

- A *remise* by reconciliation may in an action *d'injures* be proved by witnesses. *Peltier vs. Miville*, 1818, no. 383.
- In an action *d'injures* or slander every fact which rebuts the inference of malice may be proved by the defendant upon the *défense en fait*. They show that he is not guilty. *Dupon vs. St. Pierre*, 1819, no. 538.
- An acceptance on sight of bills of exchange admits the signature of the drawers: a *parole* acceptance is good. *Jones vs. Goudie*, 1820, no. 912.
- A copy of an original paper deposited of record in the archives of B. R. Q., certified by the Prothonotary, is legal evidence of its contents. *Trambly vs. Cole et al.*, 1820, no. 479.
- An agreement between creditor and debtor to accept a composition for a debt for goods sold, may be pleaded to an action for the whole debt, if the composition has been paid to the creditor and accepted by him. *Fraser et al. vs. Munro et al.*, 1820, no. 322.
- Evidence taken before the Lord Mayor of London is admissible in proof of goods sold in London, under the statute 5th Geo. II, c. 7. *Sawyer vs. Newton*, 1820, no. 428.
- A woman sued as the widow of A. B., admits her marriage and the death of her husband, if she does not plead by exception to the character and quality in which she is sued. *Gesseron vs. Canac*, 1820, no. 892.
- To call a woman a whore is actionable, and no proof of special damages is required in such case. *Langlois vs. Tassé*, 1820, no. 738.
- In an action upon acceptance of an order to pay money made in writing, the acceptance must be produced in evidence. *Esson v. Everett*, 1820, no. 955.
- Evidence that the firm of a co-partnership is A. B. and C., does not prove that the co-partnership consists of three or more persons. *Chenic, Vé-sina & Co. vs. Gervais*, 1820, no. 560.