

turned and e'er the sun had set the remains of the infantry that suffered at Rocroy, perished on the plains of Lens. How beautifully Bossuet describes the position in his funeral oration over Condé. After describing the battle he says: "and willingly would he have saved the brave Count of Fontaines! But he was cut down, amidst the thousands of dead whose loss Spain weeps unto this day. Little she thought that the noble prince, who caused her to lose so many brave troops at Rocroy, was destined to finish the havoc upon the plains of Lens! Thus was a first victory the talisman of many others. The prince bent his knee, and on the field of battle, returned to the God of armies the glory sent by Him. There they celebrated Roscroy delivered, the threats of a powerful enemy turned to nought, France in peace, and a reign destined to be great since it commenced with so splendid an omen."

XXVIII. MEDAL.—THE PEACE OF MUNSTER. Here is France standing beside a pedestal on which are two Cornucopiæ, and in one hand she holds an olive branch and in the other a scale. The crowns of the Emperor and those of the electors and other princes of the Empire are in the balance. The yoke under the feet signifies that she has drawn Germany from servitude. The legend is—LIBERTAS GERMANICÆ and in Exergue, PAX MONASTERIENSIS, MDCXLVIII. *Freedom given to Germany by the peace of Munster, 1648.*

The house of Austria did its utmost to place the German Princes under a yoke, and all events seemed to help toward that end, since the defeat of the King of Bohemia at Prague.

He was chased from the empire and lost his states. The elector of Treves was a prisoner at Vienna, and the Spaniards held his possessions. France took up the cudgels and by the peace of Munster the Emperor was forced to reinstate the German Princes.

XXIX. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF CONDÉ AND MAUBEUGE. Here is Pallas, holding a javelin and a stream flowing from an urn. The legend is—HISPANIOS TRANS SCALDIM