

Tight Binding

POOR

say in answer to the remarks from the Provincial Secretary that in 1854 the articles which were now charged with 15 per cent. duty were then charged with but 7 per cent., and that the sum raised in that year was expended among the people of the Province, from one end of it to the other, while a considerable amount of the present expenditure had to be sent out of the country, and that notwithstanding the increase of duties from 7 in 1854 to 15 per cent. now all the branches of the Provincial debt were increased.

Mr. KERR drew attention to the unnecessary expenditure in printing for the Legislature. The reports of many of the departments, such as the Post Office, the Board of Works, and the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools, were printed in a small form separately, and had all to be printed again in the size of the Journals of the House, that they might go in the Appendix to the Journals. This setting up of all these documents twice, and printing two separate editions of them was attended with great unnecessary expense. He suggested that all the reports and documents from the various departments should be printed the size of the Journals, so that they could go in the Appendix, and thus the expense of one edition could be saved. The printing for the Legislature was a large and rapidly increasing item of expense.

The SPEAKER said that in Canada and in Great Britain the Statutes were printed the same size as the Royal Gazette. As our Statutes were now first published in the Gazette, and then printed separately in a smaller form, if we adopted for the separate edition the size of the Gazette one setting up would do, and much expense would be saved.

After some further conversation the resolution was agreed to.

A vote for Judicial expenses was also agreed to.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY then moved a sum for the collection and protection of the revenue, whereupon a conversation took place concerning smuggling and the evasion of the revenue laws, and also respecting the salaries of Deputy Treasurers.

Mr. McCLELLAN asked whether any revision had been made in the salaries of Deputy Treasurers.

Mr. McMILLAN called the attention of the Government to the fact that the Tide Waiters of Bathurst and Richibucto were getting, the former £100 and the latter £110; the Tide Waiter of Dalhousie, having more duties to attend to than either of these officers, only received £65 per annum, and that that gentleman petitioned the Government for an increase of salary, which he hoped the Government as a matter of justice and fair play would favorably receive, and would grant the prayer.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY explained that it did not seem possible to the Government to make any other revision of the salaries than to increase them, as the Custom House officials were the most poorly paid, except some in the Post Office of any in the Province, and they did not feel that the Province was in a condition at present to make the required increase.

The vote was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the resolutions.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

THE INVITATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following are the remarks of the Attorney General in proposing the Address to the Queen respecting a visit of the Prince of Wales to New Brunswick:—

The ATTORNEY GENERAL requested that members might be called to their places, as he had a subject of importance to bring under the notice of the House.

Members having come in, the Attorney General rose to speak, when Mr. Kerr inquiring that he was aware of the object in view, suggested that the galleries should be cleared, and the doors closed, and was joined by hon. Mr. Smith, but as the Attorney General objected, they gave way.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that he had called the members to their places, that in a full House he might submit a proposition of some importance, which, he trusted, would commend itself to them and meet their unanimous approval. It was to invite the Heir to the Throne to visit New Brunswick. He had oftentimes, during the eighteen years he had the honor of a seat in that House, risen to propose measures for the improvement of our institutions—measures affecting the framework of the Government, and to extend the rights and privileges of the people. The present proposition was of a different character, and entirely new in its kind. Ever since he had heard that Her Majesty, in reply to the address of the Parliament of Canada, had intimated her intention to depute the Prince of Wales to be present at the opening of the Victoria Bridge, he had entertained the opinion that New Brunswick would descend from that high position she has hitherto occupied, as a loyal dependency of the Crown, if they did not request Her Majesty to allow the young Prince also to visit this Province. What ever might have been his opinion, after reading the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, he had received a despatch that Nova Scotia would invite him, and he therefore felt that they had no alternative. The attachment to the person and family

