### Poetry.

### ELISHA AT DOTHAN. BY REV. GEORGE CROLY.

'Tis midnight, deep midnight, The hour for surprise! From the storm-shattered ridges The warriors arise: Now the Syrian is marching Through storm and through snow, On the revel of Israel To strike the dread blow. No light guides his march But the tempest's red glare; No ear hears his tramp, In Israel's doomed camp

The deer to its lair! Now, wild as the wolf When the sheep-fold is nigh, They shout for the charge, Let the Israelite die! Still, no trumpet has answered, No lance has been flung, No torch has been lighted, No arrow has sprung. They pour on the rampart-The tents stand alone Through the gust and the haze The watch-fires still blaze, But the warriors of Israel Like shadows are gone!

The hunters have driven

"O King, wouldst thou hear How these Israelite slaves Have escaped from thy spear? Know their prophet Elisha Has spells to unbind The words on thy lip, Nay, the thoughts on thy mind; Though the secret were deep As the grave, 'twould be known, The serpent has stings And the vulture has wings, But he's serpent and vulture To thee and thy throne!"

Then spake the king's sorcerer:

'Tis morning-they speed Over mountain and plain : 'Tis noon-yet no chieftain' Has slackened the rein: 'Tis eve-and the valleys' Are dropping with wine, But no chieftain has tasted The fruit of the vine. To Dothan the horsemen And mailed charioteer Their banquet is ire,

For the scorner of Syria,

## Correspondence.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of th London Church periodicals, and to apprize our reader that we are not responsible for the opinions of our corres

As we do not imagine that we have a right, or, if we had the right, that It would be judicious to impose on our correspondents the sain which we may deem it advisable to dectrinal discussion, which we may deem it advisable to observe ourselves, we desire to have it distinctly understood that communications, provided they be unobjectionable in other respects, will not be declined merely because they may touch on topics of internal controversy.

—ED. CH.

For the Church. REMARKS ON THE "HORSE AND

# ITS RIDER."

[By J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq. Lecturer of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of Toronto.] (Continued from August 11th.)

But let us for a moment suppose, that the different races of mankind did not all spring from Adam, but that besides him there were created other human beings, differing from him in colour and bodily structure, from whom the various varieties of the human species might have originated, the difficulty next to 22nd and 23rd verses of the 7th chapter of be reconciled is, how were those races pre-Genesis. In the 21st verse we read, "And served during the deluge? According to the Mosaic account only Noah and his family, In verse 22nd "All in whose nostrils was consisting of his wife, three sons, and their wives, were preserved in the ark.

be said that the deluge was not universal, so conveys. that some might have fled to parts of our

Had indeed Moses employed the expres- Adamic race, originate after the flood? room to conjecture that the deluge was merely local, as the word erets (earth,) also of his co-theorists ever endeavoured to solve, merely local, as the word erets (earth,) also of his co-theorists ever endeavoured to solve, denotes a country, a land; and the passage although, as it will be seen, its bearing upon although, as it will be seen, its bearing upon between the church at home and the church in the subject in question is of the greatest important high hills which were upon the whole face of portance. Nay, they have not even condethe earth, or, which were upon the whole face scended to bestow a passing notice on this had attempted to give. The issue had been of the land or country, were covered. In the point, as if it were altogether too trivial to be point, as if it were altogether too trivial to be raised by him on former occasions in that house and would be raised again upon it, "In what manner do you propose to proceed with regard sion employed, Gen. ch. i. 29, "And God to claim the authority of the Scriptures in to the church in the colonies?" sion emproyed, Gen. in 25, to claim the authority of the School I have given you every herb said, behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is (al pene kol haërets) to claim the authority of the School I have given you every herb support of their impious theory. And why bearing seed which is (al pene kol haërets) this utter silence on this all important point? bearing seed which is (at pene kot naurets) this utter silence on this all important point, upon the face of all the earth." And in the why expend so much learning and ingenuity in the mother country? The substantial queslatter sense, Gen. ch. xli 56. And the to prove-and from the scriptures too-an tion to be answered was, whether it was fair or historian therefore, to guard no doubt against any false notion being formed as to the extent of the deluge, employed the expression tahhath kol hashshamayim (i. e., "under the whole heaven,") which admits of no such twofold exposition, but has but one meaning, and that is, in the whole earth. This will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of the file of the file of the deluge, for they will at the file of th whole heaven,") which admits of no such twofold exposition, but has but one meaning, and that is, in the whole earth. This will at once become evident by comparing other passages in Scripture, where the same phrase cours; see for instance, Deut. ch. ii. 25.

