent. And as to the penalty, seeing the expense of recovering a decreet did amount to as much, it was just, likewise, to add the same to the principal sum and annualrents.

The Lords did find the answer to the first reason relevant, and assoilyied from the reduction, in so far as the annualrent was made principal, bearing annualrent, and that it did not fall within minority and lesion: but, as to the second, in making the penalty a principal sum, they did ordain the charger to give in a particular account of his necessary expenses, and declared, that if they found reason, they would modify the same, and reduce pro tanto.

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## 1674. January 14. MARGARET JOHNSTON against ROBERT STEWART.

Margaret Johnston, as executrix to her father, who was minister at Orphar, did pursue the said Robert for the vicarage of the lands, lying within the parish of Orphar, in Orkney, extending to two hundred merks yearly, for the space of seven years, during her father's service; he being presented to the vicarage of the parish; and thereupon had obtained decreet and letters conform.

It was alleged for him, That the presentation, and letters conform, could give him no title to the vicarage, unless it were instructed that it was a distinct benefice belonging to the patron, or that they could prove that the pursuer's father, or other incumbents before him, had decennalis et triennalis possessio of the vicarage teinds of the parish; which they were content to find relevant.

It was REPLIED, That the minister's presentation being from the presbytery, who then were in use to present in place of a laick patron, having obtained letters conform, gave him a sufficient title; unless the defender would allege that they had right themselves to the teinds, or have been in possession by virtue of a tack, or other rights, flowing from those who had right to the vicarage: and if none can allege upon any right, all vicarages belong to the kirk jure ecclesiastico.

The Lords did repel the defence, and sustained the minister's title, as being founded in jure, against the defender, who had no right, nor could allege that he was troubled at the instance of any other person who pretended right to the vicarage; and found, that vicarages as well as parsonages did, in jure, belong to the church, and those who are presented thereto, unless the patron or others can allege upon a valid right settled in their person.

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1674. January 14. The EARL of DUNFERMLINE against The EARL of CALLENDER.

In a pursuit at Dunfermline's instance, as assignee constituted by his father,