

the natives of that place differ somewhat from most other Indian tribes. Not contented with one language, they must have a plurality of languages; this, however convenient to them, is certainly embarrassing to the trader, who finds it no easy task to acquire one, and still more difficult to acquire two or three at the same place. The constant intercourse with slaves, the result of war and the roving and unsettled habits of the people, may in some measure account for this anomaly. The youngsters picking up the jargon of the slaves as quickly as their own, completes the *mélange* beyond redemption; so that at the present day, it is scarcely possible to draw a distinct line between their own language and that of strangers. That distinction can only be understood, by a long application, and close intercourse with the natives of the place.

Three Indians, for example, all belonging to the same tribe, perhaps the same family, might arrive at the same establishment, having each exactly the same article to sell, and yet, strange as it may appear, no two of them would probably name that article the same way. One would say "Tammecess taxpool," I wish to trade a beaver. Another, "Towèyou weespoose," I wish to trade a beaver. While the third, differing from both his companions, might say, "E'Towpa E'yechæ," I wish to trade a beaver. In addition, therefore, to the foregoing, other words, bearing exactly the same meaning,