

the four persons in the dual and plural, (we mean the double first person, of which the one includes, and the other excludes, the person addressed.) The pronouns of the dual are formed of the roots of those of the plurals, and of the number two. All appear, in the dialect of New Zealand, more simple and more concentrated than in the dialect of Tonga, where every person has several pronouns of different uses. These pronouns, and particularly those of the twofold first person of the plural, must be the most difficult part of the language for a foreigner, what he last conceives and makes himself master of. Being an essential part of the Malay language, they may, perhaps, exist in all the dialects of Eastern Polynesia, and we now believe we have done wrong in omitting, as dubious, in the dialect of Owhyee, the pronoun of the third person, which Lisianskoy mentions. It is *Oyera*, which coincides with *Iy-a*, Malay; *Siya*, Tagalog; *Ia*, Tonga and New Zealand.

The particles which mark the time and mode of the action, are different in the dialects of Tonga, New Zealand, and Owhyee.

It is very far from easy to find out the arithmetical system of a people. It is at New Zealand, as at Tonga, the decimal system. What may, perhaps, have deceived Mr. Kendall, at the beginning, in his first attempt in Nicolas's voyage, and which we followed, is the custom of the New Zealanders to count things by pairs. The