Acre, for it is considerably less. To this place I refer the use of the lesser sort of $\gamma o i \nu os$, which yet is most convenient for the use of the *Egyptians*, and of the *Jews*, to measure out private men's inheritances by a line which was 80 Cubits long. For the length of this line must measure one side of an *Aroura*, if the other side be 125 Cubits long, which is the length of this line, and its half, and 5 Cubits above half of it, which they might easily mark on it by a knot or a ring. And by this means they might easily lay any number of *Arouræ* together, all of them rectangular and parallel to each other. Such lines I suppose for measure of Inheritances are intimated, *Psalm* lxxviii. 55. and xvi. 6, &c.

The Levites' *tithe.* 6. I shall conclude with an example amounting after reduction to a number of *English Acres*, which measure we have not yet reached to. This I take from *Numb.* xxxv. 3, 4, 5. verses. There *Moses* describes what measure of land the *Levites* were to be allowed for their cattle their goods, and all their beasts, on the north, east, south, and west sides of each of their cities. So that the city was to be in the midst of the land belonging to it. This land in our translation is called suburbs, because of its nearness to all their cities. But we must not thence imagine that it means houses and streets adjoining to their cities, in which sense we sometimes use the word suburbs. For *Moses* plainly tells us they were places for their several sorts of cattle to feed in, such as might also be orchards or gardens for fruits, or perhaps for a little corn, comprehended in the words, *their goods.* These fields he limits by 1000 Cubits, which was just a quarter of an eastern mile, but amounts in mere length to 608 yards *English* measure, and therefore exceeds a quarter of an *English* mile by 168 yards in length. But it is certain that cattle cannot feed upon mere length, but this must signify the side of some surface of land bounded thereby, and we must have two sides of that surface given, before we can find the Area, or surface contained. Therefore *Moses,* ver. 5, tells us, that on each side of each city they must measure 2000 Cubits, which will determine no surface, unless we understand it to mean the two sides of a square, bounded on every side by 1000 Cubits; these two sides multiplied into each other will produce a square that contains just a million of square Cubits, and that is a known

and exact measure of just 100 *Arouræ*; and this shews that the 2000 Cubits mentioned ver. 5 are the two sides of that square, whereof the 1000 mentioned ver. 4. is one, and may be called the root of the square. This shews the agreement of the two different numbers. The reduction of this million of square Cubits into *English* Feet, without any Separatrix, according to the principles owned in Decimal Arithmetic; and the square of that number will be 3,326,976, without a separatrix. Secondly, I divide this number by 43,560, which are the square Feet of an Acre, and find the quote to be 76.376,859, which signify 76 entire Acres, and .376,859, Decimals of an Acre. Thirdly, to find what Roods are contained in three Decimals, I multiply them by four, the number of Roods in an Acre, and find the quote to be 1.507,436, which proves that there is but one Rood in them, and the six figures cut off be the Separatrix (because there were six Decimals in one of the multipliers) are all Decimals of a Rood. Fourthly, therefore, to find what Perchesare in these last Decimals, I multiply them by 40, which is the number of Perches contained in a Rood. The product is 20.297,440; hereby I find there are 20 entire Perches, besides the Decimals of a Perch placed after the Separatrix. Fifthly, to find what square Feet are in those last Decimals, I multiply them by 272.25, which are the square Feet and Decimals in a Perch. the product is 80.97,904, which is 80 square Feet, and all the Decimals not amounting to a square Foot, I reject as inconsiderable in measure of land. Thus we have found that this and every other square on each side of every *Levitical City,* was prescribed to be 76 Acres, 1 Rood, 20 Perches, 80 square Feet in our measure, but was just a million of square cubits in their measure.

To add the four squares belonging to one *Levitical City* together, the best way will be to take the first quote that we found in Acre measure, viz. 76.376,859, and we must multiply it by four, and we shall find, by the method I have used, all the four squares together to amount to 305 Acres, 2 Roods, 1 Perch; we need not take notice of any lesser quantities in this case. We may also by this method find the sum of the Acres belonging to all the 48 cities of the *Levites,* and many other improvements in this kind of measuring surfaces. But I leave them to the industry of others.

ANALYSIS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

Books in the Old Testament,	39	The Apocrypha hath 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, and 152,185 words.
Chapters,	929	The middle chapter and the least in the Bible, is Psalm cxvii.
Verses,	23,214	The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm cxviii.
Words,	592,439	The word *And* occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.
Letters,	2,728,100	The same in the New Testament also occurs 10,684 times.
Books in the New Testament,	27	The Word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.
Chapters,	260	The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.
Verses,	7,959	The middle chapter is Job xxix.
Words,	181,253	The middle verse is 2d Chron. chapter xx. the 17th verse.
Letters,	838,380	

The least verse is 1st of Chron. chapter 1, and 1st verse.
The middle book in the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.
The middle chapters are Romans xiii. and xiv.
The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17th verse.
The 21st verse chapter vii. of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet.
The xixth chapter of the 2d of Kings and chapter xxxvii. of Isaiah are both alike.