This day will I begin to put the dread of thee and the fear of thee upon the nations that are upder the whole heaven, who shall hear report. of thee, and shall tremble." Again, Job. ch. the Holy Scriptures. xxviii. 24, "For he looketh to the ends of (haarets) the earth, and seem (tanach as)
hashshamayim) under the whole heaven." So
ch. xxxvii. 12, "He directed it under the
hash the possessor, which lie hid in the mind for the
possessor, which lie hid in the mind for the
hash the directed it under the
hash the are several abilities unknown to the
for whose benefit it was absolutely necessary
the directed it under the
hash the mind for the
yone yeard, and he came and sought fruit thereon,
that some regulations should be framed. He
willing to receive."

has yet put down any amount; but when it is
recollected that about the middle of the sixteenth
what suits them in their hebdomal pew does not
the wind denize of the bush, or the simple
what suits them in their hebdomal pew does not
the sought fruit thereon,
willing to receive." whole heaven, and his lightnings unto the ends want of an occasion to bring them forth.

of the earth." Also, Dan. ch. ix. 12, "For under the whole heaven hath not been done, as bath been done unto Jerusalem." From these quotations it will appear evident that the obrase "under the whole heaven," can mean nothing else than in the whole earth, and that nothing else than in the whole earth, and that therefore the supposition which some have advanced, that it is merely idiomatic in Gen. ch. vii. 19, simply meaning there a great extent, or as others will have it, merely a small and limited locality in Asia, is as groundless as it is absurd.

Lora J. Russell said that the Solicitor General had prepared clauses, to do, in an unobjection able manner, what was proposed by this bill. He therefore moved that the second reading be adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Kinnaird would resist the bill at every stage, as opposed to the principle of colonial self-government. He moved that it be read a second time that day three moves. it is absurd.

And after all, what would be gained by such an unnatural and forced construction of the sacred narrative? Is it more natural to suppose that God should pile up a mass of water on Armenia, which reached twenty-two feet above its high mountains, than that he should submerge the whole world in water? A supposition which certainly would require no small stretch of imagination, when we consider that the perpendicular height of one of its mountains, now known to Europeans by the name of Ararat is, according to Dr. to refuse to listen, and to condemn at once. Parrat, 16,254 Paris feet above the level of the sea, and is therefore 1,528 feet higher consider that all liquid bodies are diffusive ment. and naturally glide off any way, so that long Mr. Roundeil Palmer thought that a clamour must necessarily be filled.

covered so many difficulties connected with a universal deluge, and yet never perceived the insurmountable difficulties which their theory insurmountable and the church of England (hear, near)—for whom the believed that House generally entertained respect (hear)—with whom this measure had insurmountable difficulties which their theory known that the bill was the result of the mature theories must be set up in opposition to it, no matter how vain, how unphilosophical, how ridiculous. Then, where was the necessity of England in this country, and of several of the Colonial Bishops, who met to consider by what means they might best accomplish the objects desired by the members of the Church of England in the colonies, without endeavour.

