It was moved by one of the Lords, that the macers and assessors might convene the assize, and in their presence take the probation, to lie in retentis, and proceed no further. This was also refused; because the advocation standing undiscussed superseded all procedure, and the roll of causes being far advanced, it would come in within a few weeks, and the testificate of the witnesses' age and infirmity did not bear upon soul and conscience.—This was judged by some hard measure, to gratify the Earl of Murray. Vide infra, 24th Nov. 1680.

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1680. November 24.—The advocation against John Thomson, the heir of Wrights-houses, (8th June 1680,) was this day discussed, and the service remitted back again to the macers, with this caution to the inquest, to see the probation be clear as to the contingency of blood. And accordingly the inquest served him heir, though one of his witnesses died medio tempore.

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1680. November 25.

The Lords made an Act of Sederunt, that Advocates adject to their returns of processes, whom they are only for, when there are more persons pursued as defenders, and several advocates appearing for them. Vol. I. Page 118.

1680. November 26. The LADY KINGLASSIE against JAMES ALEXANDER of KINGLASSIE.

THE Lady Kinglassie elder pursuing Mr James Alexander of Kinglassie; he alleged against the execution, that it was null, because it doth not design him as the Act of Parliament 1672 requires, but only bears the within designed Mr James Alexander, and in the summons he is designed spouse to Rachel Ayton, heiress of Kinglassie.

Though this was a certain enough designation, yet the Lords found the execution null, and that a man ought not to be designed by his wife, which were ordinem natura turbare.

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1680. November 30. Mrs Jane Maxwel against The Town of Dumfries.

Mrs Jane Maxwel, who had adjudged Mr William Maxwel his estate, and obtained a decreet of maills and duties against the tenants in absence, and thereon apprehended one of them, and incarcerated him in the tolbooth of Dumfries, pursues the town of Dumfries for payment of 5000 merks, due by the said tenant, whom they had suffered to escape.

The defences were, 1st, It was casu fortuito, for he had come out by false keys. 2. They can be decerned for no more than what the tenant was owing; and ita est his year's rent and maill was not 600 merks. Replied,—There was culpa in them, in so far as they had not a cat-band on the door, conform to the Act of Sederunt 1671, and a keeper at the door. To the 2d, She had a standing