

Bullatius. (Epist. I. xi: 27.) The latter, oppressed by care, sought relief by traveling from city to city. Horace told him that his cure was not to be effected in this manner, since

"Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt,"—

"They change the climate, not the character, who cross the seas." There is more in the device and legend of this jeton than appears at the first glance. The explanation of the uninterrupted advance of the French, even to the third year of the war, is to be found in the harmony of feeling and unity of action which marked all their operations. The reverse was the case with the colonies of England before the war; while, for several years after the war began, jealousies and lack of harmony between the army of England and the provincial forces impeded military operations. The English settlements were made by separate colonies composed of emigrants of different characters and with different purposes, and it was difficult to secure a hearty co-operation in the execution of any plan for resisting the encroachments of their enemy.

The harmony prevailing among the French arose from unwavering loyalty to the government of France. Neither soldier, priest, nor civilian, ever swerved from allegiance to the crown; Frenchmen on leaving home, Frenchmen they remained to the end. There was no thought of independent action, no purpose of revolt. Whenever an expedition was made, even to the regions most remote from the centre of the colonial government on the St. Lawrence, it was the sovereignty of France that was asserted, and her glory that was proclaimed. The English colonists always dreamed of independence, the French never.

That the French government understood and reciprocated this feeling, is fully shown by the issue of the jetons under consideration. It had already, in 1670, exhibited its concern for the American colonists by issuing, expressly for circulation among them, silver coins of two denominations, which differed from the ordinary coinage in this, that the arms of France on the reverse were surrounded by the inscription, *GLORIAM REGNI TVI DICENT*, "They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom." (Figs. 10, 11.) The significant jeton of 1756 declares that three quarters of a century later no change of feeling had followed a change of place.

It is taken for granted that the inscription on the coins of 1670 has reference to the political character of the relations existing between the French colonies in America and the parent country. It is from the CXLV Psalm of David, the 10th and 11th verses of which are as follows:—

10. "All Thy works shall praise Thee, O Lord! and Thy saints shall bless Thee.