

have several tenses. The total number of them is twenty-nine. The verbs in Iroquois have twenty-one tenses, divided into three moods, indicative, imperative, and subjunctive.

"Nouns are scarcely less marvellous; they are conjugated rather than declined. It will be said in Iroquois: *kasitake*, at my feet; *sasitake*, at thy feet; *rasitake*, at his feet: and in Algonquin: *nisit*, my foot; *kisit*, thy foot; *osit*, his foot: as it is said: *ktahahtos*, *ni Sab*, I see; *satkahtos*, *kiSab*, thou seest; *rathkatos*, *Sabi*, he sees. The prefixes of nouns are almost the same as those of the verbs. There are in Iroquois, as well in the conjugation of nouns as in the conjugation of verbs, fifteen persons, of which four are in the sing, five in the dual, five in the plural, and an indeterminate one. The Algonquins have only seven persons; but their nouns possess, nevertheless, a prodigious number of inflexions on account of the accidents to which they are liable, the list of which is: the diminutive, the deteriorative, the ultra-deteriorative, the investigative, the dubitative, the near preterite, the remote preterite, the locative, the obviative, the superobviative, the possessive, the sociative, and the modificative."

A multitude of questions and objections might be raised even on the few points stated above. The following, for example, have been suggested to us by an eminent hebraist:

The first of the three words cited as examples of the Hebrew (*sabaktani*) is not Hebrew, but belongs to another, though cognate language. In this first example, therefore, we think M. Renan will be disposed to deny the analogy. The reviewer through inadvertence has here given his opponent an advantage. Then again without objecting that in the one language the *ni* is prefixed, and in the other post-fixed, we must recollect that in Hebrew, *ni*, which is only the objective case of the pronoun when immediately joined to a verb, is used but very seldom, especially when compared with the fuller prevalence of the form *i*, and that in verbs the *n* for the first person is *never* used in the past tenses, and in the future tenses the *n* and the *i* are *both* omitted, and the letter *a*, the other fragment of the absolute form of the pronouns, is employed. It is only right to keep these points in view, in establishing the analogy sought to be set up. In the second example cited, *Iadeka* (more properly *yadecha*), the *a* is changed into *i* in the Iroquois, and the *o* of the third person is not used in the verb, e. g., (p. 20,) *niciSe*, he kills. The reviewer