

*hon*; but, if it be an animate thing, the verb must again be changed, for example, "I am using his dog," *nitaouiouan ôtaimai*. Also observe that all these verbs have their moods, tenses and persons; and that they are conjugated differently, if they have different terminations. This abundance is not found in the languages of Europe; I know it of some, and conjecture it in regard to others.

In the fifth place, they use some words upon the land, and others upon the water, to signify the same thing. As, for instance, I want to say, "I arrived yesterday;" if by land, I must say, *nitagochinin outagouchi*,—if by water, I must say, *nimichagan outagouchi*. I wish to say, "I was wet by the rain;" if it were in walking upon land, I must say, *nikimiouanoutan*,—if it were upon the water, *nikhimiouanutan*. "I am going to look for [178] something;" if upon land, I must say, *ninaten*,—if by water, *ninahen*; if it is an animate thing, and upon land, I must say, *ninatau*; if it be animate and in the water, I must say, *ninahouau*; if it is an animate thing that belongs to some one, I must say, *ninahimouau*; if it is not animate, *niuahimouau*. What a variety! We have in French only a single expression for all these things, "Je vay querir," to which we add, in order to distinguish, "par eau," or "par terre."

In the sixth place, a single one of our adjectives in French is associated with all our substantives. For example, we say, "the bread is cold, the tobacco is cold, the iron is cold;" but in our Savage tongue these adjectives change according to the different kinds of substantives,—*tabiscan assini*, "the stone is cold;" *tacabisiou nouspouagan*, "my tobacco pipe is cold;" *takhisiou khichteman*, "this tobacco is cold;"