A TABLE OF KINDRED AND AFFINITY:

WHEREIN WHOSOEVER ARE RELATED, ARE FORBIDDEN IN SCRIPTURE, AND OUR LAWS, TO MARRY TOGETHER.

A man may not marry his

1 GRANDMOTHER,
2 Grandfather's wife,
3 Wife's grandmother,
4 Father's sister,
5 Mother's sister,
6 Father's brother's wife,
7 Mother's brother's wife,
8 Wife's father's sister,
9 Wife's mother's sister,
10 Mother,
11 Stepmother,
12 Wife's mother,
13 Daughter,
14 Wife's daughter,
15 Son's wife,
16 Sister,
17 Wife's sister,
18 Brother's wife,
19 Son's daughter,
20 Daughter's daughter,
21 Son's son's wife,
22 Daughter's son's wife,
23 Wife's son's daughter,
24 Wife's daughter's daughter,
25 Brother's daughter,
26 Sister's daughter,
27 Brother's son's wife,
28 Sister's son's wife,
29 Wife's brother's daughter,
30 Wife's sister's daughter,

A woman may not marry her

1 GRANDFATHER,
2 Grandmother's husband,
3 Husband's grandfather,
4 Father's brother,
5 Mother's brother,
6 Father's sister's husband,
7 Mother's sister's husband,
8 Husband's father's brother,
9 Husband's mother's brother,
10 Father,
11 Stepfather,
12 Husband's father,
13 Son,
14 Husband's son,
15 Daughter's husband,
16 Brother,
17 Husband's brother,
18 Sister's husband,
19 Son's son,
20 Daughter's son,
21 Son's daughter's husband,
22 Daughter's daughter's husband,
23 Husband's son's son,
24 Husband's daughter's son,
25 Brother's son,
26 Sister's son,
27 Brother's daughter's husband,
28 Sister's daughter's husband,
29 Husband's brother's son,
30 Husband's sister's son.

JUDEA, PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

PALESTINE is bounded on the north, by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon, which separates it from that part of Syria, anciently called Phœnicia; on the east by Mount Hermon, which divides it from Arabia Deserta; on the south by Arabia Petræa; and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, or sea of Syria.

This country received the name of Palestine from the Philistines, who dwelt on the sea-coast: it was called Judea, from Judah; and it is termed the Holy Land, being the country where Jesus Christ was born, preached his holy doctrines, confirmed them by miracles, and laid down his life for mankind. Palestine is about one hundred and eighty five miles in length, and generally eighty in breadth; it is situated between 31° and 33° 40. north latitude.

The climate of Palestine is, during a great part of the year, very hot. The easterly winds are usually dry, though they are sometimes tempestuous; and those which are westerly, are attended with rain. The heat here might be expected to be excessive; yet Mount Libanus, from its uncommon height, is covered all the winter with snow.

The first rains as they are called, generally fall about the beginning of November; and the latter rains, in the month of April. In the country round Jerusalem, if a moderate quantity of snow falls in the beginning of February, and the brooks soon after overflow their banks, it is thought to forebode a fruitful year; and the inhabitants make rejoicings upon this occasion, as the Egyptians do with respect to the Nile; this country is seldom refreshed with rain during the summer season.

The rocks of Judea are, in many places, covered with a soft chalky substance, in which is enclosed a great variety of shells and corals. The greatest part of the mountains of Carmel, and those of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, are overspread with a white chalky stratum. In mount Carmel, are gathered many stones, which, being in the form of olives, melons, peaches, and other fruit, are imposed upon pilgrims, not only as those fruits petrified, but as antidotes against several diseases.

With respect to the rivers of the country, the Jordan, called by the Arabs Sceriah, is not only the most considerable, but, next to the Nile, is the largest, either in the Levant or in Barbary. It has its source at the bottom of Mount Libanus or Lebanon, and is formed from the waters of two fountains, which are about a mile distant from each other. One of them lies to the east, and is called Jor; the other, which is exposed to the south, is named Dan. The confluence of the two streams is found near the ancient city of Cesarea Philippi, which is at present only a village, and called Belin. The river takes a course between the E. and S. and after running some miles into the lake Samochon or Merom, at present called Huleipanias, about six miles in length, from north to south, and nearly four in breadth, from east to west. The Jordan issues from this lake, and flows through in great plain, passing under a stone bridge called Jacob's Bridge, consisting of three arches, well constructed. The river then continues its course as far as the lake of Tiberias, near the ancient cities of Chorozin and Capernaum, where it mixes with its waters. When it issues from this lake, which is about eighteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, it takes the form of Jordan Major, dividing Peren from Samaria, the plains of the Moabites from Judea, and receiving the waters of the Dibon, the Jazer, the Jaboch, and the Carith; after being augmented by these streams, in a course of sixty-nine miles from the lake of Tiberias, or sea of Galilee, it discharges itself into the Dead Sea. The Jordan, in the rainy seasons, overflows its banks, to the distance of more than four miles; and on account of the inequality of the ground, forms two or three channels. Its current is extremely rapid, and the water always muddy; but when taken from the river, and put into any kind of vessel, it very soon clarifies, and is sweet.

