

but there was to be found, as a reward of their enterprise, the pelt of the beaver, which hangs at the mast-head of the returning galley, not less valuable than the treasure sought by Jason.

The five remaining jetons are of a different character. They speak of ambition, enterprise, dominion, and conquest by force of arms. The first of the series issued in 1751 (Fig. 2), represents an Indian gazing upon a group of lilies, while from the river, which flows at his feet, an alligator climbs the banks. The legend, *SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT*, "They grow under every constellation," in connection with its subject, is an expressive declaration of the extent to which the French had pushed their colonial settlements. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the regions of the Gulf of Mexico, indicated,—the one by the Indian with his bow and arrows, the other by the alligator,—the lily, the emblem of France, was represented either by fortified cities and military posts, or was carved on the trunks of the trees of the forest, or on monuments erected in conspicuous places as an assertion of sovereignty.

The value of this assertion of a claim to the possession of territory is shown by the fact that after the expedition under D'Iberville had sailed in 1698, William III of England sent a vessel to the Mississippi with the purpose of establishing a settlement. The vessel ascended the river some distance, where it was met by Bienville, the brother of D'Iberville in his barge. On his representation that the territory belonged to France, the captain of the vessel retired. The point at which this event occurred is still known as English Turn.

On the jeton of 1753 (Fig. 4), are two globes, one of which displays the outlines of the western, the other those of the eastern hemisphere. Above, the sun diffuses its rays in splendor over both globes, and the legend is, *SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE*, "One is sufficient for each." The sun of France suffices for both worlds. This declaration would by itself reveal the far-reaching ambition of France, which would soon, if not interrupted in its career, extend its possessions even to the Atlantic coast. The boastful assumption of this avowal is only equaled by that of Spain in its claim to sovereignty over the South American continent, which was asserted on a crown of Charles II. On this coin there were represented two globes, between which rose a crowned sceptre, and above was the inscription, *UNUS NON SUFFICIT*, "One is not enough."

The device of the jeton of 1756* (Fig. 7) shows two beehives with a swarm of bees passing from one to the other, with the legend above, *SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT*, "They change the seat, not the mind." This legend is a beautiful adaptation of a sentiment expressed by Horace in his epistle to

* The writer unfortunately does not possess the jeton of 1756. He takes pleasure in acknowledging the kindness of Mr. William S. Appleton, who loaned, for the purpose of illustration, the specimen in his collection,

which is in all probability the only one in this country. The writer is also indebted to Mr. Appleton for the use of the Dutch medal of 1762, so that both faces might be represented on the plate of illustrations.