

11. "They shall speak of the glory of Thy kingdom, and talk of Thy power."

It was suggested by the late Professor Anthon, to whose research we are indebted for an interesting history of this beautiful coin, and for our knowledge of the source of its legend, that it was the ecclesiastical character of French colonization which led to the quotation; the suggestion doubtless arose from the nature of the context. It is, however, always permitted to employ a sentence that is disassociated from its context by quotation, in a manner entirely different from its original use. This occurs in the application of the inscription on the jeton of 1756, where it is obvious that the purpose of the jeton was not the same which Horace sought to accomplish by his advice to his friend. It is important to notice in this connection the fact that there is not on any known jeton or medal the slightest allusion to the signal services rendered by the members of the priesthood in the establishment, extension, and protection of the French colonies. It seems, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the inscription on these coins was employed to declare that from the colonists, without distinction of classes, was to proceed the song of praise.

The English government never issued any coins of importance in the interest of its American colonies, and when, in 1652, Massachusetts put into circulation its famous pine tree coins, they bore no reference whatever to England.

The jeton of 1757 (Fig. 8) represents Neptune and a warrior embarked upon a shell, which floats gracefully over the water. The legend is, *PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS*, "The remotest region prepares triumphs." The design and execution of the device is bold and spirited. The warrior with shield (which is blazoned with the lilies of France) and spear advanced, presses on as if eager for the conflict, while Neptune with his trident makes smooth the passage.

The remaining jeton (Fig. 9) shows the broad sea, and from the further shore, on which stands a city, a flight of eagles has taken wing and is approaching a rocky coast seen in the foreground to the left. The legend is, *EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS*, "The same bravery beyond the seas." The eagles advance in graceful and easy movement, and the piece, although not possessing the strong features of the others, is not less beautiful than they. These two jetons are the first which refer directly to military operations. Both are of the same character, and tell of victories gained and of courage unabated. They undoubtedly refer to the success which had hitherto fallen to the arms of the French, and to the re-inforcements which were sent forward in preparation for further contests. No more expressive symbol of