Bills to a Considerable value after he knew himself to be Insolvent and had no Reasonable prospect that he Could be in a Condition to pay; and who a short time before his Retiring to sanctuary in the Abbey of holyrood house, took up money upon Bills drawn upon persons who had none of his effects, was found to be a fraudulent Bankrupt, 16 January 1724 Murdoch Grahame and Robison contra Cowan

By the ordinances of France, Fraudulent Bankrupts [illegible] are punished Exemplarly even with death and those who partake in their fraud are also punished as their Accomplices, Les Loix Civiles &c. Tom. 1 part 1 Liv. 4 Tit. 5 sect. 1 infin. pr. By the law of England if a person against whom a Commission of Bankrupt under the great seal of Great Brittain hath been Awarded and issued out, whereon he is Declared a Bankrupt, do not within 30 days after Notice in writing left at his place of abode and in the London Gazett, surrender himself to the Commissioners and submit to be Examined upon Oath, or being a quaker upon the Affirmation by law Appointed for such people, and truely Disclose and Discover how he hath Disposed assigned or transferred his effects and estate, and all Books and papers Relating thereunto [illegible] &c. and also deliver up to the said Commissioners all such his effects or estate, and all books and writings Relating thereto, as at the time of his Examination shall be in his Custody or power; or if he Removes or Conceals his effects to the value of 20 pound sterling, then he shall be adjudged upon Conviction a felon without Clergy. But the Lord Chancellor &c. may Inlarge the time for the Bankrupt surrendering and Discovering his estate as he shall think fit, not Exceeding 60 days to be Computed from the End of the said thirty days, so as such order be made five days at least before the time on which such person was to surrender himself and Discover as aforesaid 5 G. 1 cap. 24 § 1. 2. 3.

A person was Exempted by the Indemnity from the pains Inflicted by Law (act 5 sess. 6 Parl. K. W.) in vindictam publicam for fraudulent Bankrupcy 1 July 1713 Stuart contra Halyburton

Tit. 5.

The Spoiling or Destroying planting and Policy, and Violating the priviledges of forrests

Sect. 1

The Spoiling or Destroying planting and Policy.

Thus who Cut break pull up or Peel the bark of any tree within ten years growth, are Liable to the pain of ten pound, and for each tree of elder growth to 20 pound. The haver and user of the timber Incurs the like pain Unless he produce the person he got it from. Insolvent offenders must work to the heretor for the fine, at half a Merk per diem. No person must break down or fill up dyke hedge or ditch or leap, or suffer horse Nolt or sheep to go over them, under the pain of 10 pound toties quoties half to the heretor and half to the Mending of ways and bridges. Which penalties are to be pursued before, and Applyed at the sight of the Justices of peace, or other Judge ordinary act 39 sess. 1 Parl. J. 7. Gennents and Cotters should preserve the planting on their possessions, from Injury by any in their houses, under the pain of ten pound for each tree within ten years old and 20 pound for each tree of a Greater age, to be Exacted only by their Masters act 16 sess. 7 Parl. K. W. If any person wrongfully and Maliciously cut down Destroy break bark, throw down, burn, tache, Deface Spoil or carry away (without Consent of the proprietor or person Chiefly Intrusted with the care over sight and Custody of woods wood grounds parks chases coppices or plantations or trees) any wood or Springs of Wood, under wood Coppice wood