

Lucknow : these all lie at no great distance from its stream, or are immediately upon its banks.

We have thus endeavored to give a familiar illustration of the geographical position of our Indian Empire ; but its vast area and its teeming population are almost beyond the power of figures to express, or imagination to conceive.

Neither can we hope to give an adequate idea of its wealth or resources. When the Western continent of America was untrod by the foot of the white man, peopled only by the red sons of the forest, the district of which we speak revelled in the pride of power and the wealth of barbaric gold. When Europe was struggling in the throes of that revolution of which MARTIN LUTHER was, under God, the instrument, and when its nations many of them were in the very infancy of arts, science and civilization,—dynasty after dynasty in India had successively left magnificent mementos of their wealth and architectural skill, the remains of which are the wonder of the student, as they are the pride of the nation to this very hour. Nearly three centuries ago, for instance—and this is but one out of many—an Emperor, SHAH JEHAN, at Agra built a mausoleum for a favorite wife. It is composed of white marble, reared on an elevated terrace of white and yellow marble. Its inner and central hall is entirely inlaid with precious gems, and here repose the ashes of the dead. The structure is computed to have cost £750,000.

To add to this picture of magnificence and wealth, go back to the times of JAMES I. of England, and take the following description of the State display on occasion of the Emperor's birth-day, as given by the ambassador sent by our monarch, who was an eye-witness of the scene.

He says “the ceremony commenced by placing his Majesty in one scale, and in another an equal weight of jewels, gold, silver, and stuffs of gold, silver and silk. Then appeared a