COMPETITION.

SECT. I.

Arresters with Poinders.

1611. June 5. WRIGHT against THOMSON and ARCHIBALD.

A NE debtor being obliged to two or more creditors, who has decreets or reregistrate bonds against him, gif any of them arrest his guids in any man's hands, and the other creditour poind the same guids, the party in whais hands the guids were, will not be halden to make them forthcomand to the arrester. Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 178. Haddington, MS. No 2. p. 194.

No 1.
Arrestment does not bar other creditors from carrying off the goods by poinding.

1634. July 29.

HUNTER against WILLIAM DICK.

One Hunter, arresting in William Dick's hands some wares pertaining to James Spence his debtor, and pursuing to make the same furthcoming, and referring the summons to the said William Dick's oath, who granting the having of the wates, and the being thereof in one of his cellars in Leith the time of the arrestment, but declared that one Thomson, another creditor of the said Spence, had poinded the same out of his cellar, by virtue of a sentence, and intromitted with the same; and the pursuer answering, That after his arrestment, he ought not to have suffered any other to have intromitted with the said goods arrested, to his prejudice, but should have suspended against both parties, that they might have disputed their rights, which of them should be preferred;—— THE LORDS found, That a prior arrestment was no impediment to any other creditor to execute his sentence, by pointing the same goods arrested before, and that the person in whose hands the goods were arrested, had neither reason, nor any necessity to have stayed the poinding, nor to have suspended upon double poinding; for no deed was done by him, to give any advantage to the one party before the other; for if any sums of money, or other thing had been

No 2. Found as above.