

(you see said the Judge, in his most ludicrous tone of voice, we know the names though we were never at Rome) who devoted many years to the work of exploration and investigation. Bessio, after spending over thirty years in this work, died before the work he had prepared was published, and it was afterwards edited by another. So with Boldetti; and another who spent 30 years at this work, also died before his book was published. Several collections of inscriptions, monograms, basso relievos, &c., were made in Rome in the Lapidarian Gallery of the Vatican in the Christian Museum and other places, and it was there that Dr. Maitland, from whose work these diagrams were taken, and who was his authority, took drawings. He had obtained permission to copy in the Lapidarian Gallery, and had applied himself closely to the work for about a month, when a dispute of some kind arose between the Jesuits and those who had charge of the Gallery, and one day the Dr. was told that he must not copy any more. He said very well. Next he was told he must give up the copies he had taken. Then the proud spirit of that Englishman rose, and he answered "Never! What I have copied was done by permission; the copies are now my property and I will never surrender them," and the matter was compromised by allowing him to retain them on condition that they were not to be published in Rome. He had obtained enough, however, as they would shortly perceive.

The Judge then proceeded to explain the various monograms, emblems, basso relievos, &c., and whenever he thought he made a good hit, he would point his long bony finger in the direction where our Reporter stood, and shaking it at him violently would shout in thunder tones, "Put that down," "I want that down," "Mark that—put that down," &c., &c.

One of the diagrams, he said, showed the entrance to one of the Catacombs; another would give a good idea of the galleries. They would observe the rows of graves in which the bodies were deposited. The Christians did not use the word buried; but "deposited," or "laid to rest," thus expressing their belief in a resurrection, and that the bodies were but laid there for a time to repose. And they called the places where they were deposited not burial places as the Pagans did, but "cemeteries" or sleeping places. In some of the galleries were two rows of graves, in some three or more. Some of these are now partially open, and some entirely open, as that in which a skeleton may still be seen. To the right was a representation of Diogenes, the "Fossor," or grave digger. These fossors then an inferior order of clergy were employed in preparing the graves and burying the dead, and these were the implements used in their business. Another diagram represented a grave digger, with a grave open before him, his pick-axe on his shoulder, &c. In some of the graves two bodies