

they are of very delicate workmanship; — a number of pretty flowers; the camelia was exhibited at the first London Exhibition.

The 12th and 13th rooms occupy Japanese porcelain, very different from the Chinese both in form and colour. The 5 large octagonal urns, richly gilt, deserve particular notice. —

The 14th room contains several articles of Chinese industry, in clay, steatite, wood, ivory, and metal, — objects which certainly have no connexion to the chief collection. — There is also the model of a Buddha-temple, acquired by a traveller in Asia.

The 16th room contains the most valuable collection of Chinese porcelain; among them are many rare and curious objects: Two rocks with temples and figures; — idols; — a figure of Mary (probably ordered by a missionary); — 6 plates, a present of Charles V. to Elector Maurice of Saxony; and a great many other most valuable pieces, all manufactured in China, by order.

The 17th room opens a series of objects illustrating the history of Pottery from its first origin in different countries, and systematically arranged.

In the 18th room the collection is continued by specimens of European pottery, from the middle ages to modern times. Especially interesting is the collection of earthen-ware, elucidating the history of pottery in England from its infancy in 1688 down to the year 1853. The assemblage of Wedgwood's productions is pretty