

On the 24th ult., the town of Drogheda and vicinity was visited by a terrific hailstorm, accompanied by lightning and thunder. The hailstones were very large, and descended with such force for several minutes as to smash glass, and cause serious injury to crops. Potatoes especially suffered much. The flashes of sheet lightning were vivid, and followed each other with great rapidity, succeeded by loud peals of thunder. A number of persons were engaged reaping in a field at Newtown Ternooskeen and when the storm came on they betook themselves to shelter. One of them, a lad named Hanlon, aged 16, retained his reaping-hook in his hand, and it is supposed this attracted the lightning.

CLERICAL JAMES, AN ENGLISH "FASHION"—Of Christian country in the world could the following be written, but of England. But is England Christian. The religion of her masses has been so since a more protest against Popery that it taught that no moral duties—all was comprised in hostility to Popery. English journals may call for a remedy, but will not rescue depraved consciences; they do not prevent infanticide. On the contrary, sympathy with the latter corrupts the law. Dr. Bucklester, London coroner, states that juries will convict, and policemen not investigate in these cases. The only hope of England is in the Brothers and Sisters of Charity, who are spreading abroad, publishing Refuges, Maternity Hospitals, and Asylums. Through the hand, the example of their virgins will aid even more. The following terrific picture is from the London *Telegraph*:—"Once more, though in vain, we raise our voice to expose and a terrible modern sin which spreads and festers among us. The 'cry of the children' rings in our ears—not that which the poetess heard and echoed over England, the weary groaning of little babes sinking with premature toil; but the infant scream of babies, perishing with their first breath, by the hands of those who have given it. We

Dr. COLCLOUGH AND HIS CLERGY.—The Archdeacon and Clergy of the Diocese of Natal have transmitted the following address to Dr. Colclough, who is still in England:—"To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Natal,—We, the licensed Clergy ministering in the Diocese of Natal, desire to address your lordship upon a matter of the utmost importance to the Church planted in this colony. We have heard with the deepest pain of a work published by you, in which you state to the effect that you no longer hold, believe, or are able to teach some, at least, of the most vital of the doctrines of the United Church of England and

and being swallowed, the egg is hatched, and the animal enters through the wall of the stomach or intestines, migrates to some other part of the body, and there grows to its development as a cystic encystment. In less than a fifth part of the human mortality is accounted for by this disease. Mr. George is confident that there are between 50,000 and 55,000 morbid pigs in Great Britain, most of which come to Great Britain for consumption, and his impression is that for every morbid pig in the kingdom, there is at least one human being with an worm. These parasites may not directly kill, but may favor the development of fatal disease. It has also been discovered quite recently that a microscopical threadworm, the *Trichinella spiralis*, breeds in the flesh of swine into a state in which a small quantity of it eaten raw will suffice to destroy life. As regards the possible ill effects from consuming raw vegetables, such as the leaves of animals killed by *anthrax* or carbuncle fever, *anthrax* is still imperfect, but it seems clear that human life may be endangered by it. But in respect to this, and also to the effects of consuming the flesh of animals which have been suffering from infectious fever, until public attention is drawn to the subject, it must be difficult to trace to their true causes any ill effects thus occasioned, especially those of a chronic character which may, perhaps, result from food eaten being a considerable element in diet. An opinion is sometimes expressed, that hogs and perhaps other like affections are caused in the human subject by the consumption of such meat. Mr. George says that at a convalescent establishment, where diseased cattle are eaten in large quantities, and especially cattle afflicted with lung disease, as many as 40 and 50 cases a month of boim nodular cancer were occurring among 1,500 convicts. In some cases also meat may be injurious in consequence of the animal having been excessively drugged during life, as, for instance, with arsenic or strychnia, but generally it might be expected that no drugging of an animal in doses not sufficient to poison could render its flesh capable of acting as a poison on man. Some notice is taken in these papers of the effect of the milk of diseased animals. In this country the most important question is as to the whiteness of milk from animals afflicted with apthous eruption, a malady which is never so much prevalent then in the year 1862. On some oc-

We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, and then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-required skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usage, arises from the fact that their better information enables them soonest to detect and discard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the treatment of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies here received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and were is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind.—*Canton (N. Y.) Democrat.*