

ment of tall soldiers. — The 5 tea-cups, without saucers, with pictures representing Louis XIV. and his queen sitting on a throne, were ordered by that king to be made and painted in China. — Worth to be noticed are also two plates with representations of the insurrection in Rotterdam.

7th room. — China, blue, and varicoloured, — basins and dishes with filigree-work, and basins and jugs with double walls. —

The 8th room is filled with native Saxon porcelain from the first attempts made by Böttger 1707 down to the end of the 18th century, illustrating the progress made by the Meissen manufactory. In the middle of the room is the model to a colossal equestrian statue of Augustus II, in porcelain, of which the bust (1st room) only was executed.

9th room also contains Meissen porcelain, especially many groups in biscuit: A tailor and his wife riding on goats; — a cow and milkmaid; — children and a sheep; — the broken looking-glass; — a duck as soup-tureen; — parents' joy; — count and countess Brühl, as gardeners; — Battoni's Magdalen. —

10th room. Continuation of the previous. The 5 large vases are duplicates of those presented to Josephine, princess of Saxony, at her marriage to the Dauphin, 1747; — a Crucifixion; — Mary, as queen of heaven; — and the death of the East-Indian Apostle Xaverius.

11th room. The yellow, and green services were used at the table of Augustus the Strong;