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creditors, who have done prior and better diligence, and it was very allowable for a debtor to prefer his proper creditors, to them to whom he was only cautioner. It was *replied* for the arrefter, That that claufe in the act, in favours of creditors doing prior diligence, would take effect, though the common debtor were neither bankrupt nor infolvent: But, by the first part of the act, bankrupts are difabled to grant any voluntary or unneceffary right, and fo can prefer no creditor to another, though neither of them have done diligence, efpecially by a general difpofition and affignation, fuch as this is; for though a particular right might be taken by a creditor from an infolvent debtor, for his fecurity or payment, the creditor not being thereby *particeps fraudis*, might be fecure; but where the creditor is *particeps fraudis*, either when the debtor is a notour bankrupt, or where the right granted to the creditor is *omnium bonorum*, and that thereby he knoweth the other creditors to be cut off, the fame is fraudulent on his part and null.

THE LORDS found the arrefters allegiance relevant, that by this difposition, Halyburton the common debtor became infolvent, and that his eftate was not fufficient to pay his proper debts and his cautionry, over and above what his relief could free him of, it bearing to be *omnium bonorum*.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 67. Stair, v. 2. p. 707.

1685. February. BROWN against JOHN DRUMMOND.

ONE Trinch having granted to John Drummond a factory in rem suam omnium bonorum, for fums of money, and other good caufes and confiderations, narrating that he was indifposed to go about his own affairs: Against this disposition, it was alleged, by a competing creditor of the granter's, That the disponer was thereby reduced to the flate of a notour bankrupt; fo as he could not gratify the receiver, though no diligence had been done him by his creditors.

Answered: Though a bankrupt cannot gratify, he may difpone by way of commerce; and the factory bears onerous causes, and fuins of money then rereived; and Drummond being no conjunct person, is not under any necessity to instruct the onerous cause otherwise.

THE LORDS found, That, in quantum, the onerous caufe was antecedent to the factory in rem suam, which, in effect is a difposition; Trinch, by the difponing his whole goods and debts, was in the flate of a bankrupt, unless a farther effate could be condescended on; and decerned the purfuer and defender to come in *pari passu* as creditors: And it was acknowledged that the debts due by Trinch, before the factory, were the onerous caufe of it.

Harcarse, (Alienation.) No 133 p. 27.

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No 17. A difposition omnium bonorum, infers bankruptcy.

No 16.