The Dead Sea is a name of modern date; the ancients called it the lake of Asphaltite the sea of Sodom, the Salt Sea, the lake of Sirbon; the Arabs name it Bahheret-Lut, that is, the sea of Lot. It is about fifty miles in length, and ten in breadth. The lofty mountains of the country of the Moabites are on the eastern side, and discharge into the waters of Arnon and the Jaret. On the west and south it is bounded by very high mountains also. It is likewise on the west that the brook Cedron, which rises at Jerusalem, empties into this sea.

We are informed that this vast lake was covered formerly with fruit-trees and abundant crops, and that from the bosom of the earth, now buried under its waters, arose the superb cities of Sidom, Gomorrah, Adamah, Zeboiim, and Segor. No plants of any kind grow in this lake. The bottom of it is black, thick, and fœtid. Branches of trees, which fall therein, become petrified in a little time. The Dead Sea produces a kind of bitumen, which may be found floating on the surface, like large lumps of earth. This bitumen is a sulphurous substance, mixed with salt; it is as brittle as black pitch, is combustible, and exhales, while burning, a strong and penetrating smell. The ancient Jews used it for smearing and embalming their dead, to preserve them from perishing. The mountains near this sea produce a kind of black stone, which, when polished, has a beautiful lustre.

Acra, or Acre, (now called St. John de Acre, and which the Arabs, call Accho, or Akka,) is one of the places from which the Israelites could not expel the ancient Cannonites, and was formerly reckoned among the ancient cities of Phœnicia. It is also known by the name of Ptolemais. The situation is advantageous; on the north one east, it is encompassed by a fertile plain; on the west it is washed by the Mediterranean; and on the south by a large bay, which extends from the city as far as Mount Carmel. It contains little more than a few cottages, and heaps of ruins. The residence of the bashaw of the province is at this place.

To the south of Acre, is Sebasta, the ancient Samaria, the capital of the ten tribes after their revolt from the house of David. It is seated on a long mount, which rises in a fruitful valley, and is now converted into gardens.

A little farther to the south is Naplosa, the ancient Sychem, which stands in a narrow valley, between Mount Ebal on the north, and Gerizim on the south. At a small distance from Naplosa, is Jacob's well, famous for Christ's conference with the woman of Samaria.

Jerusalem is encompassed with hills, so that the city seems as if situated in an amphitheatre: there are few remains of the city, as it appeared in Christ's time; the situation being changed; for Mount Sion, the highest part of ancient Jerusalem, is almost excinded; while the places adjoining to Mount Calvary, are nearly in the centre. This city, which is about three miles in circumference, is situated on a rocky mountain, on all sides of which are steep ascents, except toward the north. The walls are not strong, nor have they any bastions. The city has six gates. There are supposed to be about twelve or fourteen thousand inhabitants in Jerusalem.

Jasa, the ancient Joppa, is the port where the pilgrims disembark. They generally arrive in November, and repair without delay to Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, also called Ephrata, and the city of David, is famous for being the birth-place of Christ. It is about two miles to the S. E. of Jerusalem, on the ridge of a hill; at present only an inconsiderable place.

Rama, the ancient Jericho, is eighteen miles N. E. of Jerusalem, situated in a plain six or seven leagues long, by three wide, surrounded by a number of barren mountains.

Hebroun, or Hebron, is twenty-four miles S. of Bethlehem. The Arabs call it El-Kahil the well bestowed. It is situated at the foot of an eminence, on which are some remains of an ancient castle.

Nazareth, now only a small village, is on the top of a high hill.

Cana of Galilee, otherwise called Cana Minor, celebrated for the miracle wrought by Christ, of changing the water into wine, is nothing more than a small village, with very few inhabitants.

Sidon, called by the Turks Sayd, is situated on the sea-coast. It was anciently a place of great strength, and had a very extensive commerce. Though it is still populous, and a place of considerable trade, it has fallen from its ancient grandeur. Its exports consist in silks, with raw and spun cotton; the manufacturing of which employs most of the inhabitants, amounting to above five thousand. The city is defended by an old castle, built in the sea.

Tyre, called by the Turks Sour, is about twenty miles to the south of Sidon. It was once very celebrated for its purple, called the Tyrian dye, produced from a shell-fish. This city was, by ancient times, the centre of an immense commerce and navigation and the nurse of arts and sciences. The