

### Brazil—The Charm Broken.

If a statement we find in the *Freeman's Journal*, an able Catholic newspaper, is correct, says the *Richmond Whig*, those of our Southern fellow-citizens who are revolving schemes of emigration to that country, are reckoning without their host. The climate of portions of Brazil is all that could be desired; indeed, that country, in the main, presents the most alluring attractions in its almost incomparable advantages of climate and soil. The Emperor, if Professor Agassiz, now on a visit to Brazil, may be credited, is both gentleman and a scholar. Such, indeed are his scientific attainments that Professor Agassiz, after spending a day with him in the Royal Observatory in making observations of an eclipse, declared that he was the first monarch he had seen, after enjoying interviews with those of Europe, for whose scientific attainments he felt a sincere respect. The inducements held out by this cultivated monarch to emigrants are very attractive. But there is one great difficulty, according to the *Freeman's Journal*, which professes to derive its information from credible sources in Brazil, and which is thus stated by that journal: "Are they (the proposed Southern emigrants) aware that the cabinet, or ministry, of the Emperor, is chiefly composed of negroes? Do they know it sometimes happens that there is not one man of pure white blood in the ministry under the Emperor? Do they know that the judges that preside in the courts, before which they will have to appear, in civil or criminal suits, are as often, or oftener, negroes, as white men?"

These are surprising facts, if true, and are known, we presume, to but few, if any, of those who contemplate emigrating to Brazil, in consequence of their attachment to the institution of slavery. There is one more important fact which such persons should well consider. While it is true that African slavery is a law of that Empire, there are causes now at work that will, no doubt, accomplish the downfall of that institution, certainly within a life-time. The Emperor is, himself, an advocate of emancipation.

With these facts established, there will be, we opine, an end put to these Southern schemes of emigration—to Brazil, at least. Instead of white emigrants to Brazil, there should be a strong tide of negro emigration to that country. The climate certainly suits the negro, and the political and social advantages of which the *Freeman's Journal* speaks, would place them in that position where which their leaders so much covet, but can never gain, in this country—that of equality with the whites.

The New York correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, says that at Mrs. John Wood's theatre they have actually gotten up, and are performing, a burlesque melange of over an hour in length, devoted to Bennett, of the *Herald*, the great black mailer. One scene is laid in purgatory—the other in James Gordon's editorial sanctum. In one appears the devil and his imps—in the other the editor of the *Herald*, with goggles on, and his imps. The pith and point of the whole thing seems to be, that the prince of darkness and his cohorts are taxing their ingenuity to devise some plan by which they can gather Bennett within their fold. They feel that he is too wary for them, and, indeed, he does baffle their efforts for some time, and goes on in his career of wickedness, but finally is circumvented, and falls into the hands of Satan, who, amidst a glare of red lights, hastens him down to the infernal regions, and thus he expires in a blaze of saltpetre! Here the curtain drops, and a streamer is displayed across the stage, with the words: "This establishment does not advertise in the *New York Herald*."

**PISTOLS AND COFFEE FOR TWO.**—In his report of the disastrous Red River expedition of April, 1864, Gen. Banks says:

"I feel it a solemn duty to say, in this formal and official manner, that Admiral Porter's official, published statements, relating to the Red River campaign, are at variance with truth, of which there are many thousand witnesses, and do foul injustice to the officers and men of the army, living and dead."

Hotel keeping in New York appears to be profitable. A short time since, a man from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, obtained an interest in the St. Nicholas, and the afternoon of the same day was offered \$25,000 for his partial proprietorship, which he accepted, and retired, having made that sum by keeping hotel just five hours.

Nelson's Ferry; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries. Also,

Presented a petition for discontinuance of Haynie's precinct; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CRAYTON presented the petition of citizens of Berkeley for privilege of constructing gates across some public roads; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. WAGENER presented the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, praying that it be allowed to fix the price of licenses to retail spirituous liquors in the city; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LORD presented the petition of Henry Kessler, executor of Hannah Thompson, for renewal of certificate No. 7, State six per cent. stock; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HANCKEL presented the petition of the stockholders of the Edisto and Ashley Canal Company for increase of capital; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. GAVIN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Colleton District, praying that the election precinct known as Wimberly's be discontinued, and in lieu thereof one be established at Indian Field muster ground; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FARMER presented a petition for the renewal of the charter of the town of Walterboro; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. J. R. AIKEN presented the accounts of J. E. Britton for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERRY presented the petition of Mrs. Susan E. Porcher, praying that a renewal of certificate of six per cent. stock, destroyed, may issue to the estate of the late Dr. F. Y. Porcher; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WALSH presented the accounts of Jas. F. Harrell, M. D., for post mortem examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. SALLEY presented the petition of Paul A. McMichael to be enabled to qualify as Ordinary of Orangeburg District; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARTON presented the petition of C. M. Michael and others, praying the discontinuance of Moody Hill poll; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. NORTON presented the petition of sundry citizens for the establishment of a precinct at John Ross', in Pickens District, to be called Hickory Land; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BACHMAN presented the account of James Windsor for lumber, &c., furnished the State; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CARLISLE presented the claim of W. W. Harris for house rent for the use of State officers; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALLEY presented the account of Dr. John H. Boatwright for post mortem examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

The SPEAKER called for bills, resolutions and motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville District.

