

Munib. Just. Commiss. Gentilium Nor. et Compotent and  
Omitted in Decrets of Inferior Courts, who now off Royal Ports  
et rym, he cannot to exclude a Defense in apicibus suis, or not  
ordinarily Understood there, 21 January, 1677 Gordon contra  
Baron. Who at be sustained as to Allegations obvious to  
the Prosecutors there, or to every Capacity, which are professed  
to be omitted animo pro letando. Being with a Defix to sus-  
pend these upon, 13 Feb. 1677 Baygat contra Falconer. The  
a Decree pronounced by an Inferior Court go in Creation  
time was sustained; in Respect the party against whom  
it was given composed and made no objection against the  
want of a Dissen sation whose leviness in that Matter  
was found to hinder him afterward to obey what he them  
Omitted, 6 Decemb. 1628 Maxwell contra L. Minto. Compe-  
tent and omitted is not Considered in Baron Courts 15 Jan  
1662 L. Marshall contra Bray.

Again the Lords of Session cannot Reduce their own  
Decrets in feso upon Allegations proposed and Repelled  
or upon grounds of Iniquity. Plaut lib.4 Tit.1 § 4.6. The  
Reason is, for that as it were Reids and Confessible to  
let a sovereign Judge to sit face that he hath Discrefed facts;  
so if Reduction of Decrets of Session in feso were sustaine-  
upon Decrees proposed and Repelled, being or upon Iniqui-  
ty, there would be no end of pleas, and no person could safely  
call any thing his own. This privilege of Decrees of Session  
in feso, that they cannot be over turned upon Iniquity or up-  
on grounds proposed and Repelled, or Competent to have  
been proposed, and Omitted in the plea, takes no Effect  
against the King.

It is also peculiar to the law of Scotland, and no where else  
that I know obtains. For in England the Judges in West  
minster hall may Review their own Decree upon writs of  
Error, and writs of false Judgements.

Certification will not be granted against warning,  
Excusans or Minutes of process, which are small reports  
that cannot be long preserved. Unless the Decrees be so  
that is quarrelled by Reduction plaut lib.4 Tit.20 § 21. Because  
all is presumed to be orderly done. Since the Defendants are  
alloud to see the rolls of Decrees and Compare them with  
the Minutes before Extracting, and Complaint by Bill of  
Any

Any Disconformity. But if such Minute Warrants be Extanty  
the Clerk must produce them. See ibid. So let see if they  
agree with the Decrees. In the Reduction and Improvement  
of a Decree 20 Years after pronouncing thereof, Certification  
was refused against that part of the warrant of the De-  
cree which used to Remain in the Clerks Hand, viz. The  
summons, Charge to Enter Suit, and the Exceptions therof  
and allowed only Against the wits which the party got up  
from the Clerk 16 Feb. 1675 Brown contra R. Hume 20 feb. 1713  
Morison of Bogie contra E. Leirin. Again the want of Exe-  
cutions of a General and Special Charge to Enter Suit after  
Twenty Year was found to be no Nullity nor ground of Reduc-  
tion of a Decree of Constitution and Adjudication proceeding  
thereon 26 November 1725 Foulburn contra Creditors of  
Garderwood. Certification ~~against~~ Appraisings <sup>against</sup> before  
the Year 1629 will be Denied; because Appraisings were then  
left in publica custodia as the warrants for signatures  
for Infestment. See ibid. In the Reduction of a Decree At  
which the Defendant was not found obliged to produce the Claims,  
which use not to be preferred or Noticed after Decrees, as in  
Court of Record 22 July 1675 Mairies contra Kenmores. In the  
Reduction and Improvement of a Decree of Constitution  
against one charged in General to Enter Suit Certification  
was refused against a Decree of Appraising recovered from  
a third party, and produced ad Modum probatorum in the  
Decree of Constitution; in respect the appraising was the  
right of Another, in which the obtainer of the Decree of  
Constitution had no Interest 20 Feb. 1713 Morison of Bogie  
contra E. Leirin. A creditor called in a Rending and sale  
against whom the term was circumscribed for not producing  
his Interest in the Decree of Rending, having failed Reduc-  
tion of the Decree, was found obliged if he insisted in his  
Reduction to satisfy the production himself, and the  
purchaser not liable to give him the use of it as a Com-  
mon interest of all the Creditors, upon payment of his  
proportion of the Expence of Extracting 17 feb. 1713  
Thibault contra G. Cooper because what ever the pur-  
chase Creditors might have to say for their being induced  
the use of the Common Decree, the party, who by his  
own