

It. That an inference or conclusion from
 presumptive or circumstantial evidence may
 be either the pure result of previous experience
 of the ordinary, or necessary connection between
 the known or admitted facts & the fact
 inferred, or of both reason & experience conjointly.

The whole amount of circumstantial evidence
 is only a mode of ascertaining by the operation
 of reason and reflection certain unknown from
 certain other known facts.

Hence its danger: 1st in the liability
 to mistake the sufficiency of the proof of the
 facts - being many instead of few or of only
 a single fact, to vitiate the facts to be ascertained;
 & 2^{dly} the liability to error in the proof of
 reasoning upon what was supposed to be the
 known facts.

To avoid in judging against the dangers of
 this kind of evidence certain rules are adopted as
 guides or canons of this species of proof; as follows

1. The circumstances from which the conclusion is
 to be drawn should be fully established.