SECT. III.

What understood Sufficient Discussion.

1610. June 27. Scrogie against The Constable of Dundee.

No 44.

HE who has decreet against an executor, discusses him sufficiently by horning, and needs no further diligence before he have recourse to the cautioner for the confirmation of the testament.—The Lords will not grant an allowance of large funeral expenses to the executor, if the defunct had not free gear more than might pay his debts.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 249. Haddington, MS. No 1924.

1623. February 12. ARNOT against ABERNETHY.

In an action pursued by John Arnot against Patrick Abernethy, the Lords found that the creditor of a defunct testator could have no action against him who was cautioner for the confirmed executor, to make the testate goods furthcoming, albeit the executor was put to the horn upon a decreet obtained by the creditor; unless the said creditor had shown where he had searched and sought the goods of the executor to have pointed them, and his lands, to have comprised them; and that decreet and horning was no lawful discussion, albeit the cautioner defender condescended not upon any particular lands or goods pertaining to the defender, which I thought absurd.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 249. Haddington, MS. No 2760.

No 45. A creditor can have no action against a cautioner in a confirmed testament. till he discuss the executors, and it is not sufficient discussion to put them to the horn. He must also poind, and if there are no moveables, apprise.

*** Durie reports the same case:

John Home, who was his debtor, and having denounced them to the horn, thereafter pursues Patrick Abernethie, who was cautioner in the confirmed testament for the executors, to make the goods confirmed furthcoming; to hear him decerned to make the said goods furthcoming, seeing he had discust the executors, by putting them to the horn.—The Lords would not sustain the process against the cautioner upon that ground, because the executors were denounced rebels, seeing thereby they found the executors not sufficiently discust; for the creditor ought to have sought the executors moveable goods, and poinded them, if they had any; and if they had none, he ought to have com-