

and open. This appearance is uncommon from other causes of death. The tongue and throat are dry, even to aridity, and the stomach and intestines are contracted and empty. This last mark has been repeatedly noticed. Haller dissected the body of a person who destroyed himself by hunger, and found the organs in question entirely empty. Not the least vestige of feces was to be seen in the intestines. The gall-bladder is puffed with bile, and this fluid is found scattered over the stomach and intestines, so as to tinge them extensively. The lungs are withered, but all the other organs are generally in a healthy state. The blood-vessels are usually empty."

Our limits compel us, though reluctantly, to conclude for the moment, the analysis of this highly useful and justly celebrated work, and it is our flattering expectation that what we extract from it, may prove sufficient to convey to our countrymen an idea of its excellence. Let us, therefore, be permitted to indulge the hope, that such a scientific auxiliary and useful companion, may become the constant adviser of the Jurist, as it will prove a safe guide to the Physician who may be called upon to deliver an opinion, on which may depend the honor or even the life of a fellow creature. Dr. Beck's work also possesses another advantage over a number of others of the same nature, as its subjects are particularly applied to the constitutional laws, which, in the criminal department, are generally those of Great-Britain, prevailing in this country.

The former Editions are now entirely consumed, and we understand the author is superintending another, which he will enlarge and illustrate with new and interesting documents. As soon as it is issued from the press, we will make it a duty to give timely notice, that all may have an opportunity of being provided with such a valuable acquisition; and as our present analysis has been limited to a few chapters, we will only resume our labour, when this new Edition is completed.