

*and the path of the triumphal procession is strewn with lilies.* In every respect this is a beautiful medal. The movement of the procession towards the spectator is shown with great skill, while the satire of the design, so effective in its severity, is conveyed with a delicacy that is beyond criticism. A third medal celebrates the victory of the English over the French in a naval fight off Belle Isle. The obverse displays Britannia with shield and trident, riding the waves triumphantly seated on a sea-horse, while Victory with a laurel wreath is flying above her; the legend is BRITAIN TRIUMPHED HAWKE COMMANDED. The reverse, which is shown in the plate (Fig. 16), bears an emblematic group of figures, and in the exergue the words FRANCE RELINQUISHES THE SEA. This marine disaster, it will be seen, is represented by a foot soldier stepping to the land from the ocean, typified by a sea monster, who, as the TEMPEST vainly tries to resist the advancing galley of England. The propriety of representing the naval force of France by a foot soldier may well be doubted unless it was intended as a satirical reply to the jeton of 1757, issued only two years before the naval engagement. On the medal the soldier of the jeton is pushing forward, not in eagerness for the strife as when crossing the sea with propitious Neptune for his companion, but in ignominious flight. His sword is used to secure his footing on the land, while his shield is held behind him to protect his person from the avenging thunderbolts of Britannia, who is close in pursuit, regardless of Night, who flies to restrain her.

The war, whose victories are celebrated in these medals, was not confined to England and France. All the principal powers of Europe were in the field, and the contest was carried on in every quarter of the globe. Wherever a weak point was found by either side, a heavy blow was struck. The medal relating to Oswego, which has been spoken of, commemorated also the capture by the French of Wesel, an important post in the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, of Port Mahon, the capital of Minorca, and of St. David's, a strong position belonging to the English on the coast of Coromandel, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal. The capture of these positions and of Oswego, in various parts of the world, was considered sufficient authority for bestowing on the King of France the title of "ORBIS IMPERATOR."

It will be observed that there is also on the last of the English medals, which are shown on the plate of illustrations (Fig. 15), a list of places, as well in Europe and Africa as in America, where the arms of France had fallen before those of England,—Goree, Senegal, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Louisbourg, Frontenac, and Duquesne, and in each instance there is added the name of the successful commander. It can hardly be doubted that this enumeration of victories was made in reply to the boastful character of the Oswego medal,—