

astonished that he should have given any credit). Also ander was the first who had invaded India. Arrin informed us that the Assocen, and other people who inhabited the country may called _Canadian_, had been tributary first to the Assyrians and then to the Alaska and Persians. As all this fertile provinces on the north-west of the Indus were incluently rekendent to be part of India, it is probable that what could travel from them is the sum mentioned in the ethnicized from which Hendreta drew his accounts of the annual revenue of the Persian empire, and that none of the provinces to the south of the Indus were ever subject to the kings of Peruis."—Deze Doctor offers free Mr Renel with respect to the surprise which Alexander and its many expressed when they saw the high tides at the month of the Indus. This he thinks might very naturally have been the case, notwithstanding what Herodeos had written, concerning the six and reflux observable in the Red sea. All that has been questioned by Hendodus concerning this phenomenon is, thus "in the Red sea there is a regular abu and low of the tide every day!" No wonder, therefore, the Macedonia should be surprised and terrified at the very high tides which presented themselves in the Indian ocean, which the few words of Herodotus above-mentioned bad by no means led them to ex poet. In like the commoner the Romans were surprised at the tides in the Atlantic, who they had compared some of the countries borrowing upon that ocean. Cea searches the attainment of life soalers as a proper tide in Britain which greatly damaged his feet; and, indeed, considering the very little rise of the tide in the Mediterranean, by which alone the Greek oil Roman had access, we may reckon the account given us by Arrian highly probablyaba.

The country on each side the Indus was found, in the time of Alexander, to be in an degree inferior in population to the Kingdom of Peter already mentioned. The climate, soil and production of India, as well as the manners and costumes of the inhabitants, are exactly described, and the descriptions found to correspond in a surprising manner wild modern accounts. The stated change of seasons now known by the name of musosaurs, the periodical mines, the resulting and in-undations of the rivers, will the appearance of the country during the time they continue, are particularly described. Two descriptions of the inhabitants are equally particular; their living entirely upon vegetable food, theiriction and tribes or casts, with many of the authorities related under the settled Burrow are to be met with in the accounts of Alexander's expolitions. The military operations, however, extended but a very little way into India projects are called; so further indeed than the modern province of Labor, and the countries on the banks of the Indus from Mother to the sea (though, had the lived to undertake another expedition as be intended, it is very probable that he would have subdued a system greater track of country nor indeed until any thing probably have set bounds to his conquests but dark or revoke in distant provinces of His empire. In order to reverse the abolition of these countries he subsided, Alexander found in necessary to build a number of fortified cities; and the farther eastward be extended his conquests, the more necessary did he find this task. Three he built in Ladia itself; two

on the banks of the Hyddarpes, and a third on the Ace-since, both navigable rivers, falling into the Indus after they have united their streams. By means of these cities, it recorded not only to keep the adjacent com-ins in awe, but to promote a commercial intercourse betwix different parts both by land and water. With view view, also, on the return to Sues, ha surveyed in person the corner of the Diplomat and Parking, causing the marates or dams to be removed which the Persian monarcha had built to distract the separation of those rivers, in conformity to means of their superstition, that it was unlawful to eddie any of the elements, which they imagined was done by integration. After the navigation was opened in this manner, he proposed that the valuable commodities of India should be imported to the other parts of his dominions by means of the Persian gulf; while through the Red sea they were con-veyed to Alexandria in Egypt, and theme dispersed all were Europe.

The death of Alexander having put an end to all his great reference, the eastern part of his dominions devoted first on Pyde the son of Agence, and afterwards on Seleucus. The latter was very sensible of the advantage to the derived from keeping India in its projection. With this the underside mix ex-of Selecuse pedilion into that country, partly to establish him to India. Authority more perfectly, and partly to defend the Macedonia territories against Sanderson King of the Prasti, who threatened to attack them. The particulation of his expedition are very little towns; albeit being the only author that mentions them, and his authority in but of little weight, unless corroborated by the tenancy of other historians. Pittersch, who tells us that Selecons carried his names further into India than Alexander, is subject to an inspiration of the same body but Putty, whose authority for of considerably greater weight, corroborates the tenitoy of Pitarta to this instance, though this works are so obscure, that learned men differ in opinion concerning their meaning. Bayern thinke they imply that Seleucus managed from the Hyghacs, the boundary of Alexander's congests, to the Hydration, from theme to Pali-bohra, and then to the mouth of the Ganges ; the distances of the principal stations being marked, and amounting in all to 242 Russian miles. Notwithstanding this authority, however, Dr. Robertson thinks it very improbends that the expedition of Selescuses should have continued so long, as in the case "the animals would have had a more accurate knowledge of that part of the country that they seen ever to have possessed?"

The career of Seleucus in the east was stopped by Antigonus, who prepared to invade the western part of his dominions. The former washer to obliged to conclude a treaty with Sandrocuttos, whom he allowed to remain in quietness of his territories but Dr. Robertson is of opining, that during the lifetime of Seleucus, which continued 23 years after the death of Alexander, in domination of the Macedonia that territories of the place. With a view of keeping up a friendly intercourse with the Indian prime, Selecus sent Magistrates, one of Alexander officers on Pallethorn, capital of the kingdom of the Pacificholders. situated on the banks of the Ganges. This city is by Dr. Robertson supposed to be the modern Allahabad, seated at the codlox of the Jimna and Gangos coun-

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