

cases, the accessory cannot be guilty of a higher offence than his principal. In respect to punishment, the ancient common law did not make any distinction between accessories and principals; but by statute, many distinctions are now made, and especially regarding accessories after the fact. In the United States, few of the criminal codes have failed to mark out very strong differences in the punishment. There are, in fact, many reasons which require the distinction between principals and accessories to be constantly kept in view. In the first place, in many instances, a man cannot be tried as accessory until after the trial and conviction of the principal. In the next place, if a man be indicted as accessory and acquitted, he may still be indicted as principal. In the third place, as a natural inference from the other considerations, the defence of the accused may, and often must turn upon very different principles, where he is accused as accessory, from what might or could arise if he were accused as principal.

In respect to the mode of presentment and trial for offences. In England, no person can be brought to trial, for any capital offence or felony, except upon the presentment or indictment of a grand jury; but for inferior offences or misdemeanors, an information, in the nature of an indictment, may be filed by the king's attorney-general, or other proper officer, upon which the party may be put upon trial. Even in such cases, an indictment also lies. In America, informations are rarely resorted to in any of the states in such cases; and the usual, and, in many cases, the only constitutional course is an indictment by a grand jury. All offences, whether charged by indictment or information, are, by the common law, to be tried by a jury composed of twelve men, and their verdict is conclusive upon the facts. In the United States, this privilege of trial by jury is generally secured by the constitutions of the state and national governments. A privilege often quite as valuable to the accused, is that of being assisted by counsel in the management of his defence. It is a curious anomaly in the English jurisprudence, that counsel are admissible in the argument of facts to the jury only in the highest and lowest offences; in treason, by the express provision of statute, and in mere misdemeanors, by the common law. In all capital cases, except treason, the accused is denied this privilege; and, however important and useful such a privilege may be, the introduction of it has been hitherto successfully resisted in the British parliament. In the United States, a far different, and, as we think, wiser and more humane rule prevails. In all criminal cases, the accused is entitled, as of right, to the assistance of counsel in his defence; and this right, also, is generally secured by the state and national constitutions of government. This is not the place for a discussion of the value of such a right, though to us it seems recommended by principles of policy as well as of justice and humanity. The mode of impaneling juries, the right of challenge, and other incidents of criminal trials, belong more appropriately to other heads. See *Courts and Jury*.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, anciently Chersonesus Taurica; a peninsula, situated between the 44th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and in 34 degrees of east longitude. It lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, and is estimated to be 208 miles in length and 124 in breadth. It was first occupied by wandering tribes of Tartars, who were subdued by the Turks. In 1791, it was ceded to Russia by the Turkish government. It produces wheat, rye, barley, millet, flax, and tobacco. The inhabitants of the Crimea amount to about 160,000 persons. The following cut represents the male costume:—



They are all Mohammedans—temperate in their habits, and mild in their dispositions. See *Taurida*.

CRISIS (from *κρίσις*, to decide), in medicine; a point in a disease, at which a decided change for the better or the worse takes place. The crisis is most strongly marked in the case of acute diseases, and with strong patients, particularly if the course of the disease is not checked by energetic treatment. At the approach of a crisis, the disease appears to take a more violent character, and the disturbance of the system reaches the highest point. If the change is for the better, the violent symptoms cease with a copious perspiration, or some other discharge from the system. In cases where the discharge may have been too violent, and the nobler organs have been greatly deranged, or where the constitution is too weak to resist the disease, the patient's condition becomes worse. In regular fevers, the crisis takes place on regular days, which are called *critical days* (the 7th, 14th, and 21st); sometimes, however, a little sooner or later, according to the climate and the constitution of the patient. A bad turn often produces a crisis somewhat sooner. When the turn is favourable, the crisis frequently occurs a little later. After a salutary crisis, the patient feels himself relieved, and the dangerous symptoms cease.—It hardly need be mentioned, that the word *crisis* is figuratively used for a decisive point in any important affair or business; for instance, in politics.

CRISPIN; the name of two legendary saints, whose festival is celebrated on the 25th of October. They are said to have been born at Rome, about 303 A. D., and to have travelled to France to propagate Christianity, where they died as martyrs. During their mission, they maintained themselves by shoemaking; hence they are the patrons of shoemakers. CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY. See *Kant*, and *Philosophy*.

CROATIA; a kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, connected with Hungary. It is divided into Civil and Military Croatia. The former contains 3665 square miles, 441,000 inhabitants, seven cities, sixteen market towns, 1827 villages, and consists of the three counties of Agram, Creutz, and the Hungarian Littorale (of which the principal place is Fiume). It is watered by the Drave, Save, Culpa, and Unna, and bounded by Hungary, Slavonia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Illyria, and Styria. Military Croatia (see *Military Districts*) contains 6100, according to some, 4884, square miles, with 414,800 inhabitants, in six