No 31. purfuer having done nothing on his right to make interruption. done nothing upon his right to make interruption; and therefore the summons ought not to be sustained upon cessation and not-payment, before intimation of the pursuer's right to the defender.——Both which allegeances the Lords found relevant.

In the same case, the Lord Macdonald having proponed an allegeance, viz. That my Lord Argyle was obliged, by bond, to warrant Locheal at the hands of the defender; and of any pursuit competent upon the said disposition, made to the defender, et quem de evictione tenet actio, agentem repellit exceptio: And the same being found relevant, the defender giving his oath of calumny thereupon, the Lords, in respect the defender being in town, had refused, at least had not come to give his oath of calumny, had decerned: But the Lord Macdonald having intented reduction of that decreet, upon offer to give his oath of calumny, upon pretence, that it was towards the end of the Session, when his oath of calumny was craved; and that upon some occasions he had been forced to go home: It was alleged for the Earl of Argyle, That upon Macdonald's refusal to give his oath of calumny, it was, in construction of law, a calumnious allegeance, and could not now be received; and the greatest favour could be shown to him, was, that he should be heard to verify the same instanter. -THE LORDS did decern, superseding extracting until a day in January; that, in the mean time, the defender might verify the faid allegeance, having taken his path of calumny, that the writ was not in his own hand. See OATH, of Calumny.

Act. Lockhart & Bernie.

Alt. Cuninghame & Thoirs.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 109. Dirleton, No 401. p. 197.

1712. November 26.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Chamberlain to the Duke of Roxburgh, against Thomas Chatto of Mainhouse.

No 32. An adjudication, with a decree of mails and duties, against a person, year and day at the horn, but before his liferent escheat was giftéd, fustained as a title of bona fide possession, till interpelled by a decree of declarator.

In a process of special declarator, at the instance of William Douglas, as donatar of the liferent escheat of Henry Main, by virtue of a gift from the Duke of Roxburgh superior, against Thomas Chatto, as possessor of some lands belonging to the rebel:——The Lords sustained an adjudication, with a decreet of mails and duties, obtained by the defender against the rebel, after the rebellion, but before the pursuer's gift, for a debt anterior to the rebellion, as a sufficient title of the desender's bona fide possession, till the same ceased by pronouncing of the decreet of general declarator of the liferent escheat; albeit the adjudger was neither insest, nor had charged the superior; in respect a simple adjudication, with a decreet of mails and duties, is a sufficient title to possess and intromit with the rents.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 109. Forbes, p. 635.

\*\* The remaining Sections of this Title are in Volume V.