

tion of Bacchus' triumph; in relief; — 385. Venus in the attitude of the Medicean; partly restored; — 384. An Athlete anointing himself; a fragment of great value; — 388. Ariadne on Naxos; — 380. A colossal statue of Antoninus Pius, represented as triumpher.

10th and 11th rooms (in the style of 1785) are filled with Egyptian, Assyrian, Roman, and Greek antiquities, such as Bronze figures; vases, urns, lamps, trinkets, gems, and cameos etc.; 3 Egyptian lions, of Syenit, specimens of ancient sculptures of that country; mosaics, images of Isis; specimens of writing and drawing on papyrus; mummies in glass coffins; some of them supposed to be of the time of the Ptolomaei, (300—100 A. C.)

12th room contains a collection of Germanic and particularly Saxon antiquities: Arms and implements of stone and bronze; vessels of clay, furniture; playthings; idols, lamps; ornaments in wire, pearl of mother and bronze; also some Roman antiquities, as vessels, trinkets, and tools, many of which are from Roman colonies in Germany, as for instance Mayence. --

Collection of Porcelain.

In the Japanese Palace.

Open: Monday, Tuesday, Friday from 2 to 5. Admission 10 Ngr. — On Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 5; and on other days from 9 to 2, parties of 1 to 6 persons will be conducted