

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,253 words, 838,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words, 3,566,480 letters.

The name Jehovah or Lord, occurs 6,855 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the Bible 46,227 times: viz, in the Old Testament 35,543 times, in the New Testament 10,684 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 29th of Job.

The middle verse is the 2d Chronicles, 20th chapter between the 17th and 18th verses.

The middle book of the New Testament is the 2nd Epistle to the Thessalonians.

The middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of Romans.

The middle verse is Act 17: 17.

The middle chapter or division, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalm 118: verse 8.

The middle line in the Bible is 2d Chronicles 4; 16.

The least verse in the Old Testament is 1st Chronicles 1: 1.

The least verse in the Bible is John 9: 35.

The Apocrypha, (not inspired, but sometimes bound between the Old Testament and the New,) contains 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, 152,185 words.

In the 21st verse of the 7th of Ezra, are all the letters of the Alphabet; I and J being considered as one.

The 19th chapter of 2nd Kings, and 37th of Isaiah are the same.

These facts were ascertained by an English gentleman residing at Amsterdam, A. D. 1772. Also by another gentleman who made a similar calculation, A. D. 1718; and they are said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation.

The first division of the Divine Oracles in chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Reign of King John, in the latter of the 12th century, or beginning of the 13th.—Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the 13th century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand in our translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses, as we now have them. Robert Stephens, a French Printer, had previously (1851) divided the New Testament into verses as they now are.

The Scriptures have been translated in 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had prior to the formation of the "British and Foreign Bible Society never appeared. And 25 of these languages existed without an alphabet, in an oral form. Upward of forty-three millions of these copies of God's words are circulated among not less than six hundred million people. "What hath God wrought!"

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen, written on 5,476 palm leaves.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

STATISTICS OF RUSSIA.

The *Journal de la Statistique Universelle* publishes the following table of the successive encroachments of Russia from the 14th century up to the year 1832. It is drawn up from communications by M. M. Schmitzler, Maltebrun; General Bem, and other statisticians:—

GRAND DUCHY OF MOSCOW.		Extent in geographical miles.	Population.
1328, at the accession of Yvan (Kaleta).....	4,656	6,290,000	
1462, at the accession of Yvan I.....	18,474	
1503, at the death of Yvan I.....	37,187	
1584, at the death of Yvan II.....	125,465	
1645, at the death of Michael I.....	254,361	
1689, at the accession of Peter I.....	263,900	16,000,000	
EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.			
1725, at the accession of Catherine I.....	273,185	20,000,000	
1762, at the accession of Catherine II.....	319,538	25,000,000	
1796, at the death of Catherine II.....	334,850	33,000,000	
1825, at the death of Alexander I.....	367,494	56,000,000	
1831, at the taking of Warsaw.....	369,764	60,000,000	

That is to say, that during the last two centuries Russia has doubled her territory, and during the last 100 years has tripled her population; her conquests during 60 years, are equal to all she possessed in Europe before that period; her conquests from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom; she has taken from the Tartars an extent equal to that of Turkey

in Europe, with Græce, Italy, and Spain; her conquests from Turkey in Europe are more in extent than the kingdom of Prussia without the Rhenish provinces; she has taken from Turkey in Asia an extent of territory equal to all the small states of Germany; from Persia equal to the whole of England (U. Kingdom); from Poland equal to the whole Austrian Empire. A division of the population gives,—

2,000,000 for the tribes of the Caucasus.
4,000,000 for the Cossacks, the Georgians and the Khirgniz.
5,000,000 for the Turks, the Mongos and the Tartars.
6,000,000 for the Ouralians, the Finlanders, and the Swedes.
20,000,000 for the Moscovites (of the Greek Church.)
23,000,000 for the Poles, (Roman and Greek Church United.)
60,000,000

The population of ancient Poland counts for two-fifths of the total population over an eighth part of the territory, and the Muscovite population for one third of the total number over the tenth of the territory; in other words, even at the present time the Polish elements is in a great majority as compared to all the others.

THE ALAND ISLES.—These Islands form an archipelago, situate at the extremity of the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. The group is composed of 7 islands occupying an area of 90 square kilometres, with a population of 15,000 inhabitants. The Island of Aland, properly speaking, which has given its name to the Archipelago, is 9 leagues in length and 7 in breadth, and has a population of 10,000 inhabitants. The Russians have built the extensive fortress of Bomarsund, which is protected on the sea side by strong fortifications. It possesses a good roadstead, well sheltered, with a depth of 20, 30, and even 50 fathoms. In time of peace it is continually visited by the Russian fleet of evolution. The interior of the island is intersected by calcareous hills, and watered by a great number of rivulets, from which it derives its Scandinavian name of "Aland" (Country of Rivers.) The coast is deeply indented, and offers excellent anchorage. The soil is fertile, and here and there are to be seen good pasture ground and forests of birch and pine. The inhabitants are mostly farmers and fishermen. The climate is wholesome, although rigorous in winter. The snow melts early, and the harbour freezes over late in the season, on account of the rapid current produced by the meeting of the waters of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Independently of Bomarsund, the Archipelago contains several other fortified places, the principal of which are in the Islands of Siguisklar and Præstøe. The Islands of Aland are very important in a political and military point of view. They were wrested by Russia from Sweden in 1809, by the treaty of Frederikshamn, which secured to that power the remainder of Finland and Eastern Bothnia. Russia had already acquired the other part of Finland by the Treaty of Abo. The loss of that fine and rich province was a dreadful check to the Swedish power.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF JAPAN.

The region of country near this anchorage is exceedingly fertile, and the black rich soil produces two crops annually; the wheat and barley are now almost ready to flower in some places. The rice fields are draining, and will soon be ready to receive the shoots for here all the rice is transported. Wheat and barley are drilled and not sown broadcast and the vigorous grain shows the care bestowed on it.

During the time we have been in this bay the climate has been very pleasant, a good medium between too hot and too cold snow resting on Mount Fusi and other high mountains, but never on the lowlands. This peak is considered about 14,000 feet high, and lies nearly due west of our ships raising its symmetrical cone far above every other point. The country is undulating in this vicinity, a succession of ravines, plateaux, valleys and ridges, affording room for forest lands as well as grain. Terraces are common, some of which have cost great labour to dig them down. Oak, chesnut, maple, pines, firs, and other trees not recognized in their winter nakedness, are common but the abundance of the *Camelia Japonica*, growing 40 and 50 feet high, and now lately covered with flowers, is the admiration of all. The Japanese furnished a large supply of them for the dinner table the other day.

The white *Japonica* is not so common, only one or two trees having been met. The *Pyrus Japonica* also common, and peaches are now in full flower. I have seen specimens of the pine trees, the tops of which were forced down and trained over a frame-work, leaving the trunk like the handle of an umbrella underneath this canopy of 30 feet width. The time on one was 20, on the other 30 years. A pine grafted on a fir was also shown me; and if this small village exhibits these horticultural curiosities, larger cities doubt-