## KING's ADVOCATE.

1541. February 25.

The King and Sir William Heriot against The Sheriff of Fife.

R
EDUCTIOUN of ony decrete, or rolment of court, beand intentit at the instance of ony persoun, and be the King's grace for his interes, as the commoun use and consuetude is in sic causis; gif his Hienis discharges his interes thairintill, the partie nevertheless may persew conform to his summoundis; because the reductioun of decreitis or rolmentis of courtis concernis speciallie the persoun and actioun of the partie.

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\text { Balfour, (Pursuer.) No 9. p. } 29 \text { I. }
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1581. Fanuary 19. His Majesty's Advocate against Esselmont.

In crimine falsi, the King's Advocate may pursue per se, ob vindictam publicam, without the concourse of an informer. See Appendix.

Fol. Dic. v. I. p. 52.5. Colvil, MS.
1582. Fune. His Majesty's Advocate against Ferguson.

The King's Advocate pursued one Bernard Ferguson for the production of an infeftment, containing into it a bond and obligation for delivering of a reversion, the which infeftment was under the note of Mr James Colvil; and thereafter the said James was summoned to hear and see the same to be improven. It was alleged by the said Bernard, and the Laird of Balgony, who had interest in the said matter, That the Advocate had no interest, by himself only, to pursue any person for the production of his evidents, and improbation of the same, except he had some party to concur with him, and to be his instructor, and who was interested and damnified. To which was answered, That the King's Advocate had sufficient interest, by himself only, and needed no informer quia interest reipublice ne crimina maneant impunita, and the action of $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{lset}$ fuit crimen publicum et publici judicii et actio popularis, and so the Advocate had sufficient interest by himself only. To this was answered, That the action of falset was civilly intented before the Lords, and concluded and contained 44 B 2

No 1. Altho' the King discharge his interest, the party is not thereby affected.

No 2.

No 3 . Found that the King's Advocate cannot pursue an improbation by himself, but must have an informer.

