

King is of age. His mother then had him declared of age. He left the Palais Royal at nine a. m. He was on horseback, preceded by the troops. Immense crowds lined the streets. His Majesty proceeded to the Parliament House. Seated upon the seat of justice, in a few words, he explained why he was there, and the High Chancellor explained at length the cause of the celebration.

The king then rose and embraced his mother. Then his brother the Duke of Anjou, his uncle the Duke of Orleans, and the Prince of Conti paid their humble respects to his majesty. The doors were then thrown open and the king after enregistering an edict against duelling, and a declaration against blasphemers returned amidst the acclamations of the people.

XXXIII. MEDAL.—THE KING'S RETURN TO PARIS. The king is on a horse, and Paris (as a woman) on one knee, presenting him the keys of the city. The legend reads: LÆTITIA PUBLICA. In Exergue we have IMPETRATO REGIS OPTIMI IN URBEM REDITU, meaning, *that such a good king by his return to Paris causes universal joy*, 1652.

The civil wars that agitated France forced the king to fortify himself in Paris. All the captains and generals &c., had an audience at St. Germain en Laye, the 18th October. There the king promised to return to Paris the 21st. The news was received with universal joy, and the way from St. Germain to Paris was crowded with enthusiastic spectators.

Now that we have traced the medals from the birth of the king until we arrive at his majority, we will pause, and in the next essay will commence the real reign of Louis XIV. These thirty three medals commemorate the greatest events of the period and those yet to follow commemorate some of the most important events of the famous seventeenth century. Heretofore, France was under the regency of the Queen mother—henceforth she will be under the sceptre and guidance of one of the greatest monarchs that ever graced a throne.