

measures, *ahke*, land, and *ahnine*, a man ; and I know that the telegraph is called "*Piwahbiconce-madwawag*," that is to say, *a little iron making a noise*. I hope from the above examples the reader is satisfied that his Indian friends are endeavoring to keep up with the great progress of the age, at least in words, if not materially.

As regards adjectives, I may simply state, that they are employed for the same purpose as in English ; but they are not very distinct, and many of them are more like adverbs in composition, such as *bene*, *male*, in Latin. Thus we say in Indian, *Meno-ahnine*, a good man ; *Meno-ahyah*, he is well ; *Meno-dodum*, he is doing what is right ; and a noun adjective seems always to be incomplete without annexing to it the proper syllable or termination ; thus *mahkuhda* evidently means black, though in its modern signification it denotes powder. When it signifies an animal that is black, where in English we should use the verb "*is*," we are obliged to increase the word by adding one or more syllables ; for example, you say in English the bird is black, the Indians would simply say, *Mahkuhdaweze* ; the thing is black, *Mahkuhdawah*. In many cases adjectives are not used at all, thus, *Ahkwa*, a woman : *Ahkwarzans*, a little girl : *Mitig*, a tree : *Mitigonce*, a small tree. We now come to the verb, and I think the reader will agree with me in the opinion, that Indian verbs present more peculiarities than either Latin or Greek verbs, at least in some respects ; they certainly differ widely from the English. In the Indian language, almost every change that takes place in nouns causes a change in the termination of verbs, and it is by means of these terminations that the gender to which nouns belong is shown. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the genders of nouns affect the terminations of verbs. Before proceeding further, it may be well to give the personal pronouns, which are as follows :

| SINGULAR. | | PLURAL. | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Indian.</i> | <i>English.</i> | <i>Indian.</i> | <i>English.</i> |
| Nin, | I, | Ninahwind and Kinahwind, | We, |
| Kin, | You, | Kinahwah, | Ye, |
| Win, | He, | Winahwah. | They. |

In the following examples you will perceive no change in the English verb ; viz., the man falls, *ahnine pungishin* ; the branch falls, *odikwun pungisin*. In the first example, the syllable *hin*, shows that *ahnine* is masculine, whilst in the latter, *in*, without the *h*, proves *odikwun* to be of the neuter gender. Again,