

Danish, Norman French, Italian, German, Spanish, and even contributions from the language of Asia, Africa, and America, make up what is called English. The daily intercourse between the two peoples in the tent, in the field, at the bivouac fire, on the march, "shoulder to shoulder," the meetings between English and French seamen, each assisting the other, and parleyvoing as fast as possible—all this must perforce cause a strong influx of words and terms from our ally which eventually will become so incorporated with our own language as to form another permanent addition to its value and expressiveness. One strong reason for believing that the words thus imported will obtain a permanent standing in our language is, that the importation will be the work of the peer and the peasant, the general and the private.

Many foreign terms, in extensive use by the upper classes, are never heard among the lower, and vice versa. But now the case is altered. Mark many, aye most of the "letters from the seat of war," even those written by "a private" or a "non-commissioned officer," and we shall find French words used in a manner and to an extent to warrant that which I have already asserted, viz., that the present Anglo-French alliance will effect an extensive addition to the number of words in the English language.—Correspondent of *Carnarvon Herald*.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER ON BRAZIL.

(From the *Manchester American*)

Brazil, he said, lies almost wholly in the tropics. In its coldest part the temperature is not lower than at Charleston, S. C., and what is very curious, it is warmer at Rio Janeiro than at Pernambuco, which is nearer the equator.—In Rio Janeiro the thermometer never falls below 60 degrees, or rises above eighty or one hundred degrees. Brazil is derived from the word *Brazos*, which means cool. It was discovered in the year 1500.

The entrance to the bay Rio Janeiro is the most beautiful in the world; it approach is heralded by many island mountains, which are pointed like those of Switzerland, and were covered with the most beautiful of flowers.

In the bays were negroes rowing about in boats of rose-wood, and scudding little steamers, vessels of all nations and the shipping of Brazil. Rio contains 300,000 inhabitants and it is so situated that it cannot be all seen at once unless, a mountain two or three thousand feet high is ascended, because of the many little hills it contains. The buildings are all of stone and are without chimneys; they are chimneyless because there is no winter. the 365 days are all days of summer. Rio has no sewers and all the filth of that city is dumped into the bay. In the streets are seen negroes carrying bags of coffee. In Brazil are 7,000,000 inhabitants, but little over one million of which are white, and on a great gala day may be seen people of all shades of color from white to a deep ebony.

In the forests of Brazil grows an infinite variety of wood. No present is considered so rich there as a box made of 150 kinds of hard wood. To show how plenty what we call rich woods are there, the lecturer said he had seen a pig-pen in Brazil made of rose-wood. There the Oleander grows to a huge tree. Our fern grows ten feet in height, and he has seen the fern-palm over 70 feet in height. Of palm trees there are more than 1000 species. The lecturer alluded to the expression of the Atheist under the oak, and said that things larger than pumpkins grew on some of the trees of Brazil: the fruit growing on one kind of tree weighs 70 pounds. There are eight kinds of oranges in Brazil. Five are sold for one cent while ten cents must be paid for an apple.

The rose wood is a sensitive plant, "And just think,"

said he, "of a huge forest of trees,—all sensitive plants,—and when the sun goes down they all fold their leaves and go to sleep."

The plumage of the birds of the forests are of the most brilliant colors, and from the feather of birds, and the scales of fish and the wings of insects are wrought flowers of the gaudiest hue. In the evening could be seen innumerable fire-flies, which emit a strange phosphorescent light and Mr. F. said he had climbed up on the mountain's side and looked down and seen them light up the tops of palm trees.

The women are tattooed and wear the enormous ruffles and flounces. They follow the fashions more than we do, for in their winter, which is no colder than it was in the Hall, they would wear thick velvets. In 1808 the first printing press was introduced into Brazil now several daily papers are printed in Rio, specimens of which the lecturer exhibited. The language of the Brazilian is very much like the Latin, and Mr. F. gave several illustrations to show the similarity that existed between the two languages.

He next spoke of the government. The people elected three men for senators from whom the Emperor selects one, and that one is to be senator for life. The people elect their own representatives. They have a nobility but it is not hereditary. According to the constitution the Roman Catholic religion shall be the religion of the state, but those of every other faith are allowed to worship God according to the dictates according to their own conscience, but not in a house with steeples or bells on them.

Don Pedro, the Emperor, is about 30 years of age, about six feet high, fair complexion, and has blue eyes. He is related by blood to the Hapsburgs and Bourbons, and by marriage to almost every monarch in Europe. He has a great liking for machinery, and the lecturer gave a pleasing account of a visit he paid to a steamboat, and he said the Emperor could be no better pleased than by a present of some piece of machinery.

Mr. Fletcher spoke of several visits which he and others had paid the Emperor, and recited the amusing process by which the etiquette of the court compels all visitors to take their leave of sovereigns. The room in which he visited the Emperor was two hundred feet in length, and the whole of that distance he was obliged to bow himself out, going backwards.

The slavery of Brazil, he said, was probably the most horrible in the world. A Brazilian gentleman had told him that he knew of men that compelled their slaves to work from three o'clock in the morning till ten at night. The slave trade was not stopped until 1850 and then it was done by the cannon of England. Respectability, he said, it is not measured by the color of the man. The veriest slave when he is freed can reach the highest office in government except that of senator.

"UNCLE SAM."—The death of Samuel Wilson, an aged, worthy, and formerly enterprising citizen of Troy, will remind those who are familiar with the incident of the war of 1812, of the sobriquet for the 'United States.' Mr. Wilson, who was an extensive packer, had the contract for supplying the northern army with beef and pork. He was every where known and spoken of as "Uncle Sam," and the 'U. S.' brand on the heads of barrels, for the army, were at first taken to be the initials of 'Uncle Sam' Wilson, but finally lost their local significance, and became throughout the army, the familiar term for 'United States.' The Wilsons were among the earliest and most active citizens of Troy.—'Uncle Sam,' who died yesterday, was 94 years old.—*Albany Evening Journal*.