

eye already described, it may sometimes lead to proper suspicion, as well as attention to the diseased person. This watchfulness is attended with an irresistible impulse to rise early, go abroad, and ramble about : or, if remaining in the house, to be incessantly employed in arranging and re-arranging articles of furniture, dress, books, or papers ; and, by thus placing, displacing, and confounding every thing, their ideas become more confused, and they soon give rise to actions of a wild and outrageous nature.

“ The memory is early affected in maniacs ; after a time it seems almost destroyed.

“ Pusillanimity is also a remarkable trait in the character of the insane. Though occasionally boisterous and fierce, yet they are readily overcome by a person of decision. Their leading characteristics are timidity, distrustfulness, suspicion—never contented with their present condition, but always desirous of some change. It is this discontent of mind that detaches them from their parents and friends, and causes them to hate most those whom they previously cherished with the fondest affection. This alienation from friends is, therefore, one of the most constant and pathognomonic traits of the malady.

“ The duration of a paroxysm is very various. Dr. Rush saw it continued for five or ten months with scarcely any abatement in the excitement of the body and mind, notwithstanding the employment of depleting remedies. If the paroxysm cease suddenly, we may dread the return of another.

“ *Monomania* or *melancholy*.—Here the permanent delirium is confined to one object, or to a small number of them. The sufferers are pursued day and night by the same ideas and affections—they appear often reasonable, when conversing on subjects beyond the sphere of their delirium, until some external impression suddenly rouses the diseased train. The character of the first form, (*monomania*) is often very vari-