

No 329. 1632. July 7. LD RENTON *against* LD WEDDERBURN.

AN allegiance, That the wife had corrupted and bribed the witnesses led in a process between her husband and a third party, was not found relevant to be proved by her oath against her husband.

*Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 239. Durie.*

\*\*\* This case is No 224. p. 6767, *voce* IMPROBATION.

No 330. 1661. December 12. HEPBURN *against* HAMILTON of Orbeston.

THOUGH the tutor's oath of knowledge of any debt due by his pupil's predecessor will not prove against the pupil, because there he depones *tanquam qui-libet*; yet his oath, as to deeds of administration done by himself, will prove against the pupil.

*Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 238. Stair,*

\*\*\* This case is No 53. p. 8465, *voce* LOCUS POENITENTIÆ.

No 331. 1675. December 7. DALLING *against* MACKENZIE.

A WOMAN is understood to be *præposita negotiis domesticis*, so that for the provision of her house she may take from the flesher and bakers and others such furnishing as is necessary, and her declaration may be taken, and ought to be trusted as to the same.

*Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 239. Dirleton.*

\*\*\* This case is No 212. p. 6005, *voce* HUSBAND & WIFE.

No 332. 1676. January 13. JOHNSTON *against* The DEAN of GUILD of Aberdeen.

Oath of Magistrates, if good against the town.

IN a suspension raised at Johnston's instance, who was charged for payment of the tack duties of the mills at the said Dean of Guild's instance, upon this reason, that it was offered to be proved by the Provost and Bailies who were then in office, that there was a promise made to him to obtain a decreet of thirlage against the feuars, which was never done. It was *answered*, That the reason was not probable by the oaths of the Bailies who were then in office, they being *functi officiis*, none of them being in place but the present Provost,

and so the reason was only probable *scripto*. It was *replied*, That the tack being only set by the Dean of Guild, as having power from the Magistrates, and as one of the administrators of the common good of the burgh, and not being his own proper interest, the reason was most probable by the oaths of those who were joined in office with him. THE LORDS did sustain the reason to be proved by the Magistrates then in office, and ordained them to depone upon the verity thereof.

No 332.

*Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 238. Gosford MS. No 835. p. 528.*

1676. July 25.

CAMPBELL against LD of ABDEN.

MERCHANT-accounts subscribed by a wife, afford sufficient proof against her husband. See No 322. p. 12477.

No 333.

*Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 238. Gosford.*

\* \* \* This case is No 97. p. 5879, *voce* HUSBAND & WIFE.

1685. January 24.

LAUDER against CHALMERS.

COLIN LAUDER merchant in Edinburgh, as assignee by Alexander Blair merchant, pursues Chalmers of Gadgirth for payment of an account of ware taken off by him, his lady, and children, from the said Alexander. He deponed on a commission, that, though the account was near L. 1000 Scots, yet he was only owing for ware taken off by his special warrant and order, L. 105 Scots. On this, Colin gives in a bill, showing that the rest of this account was truly furnished to his Lady and children, and that she was not inhibited, and the furniture did not exceed their rank and quality, and Alexander Blair was his nephew and ordinary merchant, and that he did not furnish them with necessaries *aliunde*, and so there needed no special warrant nor order for furnishing; and therefore craved he might be re-examined, and that his wife and children might likewise depone. THE LORDS having considered the bill and answers, they first decerned for the L. 105 confessed, and granted a new commission to re-examine Gadgirth, if it consisted with his knowledge, that the articles in the account were furnished to his Lady and children; as also his Lady and children to depone, if they received the goods contained in the said account; which was done, though they were *in familia*, and she *vestita viro*, and though they were not so much as convened in the summons.

No 334.  
Where a husband was sued for furnishings to himself, his wife, and children, the wife and children were the evidence upon oath as to the goods taken off by them.

March 10.—IN Colin Lauder's case against Chalmers of Gadgirth, mentioned 24th January 1685, the LORDS having advised the second report, they decerned against him for the particulars acknowledged by his Lady and children to be received by them, notwithstanding of the quality in his oath, that he dis-