

number of this journal, we will here give the general *obverse*. It consists of the head of Louis the Fourteenth with the words "LUDOVICUS XIII; REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. (*Louis XIV. is thus written upon all of them.*)

XXI. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF DUNKERGUE (DUNKIRK.)
—*Reverse*—France is represented, seated, and a sailor on one knee before her, presenting her with a rudder. The legend is; VIRES HOSTIUM NAUALES ACCISÆ, meaning, *the maritime power of our weakened enemies* MDCXLVI. *Dunkergue taken 1646.*

When Mardik was taken, as the season was advanced, it was thought that the campaign in Flanders was over; but the Duke of Enguien, to whom the Duke of Orleans confided the army, could not allow them to go into winter quarters, without first performing a feat worthy of his great name. None of his actions ever shed more splendor upon his career than the taking of Dunkergue. The place was then one of the strongest in the Netherlands, above all was it powerful in its splendid harbor, whence the sailors went forth to cut off daily the commerce of the French and Hollanders. The Marquis of Leyde, one of Spain's greatest Generals commanded the garrison. On the 20th September, Condé received permission to proceed with the attack—on the 24th he commenced it, and despite the terrors of an advancing winter, the dangers of the armies that hovered around him, the power of the men within, the bravery of the Spanish heroes and the military genius of the Leyde, on the 7th October, 1646, Condé entered the city triumphant, having performed one of the most renowned strokes of his varied and glorious career.

XXII. MEDAL.—THE TAKING OF PIOMBINO AND OF PORTOLONGONE—on this medal is represented Italy, and victory is showing her two mural crowns, Legend, FIRMATA SOCIORUM FIDES, meaning, *The faith of our allies affirmed.* In Exergue. PLUMBINO ET PORTULONGO EXPUGNATIS, MD-