No 187. years, was not allowed to be proved by witnesses. condescended upon their names; and also that the cause of the promise was at the time when her said umquhile husband disponed to the Laird the lands of Pitlothie, whereto she consented; likeas, conform to that promise, the defender made her payment thereof yearly the years 1614 and 1615; which being controverted betwixt the parties, as a matter not probable by witnesses, being to pay a yearly duty, during the pursuer's lifetime; albeit the pursuer alleged, That it was probable by witnesses, being a matter of so small importance, and which she should prove by famous and unsuspected witnesses, et omni exceptione majores, which she alleged was so admissable; and the rather, the promise having taken effect by two years payment; the Lords found this promise only probable by writ or oath of party, and not by witnesses, being for a liferent duty, although of never so small a quantity; but declared, that it should be leisome to the pursuer, to have her witnesses present, when the party was to be examined upon his oath, and who might hear him depone, and put him before his deposition in remembrance of any circumstances concerning that matter, and that they might no otherwise contest with him upon his declaration. nor in any sort to impunge the same.

Act. ____

Alt. Mowat.

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 227. Durie, p. 801.

1663. June.

by witnesses.

CRAW against Culbertson.

CHRISTIAN CRAW obtains a decreet before the Bailies of Edinburgh against Bessie Culbertson, relict to John Denholm, baxter, decerning her to pay 100 merks principal, with some annualrents and penalties, contained in a bond made by her said defunct husband, upon her promise to pay the same proved by witnesses. This decreet is craved to be reduced upon this reason, that a promise of this nature is only probable scripto vel juramento, as was found in the case betwixt Lillie and Innerleith, (supra) seeing such promises falling only under the sense of hearing, the hearer may be mistaken of the words of the promise; likeas, pollicitations of that nature, which are sine causa, and not being pacta vestita, are not in law obligatory; but so it is, that this relict was noways obliged of herself in any such debt, but her husband only, to whom she was neither heir nor executrix. It was answered, That the promise was opponed, which was made intuitu of an obligation lying upon her husband, to which she did interpose herself by promise, as expromissor, which paction. though nudum, yet being vestitum with her deceased husband's obligation, is obligatory against her, just as if the apparent heir should promise to pay the

father's debts; and this promise being for a debt within L. 100, it is probable

THE LORDS assoilzied the defender.

Fol. Dic. v. 2. p. 227. Gilmour, No 85. p. 66.

No 188. A wife's promise to pay her husband's debt, due by bond, found relevant to be proved prout de jure, it being under L. 100.