of an irredeemable disposition she had got of these lands just two days before his heritable bond, as fraudulent, on the Act of Parliament 1621.

Answered,—This case falls not under the compass of that Act, which allows only anterior creditors to quarrel dispositions made by their debtors, as the actio Pauliana also did.

Replied,—In extraordinary cases, even posterior creditors are allowed, as in Street and Jackson's case against Mason, in 1673, because of the tract of the correspondence betwixt them. 2do, He must be reputed here an anterior creditor; because Weir, during his very communing to borrow Ralston's money, gives this disposition only two days before; and, ex propinquitate temporis, prasumitur dolus atque animus fraudandi. 3tio, The disposition bears only love and favour, and a declaration that it should be null if ever he returned home.

Kemney reduced the disposition ex-capite fraudis et circumventionis, and, in respect of the qualities it bore, whereby it still remained to be in potestate et bonis debitoris; but, they craving the Lords' answer, the Lords, on this day, reduced the said disposition.

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1683. January 11. Lord Halton against The Town of Dundee.

See the prior part of this case, supra, page 352.

The debate betwixt the Town of Dundee and my Lord Halton, now Lauderdale, anent the patronage and presentation of the second minister there, being reported; the Lords preferred the Town's right upon their dotation, former presentations, and possession. Notwithstanding, he was patron of the parson; and the contrary seemed to be decided on the 18th of November 1680, for the Earl of Haddington against The Town of Haddington. But they differenced the cases: for the Town of Haddington's possession was not so pregnant and clear.

1681 and 1683. SIR ALEXANDER FORBES of TOLQUHON against DALGARD, Relict of William Johnston.

1681. July 14.—The Lords, on Pitmedden's report, found the new transaction, made by her husband, (wherein she was not a consenter,) could not take away her right by the first minute, which provided her to so much of the money in liferent.

In the same process, the Lords sustained the allegeance of competent and omitted as relevant against Tolquhon: though it was ALLEGED, 1mo, It was only omitted in a suspension. 2do, Tolquhon offered to depone it was noviter venicus ad memoriam, since the discussing of that first suspension; for, though he had the writ lying beside him, yet he had forgot it.

This the Lords also repelled: and made a distinction between noviter veniens ad notitiam, et ad memoriam; and found this last not enough, in facto proprio, to repone him; and that law only knew the first, but not the second.

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