of Her Majesty was proverbial, and had been always evinced, and the present was a most fitting occasion to give new evidence of it. He intended, before he sat down, to propose an humble and dutiful address to Her Majesty, requesting Her to allow His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the Province, and he hoped to have their support. In the days of his boyhood, he remembered to have read with delight the account of the games and festivals which the ancient nations periodically celebrated. It was one of the modes by which they excited in the people patriotic feelings, as well as contributed to their amusement. Amongst the festivals which the natives of classic Greece and Rome celebrated, one the Romans held every hundred years always attracted his attention. He had forgotten the name, but he remembered that, for some days previous to the time appointed for the celebration, heralds went through the streets, proclaiming to the inhabitants of Rome and the surrounding cities to prepare for an event which no living man had ever before witnessed, and which no living man would ever witness again. If the address he intended to propose passed, and the invitation should be accepted, when the vessel which bore the eldest son of our beloved Queen approached these shores, no herald would proclaim to the people that a noble scion of the house of Hanover was coming amongst them; but when the sentinels who, standing upon the watch towers, descried in the distance the noble ship, so emblematic of the strength and power of Britain, freighted with her Royal cargo, surging through the blue waves, the telegraphic wires would instantaneously notify the fact to the whole people of the Province; and he ventured to affirm that the universal mind of the Province would be moved by one common impulse. He would answer for the people in the rural districts, that men, women, and children would be all actuated by one feeling. Let it be known that the Heir to the Throne of these realms was nearing these shores—was about to set his foot on their soil—the very land their fathers had purchased with their blood, and settled originally because of their attachment to his illustrious House—and one spontaneous shout of joy would reverberate through the land. He would, for a moment, wrap himself in the visions of prophecy, and picture to himself the impressions which would be made upon the people of this loyal Province, when that auspicious event occurred, which no man living had ever before seen, and which no man living would ever see again. Take the City of Saint John, the great mart of commerce, and what would be the feeling of the people there. The merchant at his desk would drop his quill, the cabman would throw down his whip, and the drayman would stand still in the street. For a few minutes there would be a general suspension of all business, whilst every man congratulated his fellow at the occurrence of an event so auspicious. He looking towards Mr. McAdam, would go to the border town of St. Stephen, and witness the friendly greeting and rejoicing on both sides of the line. He knew they were not insensible to such feelings. He remembered sailing up the river St. Croix, on the arrival of the news that the Atlantic telegraph had been laid, and there was one general jubilee on both sides—flags flying, bells ringing, and every sort of manifestation of joy. He remembered at the great railway convention at Portland, where were congregated together men from all the Provinces and all the New England States, one afternoon a gentleman arose from the highest seat in the back part of the spacious hall, which was filled to repletion. His learned friend Mr. Gray, and his hon. colleague Mr. McPherson, who were both there, would remember the person to whom he alluded, from a remark he made, that if the human body had increased in the last fifty years, in proportion to the human mind, it would take an acre of land to bury a man in. He had never seen him before or since. He said: "Mr. President, I come from the most eastern town in the state, and I live in the most eastern house in the town, and I walk on Queen Victoria's land every day, and I converse with her subjects every day. The men who have come up here to represent the Province I consider as much my representatives as these, and I am proud of them; but you must not suppose they are all their good men; they have plenty of bad men behind just as good as these." These sentiments, and the like, were most vociferously responded to by that great assembly. He referred to the occurrence to prove the feeling that their neighbors in the great Republic would evince on the visit of the Queen's son. They would sympathize with them; they would rejoice with them. Though divided by a political line, they had the strong bond of a common language—the language of Milton, the language of Shakespeare, the language of Irving, the language of Macaulay. They were of the same lineage, of the same religion, and enjoyed free institutions, derived from the same source. They had the same personal regard and love for our beloved Queen that we had, because they knew that she was a pattern of christian virtue, morality, and honor. He was not disposed to labor on this point, but simply to refer to feeling and sentiment, which would be apparent and exhib-

ited in every town, village, and district of the Province; and he believed that the resolution he proposed to adopt would reflect the universal mind of the people of the country, and was alone consistent with their character for loyalty. He should therefore move the following resolution: Resolved, That this House do agree to have their support. In the days of his boyhood, he remembered to have read with delight the account of the games and festivals which the ancient nations periodically celebrated. It was one of the modes by which they excited in the people patriotic feelings, as well as contributed to their amusement. Amongst the festivals which the natives of classic Greece and Rome celebrated, one the Romans held every hundred years always attracted his attention. 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TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY: The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We have heard, with great satisfaction, that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the Province of Canada, during the ensuing year. We fully appreciate this distinguished mark of Your Majesty's Royal favor to Your North American subjects. It would be a source of unfeigned pleasure to Your Majesty's loyal subjects in New Brunswick, if His Royal Highness would accord a similar honor to this Province.

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty to permit His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to honor the people of this Province with his presence, before he leaves Your Majesty's transatlantic dominions, and thereby enable Your Majesty's loyal subjects in New Brunswick to testify the warmth of their attachment and devotion to Your Majesty and Your Majesty's illustrious House.

