## (RANKING of ADJUDGERS and APPRISERS.)

ed to him in his fum, but no part thereof repeated to the fecond apprifer; and found, that the fums apprifed for, principal and annualrent of both parties, should be restricted, as they were at the time of the act of Parliament, in one total sum; and the rent to be received from that time proportionally to the total sums; and that the first apprifer should have allowance in his preceding intromission, of the expences of the composition to the superior, and the charges of the apprising, without compelling the second apprifer to pay him the same.

Stair, v. 1. p. 246.

1679. January 2.

Johnston against Johnston.

JOHNSTON of Wamfray having affigned a bond of 10,000 merks to his brother Sheins; there was a decreet-arbitral betwixt them, by which Sheins was to have the lands of Hoprig, he paying Wamfray 8000 merks, albeit Wamfray had adjudged these lands for other debts; which decreet the Lords reduced upon enorm lesion. It was now altered for Sheins, that Wamfray's adjudication ought not to be fustained, at least Sheins ought to come in pari passu, upon an adjudication to be obtained by him upon the 10,000 merks affigned to him by Wamfray, because Wamfray had dolose stopped Sheins's diligence, by proponing an allegeance, that the affignation granted by him to Sheins, was never delivered, but deposited in Henry Rollo's hands; which was sustained, and the witnesses ordained to be examined, by which year and day elapsed after Wamfray had gotten adjudication of the lands of Hoprig, which was the only subject that could be affected by the decreets of both parties. It was answered, That Wamfray's allegeance was not calumnious, because one of the witnesses being examied, does acknowledge the depositation; but Henry Rollo was never examined till his death, Sheins knowing that he could also depone against him. 2do, Adjudications can never be brought in pari passu, otherwise than by the act of Parliament, being within year and day, which being a statutory privilege, cannot be extended by the Lords. 3tio, Sheins had an evident remedy; that if he had represented to the Lords, that Wamfray had adjudged, and that by his contentiousness, year and day would run and exclude Sheins; the Lords would have adjudged to both, referving the depositation contra executionem; but it were strange, that Sheins never having infifted to adjudge for the space of ten or eleven years, nor yet obtained a fentence for establishing the debt, should be brought in with Wamfray, who adjudged eleven years ago; neither did the arbiters determine any thing upon the diligence, or delay of any party, whereof there is no mention in their decreet.

THE LORDS repelled the allegeance, and found that the adjudication could not come in pari passu.

Stair. v. 2. p. 663.

No 33.

No 34. Undue means of delaying the diligence alleged.