cribed with such marked precision, as that relating to the destruction caused by the deluge. He gives us no less than three repetitions of the same thing, in the 21st all flesh died that moved upon the earth." the breath of life died." In verse 23rd. "And every living substance was destroyed." Nor is there any room for cavelling that And then summing up the whole by saying they might have taken refuge upon high "Noah only remained alive, and they that mountains, for the sacred historian tells us were with him in the ark." This is plain purpose of liberating the church in the colonies Gen. ch. vii. 19, 20, that "all the high hills language, divested of everything approaching were covered;" and not only five or six feet, to allegory; it leaves no room for building were covered;" and not only nive or six ieet, to allegory; it leaves no room for building but "fifteen cubits," i. e. about twenty-two false theories upon, nor has it ever been he then added to that declaration of the law or feet. Well indeed might Jeremiah after- attempted, even by the most reckless repeal of the disabling statutes some further wards say, "Truly in vain is salvation hoped critics and interpreters, to attach any other clauses containing certain restraints. The obfor from the hills and from the multitude of meaning to this part of the sacred writer's mountains.—Jer. ch. iii. 23. Neither can it narrative than what the language literally

If then the Mosaic account of the deluge globe not affected by the deluge; the language is true—and has it ever been proved that it is employed by the sacred writer is too explicit not?—if all mankind except Noah and his to admit of such a supposition; he tells us family perished—we ask those who hold the

famine was (al kol pene haërets) upon the indefinite number of separate creations from not that the members of the Episcopal Church under the whole heaven, who shall hear report altogether irreconcileable with the teaching of

# Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH REGULATION BILL. Lord J. Russell said that the Solicitor General

Mr. Hadfield seconded the amendment.

Sir R. Inglis supported it, but only on the ground that this was not a time of the session to nter on such a question.

Church of England in the colonies in the same position as any other sect. He thought that the

Mr. Henley remarked that no one seemed to have charge of the bill. Not thinking that legisthan Mont Blanc. And when we further consider that all liquid hodies are diffusive conducted this session, he supported the amend-

before it could possibly reach the tops of the hills all the plains and valleys of the earth must necessarily be filled.

was raised against this bill by some hon, gentlemen who were desirous of creating a prejudice against the measure out of doors by misreprenust necessarily be filled.

It is truly astonishing that these learned asked in a manner which he considered was not theorists of a local deluge, should have dis-covered so many difficulties connected with a gives rise to. But what matters; the Scriptures teach a universal deluge and other and deliberate consultation of the Bishops of the Church of England in this country, and of seve-

> were objected to as tending to create an estadesire on the part of the promoters to avoid that class of objections which was made against his previous prepositions. (Hear, hear.) In a former session of parliament he brought in a bill for the from the real or supposed disabling effects of imperial statutes, and so far to place it in the opposite were that, in consequence of its leaving so much power in the hands of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity, in the colonies, the stability of the church would be affected, several colonial churches would be created, and possibly a separate church might be created in each colonial

With regard to the present bill, it had been to admit of such a supposition, it read been "and all the high hills that were under (kol hashshamayim) the whole heaven (i. e. in the whole earth) were covered."

Had indeed Moses employed the expres
Had indeed Moses employed the expres-Had indeed Moses employed the expression, al kel pene haurets (i. e. upon the
whole face of the earth,) there might then be
astonished when I tell him that this is a
astonished when I tell him that this is a

able discussion and deliberation regulations were drawn up and sent to this country, which on their arrival were submitted to the legal authorities, who at once declared them to be itlegal and invalid. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to exist. That was the question of principle, and although the present bill was not the bill he wished to see, he must say that its present character was, in a great measure, to be attributed to the nature of the opposition which was offered to his bill. (Hear, hear.) He considered that his noble friend had taken a reasonable course in proposing that the bill should be read a second time on Monday next, when the house would have an ample opportunity of disputations of the wineyard, Behold these three years I that Archbishop of Canterbury in his letter commendatory furnished to Bishop Alexander, and and invalid Such a String of Canterbury in his letter commendatory furnished to Bishop Alexander, and the countries and Eishops of the Ancient and Apostolic Churches in Syria and that they shall not have the right to discuss any thing in them. Perhaps, as the Duke of Argyll in the bill he wished to see, he must say that its present character was, in a great measure, to be attributed to the nature of the opposition which which the bill should be attributed to the nature of the opposition which when the proposition of the sake of exchanging compliments—he of a fishery or a wool harvest, but not the intermedial in any way with the jurisdiction of the Prelates or other ecclesiastical dignitaries bearing rule in the Churches of the East, but to show them due reverence and honour, and to be repeated to the nature of the opposition which concerns of a spiritual body. His Lord-that the converse is a mis-report of the Prelates or other ecclesiastical dignitaries bearing rule in the Churches of the East, but to show them due reverence and honour, and to the prove desiring rule in the Churches of the East, but to show them due reverence and honour, and to the provent that they conver plex legislation on particulars, and which might, he believed, be very easily contained in half a page. He should have been very glad if the After some remarks by the Solicitor General and Mr. V. Smith,