He believed that the address would commend itself to the mind of every hon. member. Had he allowed the session to pass without moving it, he should have been of all men the most miserable. Suppose, after the Prince of Wales had come from Canada, and had been feted in the United States, he had returned to England, after visiting Nova Scotia, without noticing New Brunswick; what would be their feelings? what would be the feelings of the people of New Brunswick? Their attachment to the monarchy of this great Empire had been constant and unwavering. It was no vain chimera; they knew that under the mild rule of their Sovereign, they enjoyed as large an amount of rational liberty as any people under the canopy of heaven. They knew why it was Britain preserved her freedom; that her aristocracy was the most democratic, and her democracy the most aristocratic of any in the world. Mr. Macaulay thus refers to it: "The yeoman was not inclined to murmur at dignities to which his own children might rise; the grandee was not inclined to insult a class into which his own children might descend." In all her revolutions, when the great charter was signed at Runnymede, when the declaration of rights was agreed to at the convention of Parliament, reference was made to the ancient and fundamental principles of the constitution. There were already also limitations to the power of the Crown; even in the days of the Tudors and Plantagenets, which were peculiar to Britain, and to which was attributable the power of their freedom." They would honor the Queen in the person of her son, because she had set a noble example to christian mothers. Compare the court of Queen Victoria to that of the King and Queen of England before the revolution, or even to the court which had existed in England within the memory of men now living. Compare it even to George the Third, and to George the Fourth, and how pleasing was the contrast. Our sovereign had set a noble example to other sovereigns and to her subjects. He believed the people they represented desired to honor her in the person of her son, the heir to her throne, to an empire upon which the sun never sets.

RELIC OF THE HUNGARIAN.—The feather Sarah, Capt Union, returned here yesterday from the wreck of the Hungarian.—She brings a few items of intelligence of interest. The clock of the ill-fated steamer was found, whose hands indicated 11 o'clock and 15 minutes. This is undoubtedly the moment the steamer struck, and the concussion stopped the clock. A thick and severe snow storm was prevailing at that time. It was just at the commencement of ebb tide, which accounts for the fact that no more of the bodies were found. They were carried by it out to sea. Most of the goods recovered were picked up from nine to fifteen miles outside of Cape Sable, and to the eastward of that point. But eight bodies have been recovered in all, only one of which, that of Mrs. Woods, could be identified. Singularly enough, the clock was in good order, and run well on being started again. This clock fixed beyond deception the hour of the disaster. If the reported loss of a vessel by getting into the ice and being carried ashore by the current near Cape Sable on the night the Hungarian was wrecked be true, it may afford a clue to the loss of the steamer. She may have run into the same field of ice, and thus in the storm have got upon the rocks.—Portland Argus, March 25.

THE MEDICAL ACT. To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir,—It is altogether an incorrect view to suppose that the question arising out of the Medical Act is a personal one, concerning only J. C. Peterson. Did it not involve a principle of great importance, there would be no contention.

The 11th section of the Medical Act was inadvertently so worded as to allow two interpretations: One so broad as a little disguise being used—to include every sect. Another, which gives certain words a limited signification; but the section itself does not, to other than medical men, show clearly which the Act intends. To determine this it is necessary to consider the whole Act. Coming to the enquiry furnished with medical as well as legal knowledge—the question is medico-legal—there is no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the Act and the Section. The view contended for is just near enough the truth to mislead.

The origin of our Medical Act is explained by the London Lancet as follows:—

"The influence of the Mother Country's example in undertaking the work of consolidation for the profession, and proceeding to the purification of our ranks from disgraceful pretenders, has wrought with so much influence upon the minds of the Colonists, that one of the last acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick has been to pass a Medical Act for the province, framed as nearly as possible in imitation of the English Act, being varied only to meet the local peculiarities of the province—the absence of medical colleges and the want of a council to advise on sanitary matters."

"But it fully accomplishes that same main object at which the English Act aims—the union and progressive elevation of the profession. It is to be accepted, moreover, as an expression of appreciative concurrence from afar in the general movement commenced in this empire."

