

CHAPTER II.

On the Connection between the Intellect and the Emotions.

1. THE intellectual states of the mind, and its states of emotion, belong to distinct provinces of the mental constitution—the former to the percipient, and the latter to what Sir James Mackintosh would term the *emotive* or *pathematic* part of our nature. Bentham applies the term *pathology* to the mind in somewhat the same sense—not expressive, as in medical science, of states of disease, under which the body suffers; but expressive, in mental science, of states of susceptibility, under which the mind is in any way affected, whether painfully or pleasurably. Had it not been for the previous usurpation or engagement of this term by medical writers, who restrict the application of it to the distempers of our corporeal frame, it might have been conveniently extended to all the susceptibilities of the mental constitution—even when that constitution is in its healthful and natural state. According to the medical use of it, the Greek $\pi\alpha\sigma\chi\omega$, from which it is derived, is understood in the sense of the Latin translation, *patior*, to suffer. According to the sense which