

With belts and strings,⁶² for aid did call,
 To drive the foe from Montreal?⁶³
 When at the Lake of the Two Mountains;
 You thought it was supplied by fountains;
 Wherewith you got that night so *squiby* [drunk],
 That you were forced next day to lie by;
 While Franklin, Worster and their friends,
 Wrought hard that day to gain their ends;
 Which done, they escaped o'er Lake Champlain,⁶⁴
 While, sheltered from the wind and rain
 Canoes turned up and baggage under,⁶⁵
 You lay retrenched with British plunder.⁶⁶

Nay, call to mind the preparations
 You made me make with your orations;
 Resolving, ere you went, that I
 Would to each village have an eye;
 And that by no means I'd retrench
 What was allowed you by the French.
 (When you went down, on like occasion,

⁶² Accompanied with letters from M. Matavit and other priests, the Bishop's friends,—the belts and strings are what the Indians hold talks upon; a kind of bead turned out of the heart and other hard parts of the clam shell.—The white are for peace; the blue, when wrought with a figure of the tomahawk thereon, signify war.—A. S. DE P.

⁶³ Doctor Franklin and General Worster.—A. S. DE P.

⁶⁴ Referring to the American campaign in Canada, in the spring of 1776. Benjamin Franklin headed the commission from Congress, and arrived at Montreal April 30, remaining but ten days. Gen. David Wooster of Connecticut was appointed (April 1, 1776) commander-in-chief in Canada, and conducted the retreat of the American army. Relieved from command he was killed in a skirmish in Connecticut in 1777.—ED.

⁶⁵ The Indians never travel in rainy weather, but turn their canoes up, and shelter themselves and their baggage under.—A. S. DE P.

⁶⁶ Here the whole council rose hastily, and seemed to menace the Colonel, but soon sat down again.—A. S. DE P.