

3. He sees the birds of carnage hovering over the field.

A' be tuh geézh-ig	(The half of the day)
Ai be yaun	(I abide—gazing)
Pe ná se wug.	(Ye warlike birds.)

4. He keeps the flight of these birds before his mind and hears their shrill cries.

Pe misk wosh e wug	(They fly round the circuit of the sky.)
Pe ná se wug	(The birds—circling)
A' be tuh geezh ig oag.	(Round half the circuit of the sky.) The meaning is, approaching him in circle, more nearly, as life becomes fainter in him.

5. This figure is continued. He lies bleeding.

A' zha vaush e wug	(They cross the enemy's line)
Pe ná se wug.	(The birds.)

6. He feels that he is called to another world.

A pit she Mon e doag	(The high gods)
Ne mud wá wá	(My praise)
Wá we ne goag.	(They sound.)

7. He is content and willing to go.

Ka gait', ne min wain' dum	(Full happy—I)
Ne bun af kum ig	(To lie on the battle-field)
Tshe bá be wish e naun.	(Over the enemy's line.)

DEATH-SONG—"A' be tuh gé zhig."

(From the Algonquin of Schoolcraft.)

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

I.

Under the hollow sky,
 Stretched on the Prairie lone,
 Centre of glory, I
 Bleeding, disdain to groan,
 But like a battle cry
 Peal forth my thunder moan,
Baim-wá-wá!

II.

Star—Morning-Star, whose ray
 Still with the dawn I see,