

Pillnitz and Borsberg. An excursion to Pillnitz is best made by steamer (see page 27). There is time enough for it after dinner (provided the dinner hour be fixed according to German notions and customs). The traveller will be gently wafted up the river, passing Loschwitz and Wachwitz with its hills and vineyards sloping down to the river's side; the village of Hosterwitz in the neighbourhood of which is the house where Weber composed the best of his operas. Fifteen minutes further on is Pillnitz, the summer residence of the Court of Saxony. The Palace has not an imposing aspect; the front facing the river almost excites ridicule. However the interior is comfortable enough and contains some very good frescoes by **Vogel**, a Saxon artist. The painting in the ceiling of the dining-room represents Music, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Poetry, Love, Grace, and Philosophy; the chapel is adorned with frescoes representing scenes from the life of Mary partly by the same artist, partly by others executed under his direction. The palace has, moreover, an historical interest: it being the place where the Emperor Leopold II, Frederick William II. of Prussia, and the Duc d'Artois (afterwards Charles X. of France) met in 1791 for the purpose of reinstating the Bourbons on the throne of France. There are gardens, in the stiff Dutch and French style, avenues, and hot-houses attached to the palace which may be seen on applying to the gardener. A little beyond Pillnitz a footpath strikes into a luxuriant wood