number of skeletons have been found, and it is probable that most of the inhabitants had only time to fly, but were able to carry away with them the most valuable part of their property. In the dungeons of Pompeii were found the skeletons of two soldiers chained to the wall in a room of a country house in the neighborhood, the skeletons of nineteen persons were present, who had probably concealed themselves there in order to escape the horrors of ashes. They were disinterred in a large room, and in the same matrix was visible a perfect impression of a woman with a child in her arms. The form was there imprinted on the ashes, and every vestige of the remains had disappeared. On the door of one of the rooms in this cell, being a golden chain, and on the finger of another was found a ring with a diamond. On the side of the same cell was a whole row of earthenware vessels. \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 1 miles.

The names written by the soldiers on the walls of three of these rooms for their doors, are yet perfectly legible. The colors of the rooms were those of the walls, the inside of the buildings are as lively as if they had been just laid on. If these white colors have stood, it is not to be wondered at that these walls resemble unchanged. These are the public walls which are decorated with shells in the same manner as it is now done in Naples; and in the rooms of a painter, who probably was a naturalist, we found a great collection of marine shells, gold, and green mussels, shells of the Mediterra- nean Sea, and in as well preserved a condition as if they had lain in a museum. Some comparison of these remains with those found so apparently in a state of preservation might help us to form some ideas of the length of time which is necessary to produce some degree of decomposition or fossilisation. The perfect state of preservation in which these shells were found proved, and the great burial of seaweed com- ments in ancient towns, to have been in that condition in which they are generally found as fossils.

The wooden beams in the houses of Herkulaneum are on the outside black; but if they are separated from the dust they appear mostly as ordinary wood, and the programs which the whole mass have made to charcoal is scarcely to be observed. Many animals and vegetable substances, easily destroyed, have in the course of time experienced a great change and decay, but the state of their pres- erservation is really remarkable.

Fish have never been so abundant in both cities, and are often found in a state of entire preservation. There is a fountain at Pompeii in which the fish are preserved in this way, and lies more than a mile from the sea. At Herkulaneum lines are found, whose texture is yet easily recognized; and in the shop of a fish- dealer in this city, several were discovered which were filled with fish. Boats, vessels, chains andauli, all of which by their forms could be easily recognized. In a baker's shop was a loaf which yet retained its form, and on which the name of the baker was printed. On the mount of the city of Ercolano, a little box of pills which, had been changed into a fine earthy substance, and near them lay a thin cylinder of clay, from which the pills had evidently been made. By the side of these stood a glided with precious stones. In the year 1827 a quadrangular glass of preserved vellums, was found, and engravings, (the prepared root of the icrurion,) in a well preserved condition.

A perceptible difference in the condition and appearance of the beautiful and, admirable remains found in Herkulaneum and Pompei in connection. Those at Pompei are by a gray, powdery substance preserved; the remains at Herkulaneum appear to have been first developed in a tough matrix, which gradually became infiltrated with a grayish, slowly the en- closed substance into a kind of charcoal.

It is usually very great. Almost all are written in the Greek, and some few in the Latin. All the manuscripts were found in a private li- brary; they were four hundred in number and consist chiefly of works on music, rhetoric, and the art of cookery. They are volumes of Epicureans, on nature; and the other works are by authors of the same school, and only a fragment of Chrysippus, an oppo- nent of the Epicurean system, has been found. The walls of Pompeii were thinner. English miles of circumference, but the materials of Herkulaneum have not yet been discovered. In the last place the Theatre only can be seen; the Forum, the Temple of Jupiter and other buildings are filled with rubbish, so that a very small part of the grandeur in which they are buried, is very difficult to advance in the work of exca- vation. The Theatre can only be seen by torch-light. If there be any truth in the opinion of eminent antiquaries, hardly the hundredth part of the city of Herkulaneum has yet been explored, and up till now the excavation has proceeded so slowly and with so much cost, that there be little hope at present of discovering any other manuscripts. The discovery of so splendid a Roman amphitheatre and Greek temple, but the interest these create might be secondary to the discovery of what still lies concealed in the dark cellars of herculaneum. Although the possession of so many masterpieces of ancient art, yet from what has been discovered, the probability is that the Italian collection, world-renowned as they are at present, will be still more established if the work of excavation were continued with anything like spirit. From the moment that the first papyri rolls were discovered, attention ought to have been unnecessarily directed to the discovery of other libraries, and public buildings ought to be thoroughly examined, and no care and expense warded. A small part of the wall and circumvallation with which the late French and Tuscan expedi- tion in Egypt and Syria was furnished with pieces from amphitheatres, in a country far larger, hence, in a short space of time, many of the lost works of the "Age of Augustus," and of the great Greek and Roman historians and philosophers.