1738. November 3. BALFOUR against WILKIESON.

Ir being contended, that an adjudication led for more than was due, is in rigore juris null in totum; being in its nature indivisible, and similar to other legal diligences, which must be either unexceptionably good, or null in totum; and, that though the Lords, ex nobili officio, may sustain such an adjudication, where innocently led, as a security for the sums that would be due, supposing no adjudication had been led; there is no law for accumulations, which have no foundation in equity; yet, in this case, where the question was betwixt the debtor and an affigure, who knew not of the payments made to his cedent; The Lords sustained the adjudication for the principal sum, and annualrents, accumulated at the date of the adjudication, and annualrents thereof, and for necessary charges; but found no accumulations due upon the necessary charges. What moved the Lords, in this case, was, that though the objection, in rigore juris, was sufficient to cut down the adjudication, so as to take off all accumulations; yet, the practice where the question was with the debtor, and not with the competing creditors, had a long while run the other way \*.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 7.

## 1738. December 1. CREDITORS OF CATRINE against BAIRD of Cowdam.

It being objected to an adjudication, that the accumulate sum was partly made up of a bill bearing annualrent and penalty, which behoved to void the adjudication in totum; seeing it was not an articulate adjudication; but all the debts brought into one accumulate sum; the adjudger yielded, that this behoved to be the consequence, did the bill in question belong to himself; but he pleaded, That he was only a trustee for the behoof of another, and it would be hard, that his barely executing the commission entrusted to him, should have the effect of cutting

\* The same case is thus stated by Lord Kilkerran.—Though, stricto jure, an adjudication being once opened, is null to all effect, and no room left for the arbitriment of the judge, it being in its nature indivisible; and, as other legal diligences, either formal or null in totum; yet, where the defect is small, and proceeding from an innocent mistake, the Lords have, by a long practice, been in use, ex equitate, to sustain the adjudication as a security; especially where the question is only with the debtor, and not with competing creditors.

And accordingly in this case, where the adjudication was led for more than was due, and the question only with the debtor, in respect it was led by an assignee, who knew not of the payments made to his cedent; the adjudication was sustained as a security for the principal sum, annual-rents, and necessary expenses, at the date of the adjudication. Notwithstanding, it was arguest, that though equity, which was the only ground for sustaining it at all, might be pleaded for sustaining it as a security for principal and annualrent, already due; yet, there was no soundation in equity for accumulations.

But, upon a petition and answers, this interlocutor was altered so far, that, as to the necessary charges, it was only sustained for these, without accumulations.

No 18.

An edjadication led for more than due, where the quallion was between the debtor and an affignce, not between creditors, was fultained for the principal fum, and annualrents accumulated, and for the annualrent thereof, and for necesfary expences, but without accumulation for the expen-

No 198

An adjudication annulled; in so far as it regarded a bill bearing annualrent and penaity, held by the adjudger in trust; and yet suftained, as to his own claims, which were articulately libelled. 108

No 19.

down his own debt, more than that of any third party, for whose behoof the adjudication may also have been led.

THE LORDS found the bill, and adjudication, in so far as it proceeded thereon, void and null; but sound this not sufficient to annul the adjudication in totum, in respect the indorsation to the adjudger, bore that the bill was indorsed in trust, for behoof of the indorser\*.

Fel. Dic. v. 1. p. 8.

No 20.

An adjudication proceeding, among other debts, upon a bill. and promiffory note, with a fifth part more of them, in name of penalty; annulled in totum; although to the other debts. there was no objec-#ion.

1738. December 1.

An adjudication proceeding, among other debts, upon a bill, and a promiffory note, and adjudging the lands for payment of the liquidate penalty, contained in the other grounds of debt; and for a fifth part more of the faid bill and promiffory note, in name of liquidate penalty, though no penalty could be in the bill, and none was in the note; found null and void in totum; although it was much urged by some of the Lords, that, where an adjudication proceeded upon different debts, notwithstanding its being sound null, as to one debt, it ought to be suffained at least as a security for the other debts, with respect to which there lay no objection to the diligence.

Kilkerran, (ADJUDICATION), No. 2. p. 3.

No 21.

Sums, not properly confitted, firuck out of the accumulated fum, and the adjudication fuftained, quoad ultra,

1739. January 26.

CREDITORS of CATRINE, against BAIRD of Cowdam.

IT being objected to an adjudication, that the decree of conftitution, upon which it proceeded, was null; in regard that it concluded against the debtor, upon no other passive title, than that of a charge to enter heir; and yet that part of the debts, therein decerned for, were acquired by the pursuer, after raising and executing the general charge; so that, with regard to these debts, the decree was without any foundation; The Lords sustained the objection, so as to strike these debts out of the accumulated sum; but not to annul the adjudication in totum.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 7.

Kilkerran, (Adjudication.) No 2. p 2...

<sup>\*</sup> The fame case is thus mentioned by Lord Kilkerran.—An adjudication proceeding, among ther debts, upon a bill which bore penalty and annualrent, was found void and null, only quoad that bill, and sustained as to the other debts; in respect the indorsation to the adjudger, bore that it was indorsed in trust for the behoof of the indorser.