in the debate, the principal was paid, and he wanted only some annualrents and expenses of the infeftments. They decerned for that, unless they offered to prove by his oath it was also paid him with the rest.

Vol. I. Page 701.

1696. January 17. John Preston against Sir George Campbell of Cesnock and His Lady.

The pursuer had an old infeftment of annualrent out of the lands of Newhall, whereof the Lady was heretrix; and he now craving to poind the ground, they suspended on the 16th Act 1695, allowing retention, to the forfeited persons now restored, of as many years' annualrents as they paid for years wherein they stood forfeited; and subsumed that Cesnock's forfeiture continued three years, and yet during all that time Mr Preston uplifted his annualrents; and for which they must now have retention and compensation. Answered,—They were not in the terms of that Act of Parliament, which meant only debtors personally bound, which Cesnock was not, the fundus being properly debtor. 2do. It was only in the case where the forfeited persons were dispossessed; but so it is, the Lady enjoyed her proper inheritance of Newhall during all the years of the forfeiture, which carried the jus mariti; and though it was a gift from King James, yet that cannot prejudge Mr Preston now.

The Lords found Cesnock's claim for retention had no foundation in the Act

of Parliament; and therefore decerned in the pointing of the ground.

Vol. I. Page 702.

1695 and 1696. Isobel Anderson and James Henderson against Charles Murray and Agnes Fleeming.

1695. January 9.—The point was, If the decreet of mails and duties should stop, because there was a reduction of the right depending, ex capite lecti, which was ready to be debated. The Lords decerned in the mails and duties, reserving the reduction, as accords; as they offered to find caution to refund the rents, if they succumbed in their reduction.

Vol. I. Page 656.

1696. January 21.—In the action pursued by Charles Murray and Fleeming against Isobel Anderson and James Henderson, being a reduction ex capite lecti; and the pursuers repeating a probation of the deathbed, led in another process at Grange Dick's instance:—in regard the witnesses who were examined there could not be repeated now, being dead, the Lords found such witnesses transmitted from the one process to the other could not be used as probative here, being res inter alios acta; and he might have had objections against them, or further interrogators to have refreshed their memories, and made them depone on other circumstances, which were not in the examination on the first process put to them; and that, in law, testibus non testimoniis credendum est. Yet see Dury 16th January 1628, Finlayson; where deducta in uno judicio were sustained coram alio, in things quæ tractu temporis mutationem non recipiunt; and