

The General Rules appointed to regulate the production of evidence, are next adverted to; these are—That the best evidence the nature of the case admits must be produced—That the evidence is to be confined to the points in issue between the parties—That the substance of the issue need only be proved—That the affirmative of the issue must be proved—and lastly, That hearsay is not in general evidence of a fact. And in conclusion, demurrers to evidence, and bills of exceptions so far as they relate to the subject of evidence, are shortly mentioned.

SECTION I.

JUDICIAL NOTICE.

Matters
judicially
noticed.

THE Courts will take judicial notice, 1st, Of the existence of facts, which must have happened, according to the constant and invariable course of nature. 2ndly, Of all general laws, as public statutes; the right of a corporation at large, to remove one of its members, unless that power is delegated by a bye law, or charter, to a select part of the corporation; the privileges of the King's palaces; the prerogative of the Crown; the rights and privileges of the Queen; and the ecclesiastical, civil, and marine laws. 3dly, Of the time of the King's accession; of the commencement of a session of parliament; the place of holding parliament on any particular day; the prorogation of parliament; and the course of proceedings in parliament, either before one of the houses, or before a committee. 4thly, Of their own proceedings, and those of all courts of general jurisdiction, as the Court of Chancery, the other courts at Westminster, the courts of the counties Palatine, the courts of great

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