

stigmatized as a person holding opinions dangerous to morals and society, "Your physiology," say these charitable know nothings, "*ought* to teach you differently; if it does not, you have no right to express such opinions."

Whatever view may be taken, transcendently, on this subject, there *is not the slightest doubt but that diseased conditions of the body, react with varying degrees of intensity on the mental processes.* In the words of the quotation from Shakespeare, which Dr. Maddock places as a motto on his title page:—"The body and mind are like a jerkin and a jerkin's lining—rumple the one and you rumple the other." We need only reflect on the extensive ramifications of the nervous system, and the important part which it takes in all the vital actions—its subservience at once to the higher mental operations, and to what we regard as the simplest and least important of the functions performed by the economy, to understand the workings of the laws of sympathy, and why man's nobler part should be so much influenced and directed by deviations from the physiological condition of the meaner organs, those which are employed in the building up and sustentation of his physique. The most distant part of the periphery is united by nervous mediation with the cerebrum, the admitted organ of the mind and seat of reason. Strange as it may appear, nevertheless, daily experience proves its truth, our feelings of pleasure or pain, happiness or misery, contentment or dissatisfaction, affection or hatred, &c., depend, in a measure upon the healthy performance of the functions of the digestive organs. It was a remark of Dr. Samuel Johnson's, and few that have felt the pain he refers to, will be inclined to disagree with him; "that a sudden pang of the tooth ache would render a man utterly indifferent to the most sublime strains of poetry, put to flight the most subtle train of metaphysical reasoning, and cause him to turn away from the most beautiful spectacle." Mental disorders arising from visceral obstructions or defective secretion, may exist without arresting medical attention, or even exciting the anxiety of friends. This subject has been explicitly and beautifully portrayed by Dr. Forbes Winslow. These affections are generally insidious in their character; of slow and almost imperceptible growth, originating important changes in the delicate and highly organized vesiculo-nervous matter of the brain, and giving rise to morbid alterations in the manifestations of the passions and affections. The patient, whose diseased condition of mind is not appreciated, may exhibit great cruelty, and commit acts of brutality towards those who have the strongest claims upon his love, kindness and forbearance. The naturally gentle, truthful, retiring and self-denying, become quarrelsome, cunning, and selfish; the diffident become bold; the modest obscene; piety degenerates into hypo-