Lord J. Russell said that the object for which it was desirable to legislate was the placing the church of England in the colonies in the same sagainst public discussion. The Bill, with as much caution as the case demands, requires the Synods not to enact anything contrary to the dectrine of the session. It being so, he would not simply express a hope, but a firm belief, that the house would give a fair reception and a full consideration to some such measure at a future time for the purpose of giving the church fair play in the colonies upon the footing of an estabished body. Admitting that it was quite impossible to settle matters of detail at this advanced period, he was obliged to say, on behalf of himself and of the government, that he would not put the house to any trouble by dividing on the second reading of the bill, but would consent to let the subject stand over till the next session of parliament.

Mr. Newdegate objected to the house proceeding with the measure at this time of the year, while he fully recognized the necessity of some legislation on the subject in respect to the colonies, the union of whose church with the mother church of this country he was most desirous to preserve.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a second time that day three months.

COLONIAL CHURCHES BILL.

COLONIAL CHURCHES BILL.

historian, as to the extent of the destruction caused by that dreadful event. Though Moses is very precise in all his descriptions of the various events recorded in his writings, yet, none is as forcibly dwelt upon, none described with such marked precision, as that this measure had not been fairly attacked. historian, as to the extent of the destruction in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of that narrow-minded and in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of that narrow-minded and in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of that narrow-minded and in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of that narrow-minded and in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of that narrow-minded and in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of the destruction in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of the destruction in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of the exponent of the destruction in the colonies all the powers and privileges of sidered the exponent of the exponen important subject, and it being also his opinion that this measure had not been fairly attacked beyond an abstraction. The general field was important subject, and it being also had to been fairly attacked that this measure had not been fairly attacked in the discussion that evening, he thought it right to say a few words before the question was put. He thought it was not at all difficult to put at all the put. He thought it was not at all difficult to put at all the p explain in general terms the form which this bill had assumed. He believed that the positive character of the provisions of the bill which blished church in the colonies was really a latter in the bill which had arisen mainly from the colonies to manage their own internal concerns— in the bill which had arisen mainly from the colonies to manage their own internal concerns— of taking a party line on this occasion, and have is of itself an immense advance. Under such circumstance, we can afford to dispense with many, though minor, objections to the measure which we might otherwise have been ready to offer. It cannot be denied that it is characterised With regard to Dr. Gobat and his coadjutors It cannot be denied that it is characterised with something of an abundance of caution.
Without being conceived in absolutely a grudging a sufficiency, if not a satiety, of caution, restricon, and abatement. We are not complaining of | They have formed a league, offens sence is a fact, as the Duke of Argyll both wisely

by the Bishop at his own supreme will and pleasure, or, even of the gravest offences, they tre not amenable to any ecclesiastical discipline or correction whatever. Henceforth it is to be nd of his Clergy may be preserved—regulations ay as well as Clerical, and enacted for the wellpossible. But in this there is no undue prominence given to the episcopal order. Indeed, throughout the whole measure runs that golden cord of security, that when power is co-ordinately guarantee is obtained, so far as human regulation an obtain it, that all interests will be fairly dealt sures us that an undue pre-eminence of either rder is impossible. The very worst result of co-ordinate power in legislation is to retard a

of New Zealand, by whom the attempt was made to draw up regulations for the conduct of religious matters within his diocese. When that Bishop arrived in his diocese he found himself ought, in other words, to shew itself sufficiently bishop arrived in his allocese he found hinsen ought, in other words, to shew itself sumerenty in contact with great multitudes of the aboriginal inhabitants of the colony, who had been christianized by the labours of missionaries, and christianized by the labours of missionaries, and and his friend, Sir Robert Inglis, understand that divide or interfere with them; but that she is

supreme in all causes, and over all persons. It is the function of the Crown to see that right be

The Society, after all, is in this respect but a miniature likeness of the Church, in whose

we fear that no reasoning nor remonstrances,

coming from any quarter whatsoever, would arrest them in their career of propagandism. Missionaries, and are attempting to establish in the Turkish dominions a Protestant sect, with, and pertinently remarked.

