

more especially in the commercial and political world, though their influence and importance, religiously, as the ancient, preserved, and living witnesses of the Sinaic revelation, is by no means to be underrated. On this subject, however, it is not our province to dwell here, but we hasten to assure our readers that, in all we have said, we have not sought to assert that it is to their Sanatory Institution solely, that the Hebrews owe their preservation as a people. Far from this. In common with all believers in the Sacred volume, whether Christians or Jews, we witness the existence and preservation of Abraham's sons, and exclaim "the hand of the Eternal hath done this thing." Yes, we behold in it but the fulfilment of the predictions of their own lawgiver and prophets, the fulfilment of God's threats and promises to them. But in common with those believers, we are also impressed with the conviction that God frequently permits us to perceive and appreciate the means whereby He works out the end He proposes:—that He as frequently prefers simple and natural means for the accomplishment of His behests, and that it is therefore quite permissible, after due inquiry to maintain, that the Sanatory Institutions of the Hebrews, have, under God, tended in a great measure to secure the present preserved and undeteriorated existence of the nation. To what extent they have done so it will of course be for the reader hereafter to decide. Believing, as we have already affirmed, that it is to a very great and important extent, we think no fur-

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 Mendelssohn—are of Hebrew race." Pastar 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 earth since eighteen centuries, without a country, yet finding a home in all; scorned and trampled upon, yet often the power behind the throne directing the destinies of kings; poor and abject, yet holding the golden keys of war and peace in Europe; excelling in philosophy and in theology, in music and in art, in war and in statesmanship; despised, yet ever powerful; counted as aliens, yet, with their genealogies of forty centuries, looking down with scorn upon the aristocracy of Europe, which is but as of yesterday, when compared with their own proud lineage. The Hebrew people still preserves all its natural characteristics, and stands proud and imperishable before us to-day, the representative of the earliest ages of the world's history, and the evidence of the undying vigor of the pure Caucasian race."