The object of our Act is the same as that of England. To be attained by the same means and machinery, and in the same manner—progressively—and ultimately to secure for the service of the public a class possessed of medical education, or, in New Brunswick at least, a certain minimum of it. To effect this object means are devised for "enabling persons requiring medical aid to distinguish the qualified from the unqualified." This is to be done by restricting the use of the ordinary terms, such as Doctor, Physician, Surgeon, &c., and forbidding under a penalty of twenty pounds their use by any but such as the Medical Board or Council shall acknowledge to possess qualifications in accordance with a certain scale. The scale to be brought up progressively to as high a standard as the "Council," under concurrence of the Executive, should deem advisable—this scale at first is the 11th section.

The Principle upon which the law is based is that of making the Council a final judiciary, as no appeal beyond its decision is provided. Take away this prerogative you destroy the principle upon which the law is based—the main spring is removed.

The profession, in asking for a law on the principle of that of England, presented a petition, part of which is as follows:—

"That at the last session of the Imperial Parliament a Medical Act was passed, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, will greatly tend to elevate the Profession, as well as promote the interests of Science."

That the powers of the said Act are to be carried into execution by a Medical Council.

There is no ambiguity here. The profession offer to carry out a law for public benefit, on certain conditions, explicitly stated in the above extract from the petition and in sec. 12 of the law.

The object of every law should be the good of the people. If the medical law is inconsistent with that object, and the power vested in the profession to manage their own affairs dangerous, a perfect remedy is open—let the people's representatives repeal the law. But it cannot be called a possible thing, because it would be unjust for the Legislature to pass an amendment act, compelling the profession to endorse the pretence of what they consider a mock College, by registering a degree from such as a "Medical Degree." The effect of so doing in their opinion would be to "degrade" (instead of "elevate") a sham, and degrade instead of "elevate" the profession—the reverse of the object proposed.

This statement of the case may explain where the difficulty lies. To constrain the profession into taking a course which would be, if effected to destroy the principle of the law. The effect of such a step, as far as the medical men of New Brunswick could produce it, would be a direct violation of the medical law of the country and that of England, and tend to break down instead of establishing the distinction between the medically educated and others. It is virtually a Medical Titles Act; therefore the impossibility of allowing indefiniteness in titles used. To illustrate the matter—sanctioning the use of the title "Docteur de Medicine" upon a Homoeopathic Diploma, would be to sanction the use of a title which would not be distinctive

without the addition of the word *Homoeopathic*—a word not in the 11th section, and which could not possibly be added to the law, because administered by men who knew the difference.

The present form of law cannot be based on without the voluntary action of best exertions to carry out this law, as it is supposed will conduce to the good of the people, if allowed so to do strictly accordance with the principle—the "Council" to be the judiciary to determine their qualifications accord with the law and meaning of the section, as before explained. And that there may not signify a misunderstanding between the contending parties—the people and the profession—I will explain a little further what I mean to be the opinion of the profession. They cannot Register upon a degree from Homoeopathic College—considering such a "Medical Degree" but Homoeopathic. At the same time that I wish to be respectful, I wish also to be very plain in stating what I consider the opinion, as above. It is just to allow everybody and every class to judge in its own affairs for themselves. And the Legislature, when fully possessed of bearings of the case—as set forth, and terminated by their own reflection—will be better enabled to judge what course will be right. The Legislature, having power, and if also the inclination, to enforce enforcing Registration, can confer J. C. Peterson privileges equal or greater than those possessed by the Faculty. Registration would be attended with the consequences pointed out, whether done voluntarily or by enforcement. That to enforce the Faculty never felt any restriction is rendered probable by looking the manner the law is framed, (thereby ed it) evincing their desire to provide, as far as possible, for all practitioners in the Province: admitting all who had nominally been in practice seven years. This would include many with very different qualifications and of all ranks Homoeopathy or other; but not one registered as of any sect to confer a status. The profession have not done in any part of the world; they would do it wrong, as falsifying their convictions and betraying a trust due even to those who may now, not knowing what to do, clamour for it.

I am yours, &c. W. S. HARDING.

EXHUMATION OF HUMAN BONES.—Sunday last crowds of people collected the East end of King street, directly in front of the old grave yard, and there they were busy opening the lids of coffins and turning up the bones, which were pitching skulls at one another. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery of a skeleton in the street, from the fact had led to this exhumation. It is unknown when it was used as a burying ground. The first place of burial in this City, at the point, known now as the Bent Yard, South end of it; and afterwards in Germain street, near the corner Duke street, was selected for the purpose where the first English Church was built and the grave yard was used in connection. The coffins (or remains of coffins) discovered on Sunday had not, it may be inferred according to the regulations in this Province, if not in other places, viz: with the heads in all cases, the East. There were two coffins lying parallel and not far apart, one with the head to the East and the other to the West. It puzzles the old folks to know what place was used as a burying ground. Monday the authorities set men to work and the remains were taken up, and buried away.

