

husbandry is immeasurably more important, nor can physicians deny it, and yet they contend for the right of producing whatever they please. We know such men, and we candidly believe that they would actually open their eyes, if a law were enacted, subjecting each of them to a fine of £25 on being caught asking pay for their produce!

3. *This right cannot be claimed by Physicians on the ground that theirs is a learned profession.* The profession of the Linguist, of the Mathematician, of the Chymist, &c., is each equally learned, yet all who choose may engage in either. They are all open to universal competition.

4. *The special right in question cannot be sustained on the consideration of the responsibility of the profession.*—For the responsibility of Common School Teachers is unquestionably greater—even in the prolongation of health and life they can easily accomplish more than is now performed by the whole body of the medical profession. Join to this the responsibility of the teacher, as seen in his influence upon mind, in all its movements, and the superior responsibility of the teacher cannot, we think, be doubted.

5. *Nor yet on the great injury which the unskilful medical practitioner may perpetrate.*—That great injury may be done by such, we readily admit—that immense and irreparable mischief has been committed by men, whose abilities procured them a diploma, we all know. But to chain up a sane man because he may do mischief, and allow another his liberty who has actually committed it, is a course of procedure which we cannot admire. Let the sane man enjoy liberty, let him be punished when he is proved guilty of misconduct, but give no licence to any man that will shield him from the consequences of injuring his neighbour. This is our political creed in all such matters. The course advocated by our opponents, was tried to the satisfaction of our ancestors, in the case of Divinity. The Doctors of this profession secured to themselves a monopoly of the cure of souls, because of the fearful hazard of intrusting its deathless interests in the hands of quack theologians—and

having obtained the monopoly, the history of the times do show, that they attended to the business with a vengeance! The loathsomely diseased morals of Priest and people—of doctors and patients, bear witness to the gross absurdity of the monopoly system where important and general interests are involved—The priests forgot the value of souls in their zeal to strengthen and fortify their unhalloved prerogatives—and thus the people lost even the knowledge of religion, through the selfishness and recreancy of their priests—till ultimately priests and people joined, like blood hounds on the scent, in hunting, mangling, and devouring the miserable wretch, who dreamed—who dared to dream, that he had a right to form his own opinions on religion! Poor men—their blood was shed in compassion for their souls!!! We look back—we see the spirit of reason rise from the slumber of ages—dash aside the fogs and drapery in which religious intolerance concealed the loathsomeness of her form; the people look and turn away in disgust from an object, the very name of which grates horribly upon the sensibilities of this age. If such were the painful consequences of granting a monopoly to the Drs. of Divinity, because mischief might be done by unskilful theologians, what guarantee can be given, that similarly calamitous results will not follow the granting of a like monopoly to the Drs. of Physic?

6. *Nor, can the right to special protection be upheld, on the ground that a heavy expenditure of time and money, is required in gaining the knowledge requisite to enter the profession.* The expenditure is not so great either in time or money, as is required of many theologians before they enter their profession; yet who will venture to assume that such ministers should possess the exclusive right of preaching? The fact that all may preach, does not prevent men from spending the time, and money necessary to become learned ministers. Such will be in demand, so long as congregations prefer them. We all know that any person may open a printing office who chooses to do so, yet thousands of young men are now serving a regular apprenticeship to the business, satisfied that in