The first important principle of the Bill which the discussion elucidated is, that it does justice to the inferior Clergy. At present the Colonial Church is in practice—and nobody knows what the control of the East. Such an alliance is, doubtless, very advantageous to the Americans. They use our ritual—assume, we believe, occasionally, control of the control of the control of the East. it is in theory—either a hyper-Papal autocracy or some of our vestments, and are generally consan anarchy: The Clergy are either removable sidered as "English"—a term understood ecclesiastically as well as nationally by the uninformed Oriental Christians. Probably the other side re not amenable to any ecclesiastical discipline may also find their account in this league. Any proselytizing operations which English Churchment trial of Clerical offences, internal regulations are made over to the American brethren, and allies do not hold themselves responsible It is therefore not at all surprising that Gobat should feel some placidity at the contemplation of his past and future efforts, or that this placidity the separate bodies composing the Church to should diffuse itself throughout his native commake as fair, both in principle and practice, as in a degree that seems to have excited the attenin a degree that seems to have excited the attendation of Mr. Neale. It is hard that we should be forced to dispel so charming an illusion by suggesting the consideration, that however praises gesting the consideration, that however praise-worthy the efforts of Dr. Gobat and his friends may appear to themselves and the Americans, they may not prove equally satisfactory to the mass of English Churchmen. We are a truthloving people, and fidelity to our engagements has made us respected and looked up The author of the Crescent and the Cross tells us that even the false, treacherous, and suspicious natives of Egypt had learned to place

of a history or a woot narvest, but not the spiritual concerns of a spiritual body. His Lordon eship—we trust that such nonsense is a mis-report—"does not wish to preven the making of regulations so much as the raising discussions." He wishes, perhaps, to revive the old Rhadamarthine police:—

Stleathum

Concilium vost.

Actually, in these days, one who has been a British Minister wishes to frame a penal law against public discussion. The Bill, with as much caution as the case demands requires the doctrine of the Church of England. We humbly about the Archbishop's additional cavest, in introducing the words "not affecting the standard of faith," is superfluous, or at least ambignous, but the continue of faith, is superfluous, or at least ambignous, but the fact, we not good, the standard itself. We must protest against this technical isledict," even for good, the standard of faith, is superfluous, or at least ambignous, but the fact, we not good the standard of faith, is superfluous, or at least ambignous, but the fact, we not good the standard isledict, we may be protest against this technical isledict. We must protest against this technical of point. Thanks to the able and high-toned may age ment of the debate by the Colonial Secretary, no substantial mutilation has been milicated on his great and truly conservative meaning age mendment, to restrict the Synde from passing regulations which shall reflect the structure of the church of the debate of the church of the church of the church of the church of England. The meaning of the terms employed, both in the failure of the church of t

It is quite clear, moreover, that these acts of aggression have been as direct as they are repre-hensible. We can conceive a case in which a scrupulous member of either the Greek or Latin matter how viain, how upfulloophied, how ridiculous. Then, where was the necessity of constructing such a hope resided by the numbers of the Chared arrangements of the control of the property : and, whatever others may think, we have ertainly no wish that our country should be Patriarchate of some Protestant East yet in

> I have, in a former letter, alluded to the diffiulties in the way of sending a suitable deputation to New York, in October next. As our Bishops do not appear to think themselves at liberty to leave their dioceses without a direct synodical appointment, the original idea of the deputation has been wholly abadoned; and the substitute has been adopted of a merely official Gospel. The persons who are to be sent, of the Jewish and Church Missionary Societies, cretary of the Diocese of London, and Bishop designate of Littletown, in New Zealand), and he Rev. E. Hawkins, well known as the indeatigable Secretary of the Society. Archdeacon a charge unfavourable to Synodical action. I impress his mind more favourably in regard to

I have confidence that, ultimately, a real and substantial intercourse, by duly authorised deputations, may be opened between the two branches of the Church. When the road has once been made clear, many who now seem timid and backward, will be ready and anxious to undertake a similar mission.