P. S. Since writing the above, we were informed by a person who was present at the interment of these remains, that there are those of persons who died of the cholera in 1834; although we heard no statement on Sunday we did not credit it, but now believe it to be true.—Morning News.

IMMIGRATION.—Rapidly and steadily the tide of immigration continues to flow in the valley of the Anroostook, and we presume that other portions of our country are equally well favored with new comers. This influx of immigrants into this region will undoubtedly be greater the present season than it was last.—This augurs well for the future of Maine. It shows us the glittering allurement held out to the sons of New England by the great West, and how they have lost their power to decide and to act; and that our people are now, instead of bending their steps westward to seek up new homes, turning them towards the fertile and unoccupied lands of their State.—Anroostook Pioneer.

Two young men in New York attempted to fire off a can of powder near the head of a drunken man. They did so, but their intended victim escaped. One of them had his hand nearly blown off, the other was severely burned in the face.

A Scotch parson praying after a dinner brother had preached, said: "Oh Lord, bless thy young converts, and with thy great wisdom permit thy Spirit, and let the wind out of their

DR. HARDING ON THE REGISTRATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

A series of letters has lately appeared in the columns of the Globe, from the pen of the late Medical Registrar p. p. tem. In reply to certain charges made against his conduct while in office, in the matter of refusing registration under the Medical Act, to a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and against the Medical Council, for not attending such action on its reference to them. The first letter is taken up nearly altogether with a quotation of the charges, part of which had been made on the floor of the House, part in our own editorial columns.

The second gives his (the Registrar's) reasons for declining to register one J. C. Peterson, a Homoeopathic practitioner, viz: "Not being satisfied by the evidence tendered that you are entitled to registration, I consider it my duty to refer your claim to the decision of the Medical Council, as by law provided in such case, &c."—"I on appeal to the Medical Council my decision is reversed, and I am ordered to register you, I will obey that order." Dr. Harding goes on to explain that difficulty has arisen from a want of explicitness in the Act, that though the House attempted to explain their intention with regard to Homoeopathic practitioners, still there is a difference of opinion as to what was meant by the explanation.

The remainder of the letter is devoted to a protest against certain charges of illiberality, trickery, dishonest conduct, persecution, &c., which either have been made, or else Dr. H. assumes them to have been made, against "the profession," and urges that no persecution of the individuals mentioned could have been intended, inasmuch as the Council, and the Registrar and the Profession, knew full well that such martyrdom in these days is the passport to public favor, wealth and honor.

Now, with regard to the Registrar's action in this matter, we think, and if we remember aright, said before that according to the letter of the law the course taken by him was the proper one, viz: referring a claim, of the validity of which he doubted, to the Council for adjudication. But the question arises, if the case was referred to the Council, what action did they take on it, or was no formal appeal made to the Council, and did the Registrar take advantage of this to leave the matter undecided?

We presume this latter may have been the case, inasmuch as Dr. H. says, "I answer" above recorded, "was interpreted to mean a refusal."

If then Dr. Peterson did take no appeal from this qualified decision of the Registrar, it may be possible as we have here stated, that really no claim for registration under a Homoeopathic Diploma had been formally made to the Council.

This, however, amounts merely to staving-off of the question, and Dr. Harding on in his third letter to argue a question on its real merits, so that there may be no doubts in the minds of the public as to what he, at least, believes to be a proper course to be adopted by the Council in the matter; and as he occupies position of a member of that Council, may readily suppose that he speaks as having authority.

This, then, is the ground on which we wish to meet Dr. Harding.—With Dr. Peterson, per se, we have but little to do, know nothing of him personally, or of his qualifications. We have heard of him since this difficulty occurred, as a Homoeopathic practitioner, and in all probability had this difficulty not occurred, we should have taken the slightest interest in him, as in our somewhat limited study of the theories of medicine by which he professes to be guided in his practice we not at all prepossessed in their favor, should be loath, were we stretched on a bed of sickness, to entrust the care of person and its restoration to health to means which his fellow disciples profess to employ. But we wish to see strict justice done,—we wish for license to enjoy our own opinions, and be governed by them.