ARRESTMENT.

four years after the contract; fo that, by the contract, Banchry, after ilk term, if he pleafed, might charge for the fourth part, notwithstanding of the condition of this infeftment, which infeftment is ordained by the contract to fland effectual for the remanent of the faid principal fum, whereof the terms of payment are not come, and also but prejudice of the fame infeftment, for the annualrent of the fum, whereof the term is paft; fo, in like manner, Monymusk, by that same contract, may pay the fum, at ilk one of the faid terms, proportionally, but any requifition to be made by him to Banchry, to receive the fame: This being the tenor of the contract, Banchry, after the expiring of the first term, charges for payment of the first fourth part, and for the penalty conditioned for not payment thereof; which charges being fufpended, upon a reafon, that the faid fum was arretted by Banchry's creditors, the Lords found the reason no ways relevant; for albeit that the fum was arrefted by the creditors, after the term appointed for the payment thereof by the contract, and also that Monymusk, who was debtor. might have paid it at the term, without any requisition, to Banchry the creditor ; whereby it would appear, that the fum was moveable, when the term was paft, and fo might be arrefted; neverthelefs, the LORDS found, feeing that the debtor had not offered nor configned the money as he might have done, if he had pleafed to use the liberty of the contract; which not being done, the fame remained in the nature of an heritable fum, and fo not fubject to arreftment, before the charge was execute at the creditor's inftance for payment thereof; after the which charge the fum became moveable, and no arreftment was made after the charge, albeit the fame was made after the term of payment; for the LORDS found, that the nature of the fecurity tended to an heritable defination of the fum, albeit the debtor might have paid the fame at the term, as faid is, without any preceding requifition, either on the part of the debtor, to his creditors to receive the money, or on the part of the debtor, to provide and pay the fame; feeing that was not done. And confequently found, that this fum, before the faid charge, or before the confignation or payment by the debtor, was neither fubject to arreftment, nor would fall under Banchry's escheat, nor his testament, if he had died, or been put to the horn, before the term of payment, or before a charge or confignation.

Act. Hope & Lermonth. Alt. Nicolson & Craig. Clerk, Gibson. Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 55. Durie, p. 139.

1626. March 15. JOHN GRAY against WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Found that arreftment may be made upon a bond bearing the common claule, after infeftment, to pay without requisition, both for the principal fum, and for the annualrents after the charge, continually to the term of payment.

No 31. After the charge arreftment is competent on an heritable bond.

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No 30.

hands, after the term of

payment, but

before the debitor was

charged to

make payment. The

fum was found not ar-

reftable.

debtor's

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Kerse, MS. (ARRESTMENT.) fol. 235.