No 2.

bringing of coals to the purfuer's house, yet that was no reason to warrant the poinding, except it had been deduced at the market cross of Cupar; likeas, before the pointing was fully compleat, the purfuer had obtained suspension of that decreet, which he that fame day had fent to Cupar, to have stopped the poinding, thinking verily that no poinding could be orderly deduced, but at the head burgh of the sheriffdom, within which he dwelt; and, finding that the defender had fo circumveened him; upon the next day after the poinding, he intimates this fuspension, both to the officer and to the party. Attour he alleged, he could not lawfully poind upon that fentence, because the same decerned the pursuer to deliver to this defender fome obligations, that were alleged to be in his hands, or elfe to pay fuch fums of money contained therein; and this fentence being alternative, the pursuer, who was decerned, had the election to do any of them; and he never being charged upon that decreet, as he ought to have been, before he could have been poinded for the liquid fum; therefore, he alleged, the poinding could not be lawful, being so summarily execute. The Lords, albeit they found, that the poinding should not fall because the same was deduced at Dumfermling, the head burgh of the regality (for they thought, that albeit the party. owner of the goods, dwelt within the royalty, where the same was not execute. but that the goods being apprehended within the regality, might lawfully be poinded at the head burgh of the regality, and fo the poinding was fuftained, notwithstanding of that allegeance); yet in respect of the other above written points of the reply, the same was sustained, and the exception upon the poinding was repelled, to infer restitution of the horses, and prices therefor, to be modified by the Lords; and also for payment of such expences to the pursuer, for fatisfying of the profits, and all that he could feek by this purfuit, as the Lords should modify.

Act. Baird.

A1+

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 35. Durie, p. 879.

1665. July 8.

E. of Rothes against Lesly of Tulloch.

No 3. A chamberlain granted: bond to his master, either to take decrees against the tenants for arrears, or pay the debt himfelf. Not having faid 'betwixt and a certain day,' he was held to have been instanter debtor.

In a pursuit at the Earl of Rothes's instance, against Lesly of Tulloch, his chamberlain, for payment of L. 1718, for which he had given ticket in July 1662, alleging, (obliging) himself either to obtain decreets against the tenants of Rothes, or qualify them to be resting that sum; and in case he did not clear it, he obliged him to pay it out of his own estate. The said Walter Lesly having done nothing for obtaining decreets against the tenants, as he was obliged, that ever came to the pursuer's knowledge, albeit he was often required thereto, pursues him for payment of the said sum. It was alleged by the desender, That he had sulfilled his part of the obligement, in so far as he had recovered decreets against the tenants, and so could not be liable for the same, and which decreets

he is content to assign; and that the tenants are in as good condition as at the time of granting the ticket. The Lords repelled the desence, and decerned against the chamberlain, in regard of his long silence; for there being no day set down in the ticket, betwixt and which he was to clear the debt, against the tenants: The Lords thought he was instanter debtor; but the rather, that he had been so long silent; but superceded execution till the first of November, betwixt and which he might pursue the tenants, and obtain payment himself.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 34. Newbyth, MS. p. 34.

1673. July 22. Sir Patrick Nisbet against Lord Balmerino.

In an action at Sir Patrick's instance against Balmerino, for procuring new tacks of his teinds of a part of the lands of Restalrig, belonging to him, conform to an obligement of Balmerino's father, where (who) for fums of money, had affigned Sir Patrick's father to the tacks of his teinds, which are now expired, and obliged himself to procure new tacks. It was alleged for Balmerino, 1mo, That the obligement to procure new tacks, was alternative either to do the fame, or to refund the money then paid, which he is willing to do, et in alternativis electio est debitoris; 2do, It was not now in his power to perform the same; the rights of the faid teinds being fettled in the person of his son, the Master of Balmerino, who was now married, and extra familiam, and fo all that he could be obliged to in law, was to refund the money. It was replied to the first, that the faid obligation was not alternative, and could not be fo conftrued, feeing the Lord Balmerino having disponed a right for a sum of money received, so long as it is in his power to grant the same he ought to perform; and the adjection with (of) payment of the money, can only be interpret to take place, in case he should not be able to procure that right from a third party. It was replied to the second, that albeit the Master was married, yet being the apparent heir of his father, it was not to be imagined but he had to much power over him as to prevail with him to perform. The Lords found, That the defender was not in the case of fuch an alternative, as he had it in his option, it being emptio et venditio, and in the first place, he being obliged to grant a right, which, so long as it was in his own power, he could not refuse to perform, and that the pretended alternative was only made in respect the right might depend upon another, in which case, the refunding of the money was only loco damni et interesse; but, as to the second point, it was not denied, it being referred to some of the Lords to agree it.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 35. Gosford, MS. No 631. p. 365.

No 3.

No 4. One having a tack of teinds. affigned the heritor to his own teinds, and obliged himself to procure new tacks at the expiration of the former, or refund a fum of money paid with this view. This found no alternátive obligation. He was bound to grant a new tack, if in his. power.