

IV.

Confessions are only evidence against the *party* **Effect.** who makes them, and not against others, even if it be proved that they are accomplices; but although a confession itself, from its having been improperly obtained, cannot be received in evidence, yet any facts that are brought to light in *consequence* of its having been made, may be properly received as evidence against the party confessing, or any of his accomplices: and a prisoner may be *convicted* upon his own confession, without other evidence.

Confessions before a magistrate if taken down **How proved.** in writing at the time, must be produced, and proved to contain the true *effect* of what the prisoner confessed, which is best done by the magistrate or his clerk; but if they were not written down at the time, and this fact is clearly proved, *parol* evidence of their contents will be admitted: When confessions made before other persons are used in evidence, if written, they are proved like other written documents, and if unwritten, by the evidence of some person who was present, at the time they were made.