

tan, would have been held in veneration by the teeming millions of Asia, and visited annually by thousands of pilgrims and worshippers from distant lands. Incalculable sums would have been lavishly expended by the rulers and princes of the country in the embellishment of its grounds, and in the erection thereon of gorgeous Indian shrines, while the works of Mammon dare not intrude upon its sacred precincts; for in all times the mighty intellects of the East clearly understood the humanising and gentle regenerating influence exerted over the people by the combined power of great rivers and costly architectural monuments. Yet is the Niagara in its own natural grandeur more influential in this respect than the stately pagodas of the Ganges or the Godavery, and more imposing and awe-inspiring than the colossal ruins of the Nile; for who can estimate even remotely the value of the great thoughts and far-reaching visions that are borne in like a flood upon the minds of thousands who come under the spell of its power.

What rulers of the South will therefore forever distinguish themselves by heartily uniting with the munificent government of the North in presenting this great natural high-place as a free gift, not only to the millions spread over their own wide territories, but to the peoples of the world at large? What high-minded legislators, rising above the petty interest of faction, will enforce the sale of "vested rights," and drive out from hence the "money changers," as those of Jerusalem were in olden time driven out from the sanctuary by Him who loved the wilderness and the mountain, and taught by