A writer in one of the New York papers,

hat " his having been a clergyman of the hurch of America, is more in his way than his

The truth seems to be this: Mr. Connelly is legal disability, which prevents his holding a benefice. His true course would be (as it seems adopted. to me) to return to the American Church, which he formerly injured and insulted by his apostacy. His admission to an English benefice of the Dean and Chapter, and of the inefficient

measure may be considered by those who will be affected by it. Both Clergy and Laity are deeply interested in this measure, and we trust that both will deeply consider it. We are here-by forcibly reminded of the Parable recorded St. Luke, and we carnestly commend it to their attention, and especially to that of the

gation is as completely performed by deputy, and the poor have as small and inconvenient a portion of the Church allotted to them at St. Dunstan's in the West as at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate—while the Church allotted arrangements and furniture of the latter are a discrete and furniture of the latter are a disgrace to any parish .- English Churchman.

nip and prove to his satisfaction from what source their emoluments were derived, what was their amount, and by what right or title they held the Livings of which they were in possession.

The Lay Clerks were also called upon to shew the nature and amount of their emoluments; and the other officers of the Cathedral, down to the Verger, were cited in a similar manner. DEPUTATION TO THE CHURCH IN THE U. STATES.

Aving been performed in the Choir, the Bishop retired to the Chapter-house, where he occupied acting the business before him by the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., Chancellor of the Diocese; Mr. John Burder, of Parliament-street, and Mr. Essell, of Rochester, his Lordship's legal Secretaries. The Rishop inquired whether the Dean and Chapter were all present, and was answered in the affirmative, with the exception of one of the Canons, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick

several years past.
Upon the Bishop inquiring whether any pre sentments were to be made, the Rev. Mr. Shep-herd handed in a document complaining of the injustice which the Minor Canons suffered in Dean and Chapter ought to be bound.

The Rev. Robert Whiston also made a present-

ment, setting forth in succinct terms the grievances of which he complained when engaged in the controversy with the Dean and Chapter, and embodying many of the statements contained in his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," for which he was dismissed by the Dean and Chapter from the Mastership of the Grammar school, but afterwards restored, under circumstances with which the public are familiar. He complained that, not-withstanding the unmistakeable manner in which the public opinion had been expressed in reference to the late long-protracted struggle, the Dean and Church of America, is more in his way than his having been a Romish priest. The latter may be overlooked, but the former is an unpardonable Cathedral, Lay and Clerical, of their fair and equitable share of the revenues, appropriating to themselves far more than was their due. Mr. Whiston having made a general statement, requested the permission of the Bishop to be heard upon it. The Bishop, having consulted with Dr. Lushington, informed Mr. Whiston that he could not hear him upon that occasion, but might perchance do so at a future time. For the presen hand in his presentment in writing, in order that it might receive due consideration at his Lordship's

Presentments were also made by the Lay manner in which they discharged their duties, holding as they did Benefices in various parts of the country, which prevented their paying proper attention to the Cathedral. It was stated that the verage payment for every Sermon preached by a pounds, while the Minor Canons, who did daily duty, were rewarded with less than £150 a year the Lay Clerks at the same time receiving

The Bishop having received the presentments and heard a variety of statements, said he would appoint a future day for their consideration; and after the transaction of some further business, the proceedings terminated.

EAST RETFORD CHURCH .- The fund for the restoration of the parish church of East Retford now amounts to upwards of £1600. We have not yet heard that the corporation of that town ity Clergy in connection with this subject: has yet put down any amount; but when it is "A certain man had a fig tree planted in his recollected that about the middle of the sixteenth