

These laws, too, have evidently not unfavourably affected their moral organization, for, let us search the calendar of crime of every country, and we shall be led to the conclusion that these same dietary and sanitary laws have had the effect of exempting them in a remarkable degree from that, to speak technically, plus-animalism, or preponderance of the animal organs and instincts, which has led in others to the commission of the most awful crimes. In vain we seek their names in the long list of those convicted of inveterate drunkenness, of midnight plundering and assassination, of feticide, infanticide, of murder, and of other revolting and abominable crimes, which one dares not even think of or allude to. Of the correctness of this assertion it is easy to adduce evidence, but upon those who may feel disposed to doubt it, rests, as we imagine, the burden of proof to the contrary.

It would appear also that these laws have not had the effect of investing them with an inferior mental organization, for the attentive reader of history and observer of events, cannot but remain astonished at the immense, wondrous, influence they have exercised, and do even yet exercise upon the destinies of the world,*—in the present day,

known to us, was a gentleman of opulent circumstances, at Brighton, where he had gone for the advantages of sea-air.

*Although we might adduce abundant proof of the correctness of this statement also, yet do we attempt to satisfy our readers and ourself by simply quoting from one of the productions of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer of England. Mr. D'Israeli, in his *Coningsby*, thus writes: "The Saracen kingdoms were established. That fair and unrivalled civilization arose which preserved for Europe arts and letters, when Christendom was plunged in darkness. . . . During these halcyon centuries, it is difficult to distinguish the follower of Moses from the votary of Mahomet. Both alike of equally built palaces, gardens, and fountains; filled equally the highest offices of the State; contested in an extensive and enlightened commerce; and rivalled each other in renowned universities." Sidonia, as a type, "was lord and master of the money market of the world, and of course virtually lord and master of everything else, and monarchs and ministers of all countries courted his advice, and were guided by his suggestions." . . . "He had visited and examined the Hebrew communities of the world, . . . and perceived that the intellectual development was unimpaired." . . . "And at this moment, in spite of centuries, and tens of centuries of degradation, the Jewish mind exercises a vast influence on the affairs of Europe. I speak not of their laws which you still obey; of the literature with which your minds are saturated; but of the living Hebrew intellect. You never observe a great intellectual movement in Europe in which the Jews do not greatly participate." Mr. D'Israeli then, at length, shews how mighty revolutions are "entirely developed under the auspices of Jews," and mentions, as Jews, those who are or were professing Christians—at excelling in theology, Neander, Benary, Wehl; in diplomacy, Arnim, Cancrin, Mendizabel; in war, Soult, Massena. "What are all the schoolmen, Aquinas himself, to Maimonides; and as for modern philosophy, all springs from Spinoza." In music, "the catalogue is too vast to enumerate; enough for us that the three great creative minds, to whose exquisite inventions all nations at this moment yield—Rossini, Meyerbeer and Mendelsohn—are of Hebrew race." Pasta and Grisi also! We cannot deny ourself the pleasure of quoting also from a lecture on the "Unity of the Races," delivered by our learned and esteemed friend, T. S. Hunt, Esq., of the Canada Geological Survey, as further evidencing the fact under notice, and as an excellent resumé of the above.

Mr. Hunt says: "We see the Children of Israel scattered over the face of the