## ARRESTMENT.

No. 113. was preferred to an executor-creditor, who had obtained decree, but had not proceeded to poind. 784

Bell, who alleged, that an arreftment of moveables, being only a legal prohibi tion as an inhibition of immoveables, therefore, as the inhibition dies with the perfon inhibit, fo must the arrestment with the debtor whole money is arrested.---2do, Though the arrestment could have effect after the debtor's death, yet it was a more regular and timeous diligence, to confirm the fums as in *bonis* of Riddell the debtor, and thereupon obtain decreet against Bell: For, if Mr William had poinded, he would never repeat; feeing it is certain that arreftment hinders not poinding.--atio, James Riddell can have no fentence till he call one reprefenting John Riddell the debtor, who must be his executor, or his nearest of kin, whereas he has only called his heir, who reprefents him not in mobilibus .-- It was answered. That there is no confeguence from an inhibition to arretment, becaufe inhibition is against the debtor, prohibiting him to fell, but the arrestment is against the creditor, prohibiting him to pay; and, therefore, if Bell had died, the arreftment could not operate againft his heir, becaufe he was not inhibit; but the death of Riddell, the debtor, hinders not the effect of the arrestment; neither needs the executor be called, feeing Mr William is executor, who as executor compears.

THE LORDS found the arreftment effectual, albeit no process was raifed thereon till after the death of the debtor, whose money was arrested, and preferred the arrester to the executor-creditor, though having obtained decreet, seeing he did not poind thereupon. (See COMPETITION.)

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 58. Stair, v. 2. p. 839.

Breach of Arreftment.

1518. July 6.

ABBOT OF PAISLAY against ADAM WALLACE.

GIF ony man's cornis be arreiftit at the inftance of ane uther, and the maker thairof refufis to loufe the faid arreitlment, he beand requirit thairto be the awner of the faidis cornis; and cautioun beand offerit to him be the awner, to do thairfoir, that he aucht and fould do be the law: And zit gif the maker of the arreiftment beand defyrit be the awner, refufis to give licence to flack the cornis upon the ground, to be furthcumand as law will, the awner of the faidis cornis may juftlie intromit thairwith and difpone thairupon, at his pleafour, and on na wayis thairthrow may be callit and convict for breking of arreiftment.

Balfour, (ARRESTMENT.) p. 538.

No 114. If corns are arrefted, and the arrefter refuse to give permission to ftack them on the ground, although caution to make them furthcoming be offered; the owner may intromit at pleafure, without breach of arzeftment.