Mr. CRAYTON offered the following resolution; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

**Resolved**, That Messrs. E. P. Lake, Daniel Brown and Geo. F. Townes be appointed proxies to represent the stock belonging to the State of South Carolina in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, at all meetings of the stockholders thereof, to be held during the ensuing twelve months.

Mr. HUTSON gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the admission in evidence of wills made in execution of a power.

Mr. T. P. MIKELL gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to provide for the elections of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Pursuant to notice and by leave of the House, Mr. SIMONTON introduced

A Bill to organize the Executive Department of this State; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Also, introduced

A Bill to repeal the fourth section of an Act entitled "An Act to re-charter the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, the Union Bank of South Carolina, the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., and to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Columbia, the Farmers' and Exchange Bank, and the People's Bank of Charleston, the Bank of Newberry, the Bank of Chester, the Bank of Sumterville, and the Western Bank of South Carolina, at Anderson;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. LORD gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to increase the fees of Sheriffs for detaining persons confined in Jail."

Pursuant to notice and by leave of the House, Mr. LORD introduced

A Bill to amend the charter of the Charleston Gas Light Company; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. HANCKEL gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill for the amendment of the charter of the Edisto and Ashley Canal Company.

Mr. WARLEY introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That the ladies be allowed the privilege of the floor during the ceremonies of the inauguration this day.

Mr. READ introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That it be referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds to inquire and report whether or not the Speaker's robe of office was preserved on the evacuation of Columbia by our forces, and if so, to make the necessary arrangements to have it returned to Columbia and made use of by the present Speaker whilst presiding over this body.

Mr. DEPASS gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to appoint Commissioners of Kirkwood, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAWKINS gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to afford relief to the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company.

Mr. GARLINGTON gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to amend the insolvent debtors Act of this State.

Mr. MULLINS, from the Special Joint Committee to wait on Hon. James L. Orr, Governor elect, to inform him of his election, and to ascertain when it will suit his convenience to qualify, made a report; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. WARLEY introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That the Messenger of this House be instructed to mail all matters left with him, and to take from the office all mail matter for members, and to distribute the same.

The SPEAKER called for reports of the Standing Committees.

Mr. BONHAM, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report on resolution in relation to affording aid to the citizens of this State; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. RYAN, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report, reporting certain offices vacant; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to. Also,

Made a report, reporting the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, and the office of Register of Mesne Conveyance of Charleston District, vacant, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. LORD introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing to that body to go into an election for Register of Equity for Charleston District, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., and immediately thereafter for Commissioners in Equity for the several Districts in which the said offices are reported as vacant, and also for Master in Equity for Charleston District.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. DAWKINS, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to establish District Courts; also,

A Bill to amend the Criminal Law; which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day at 12 o'clock M.

On motion of Mr. DAWKINS, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the Day for to-morrow at half-past 12 o'clock P. M.

Mr. BARKER introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing to that body to unite with the House to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M., in an election of two Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals; and in case there should be no election, on the first voting, of either or both of said Justices, that the two Houses immediately proceed to vote a second time for the said officer or officers.

Mr. LORD introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing to that body to enter into an election for Register of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston District, on Thursday, the 30th instant, immediately after the election for Master in Equity for Charleston District.

Mr. DAWKINS introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

**Resolved**, That General Wade Hampton be invited to a seat on the floor of this House.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

Inauguration of the Governor.

The Senate attended in the hall of the House of Representatives, and immediately after, Hon. James L. Orr, Governor elect, attended by his Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor, and the Joint Committee of Arrangements, entered the hall.

The Provisional Governor then addressed the Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

*Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:*

I have come here to-day to bid you farewell, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and to congratulate you on the restoration of the State, once more, to self-government and independence, as a member of the Federal Union. Like the leader of God's chosen people of old, I have had the honor of conducting you through the wilderness, within sight of the promised land, but am not permitted to enter it. That great boon has been reserved for my distinguished friend, who is now about to be inaugurated as the first Chief Magistrate of the State ever elected by the sovereign people. If not within "three days," he will within a very short time be able to pass you over the confusion and military rule, under which you have so long lived, to that happy state in which you will be able to govern yourselves, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of a free and enlightened people. Under his wise and able administration, I hope to see the good old State revive, prosper, and be once more happy.

I am sure, gentlemen, that I may say with perfect propriety, as the representative of the Federal Government in South Carolina, that the State has done enough to entitle her to be received back as a member of the Federal Union, with all of her Constitutional rights fully restored. She was foremost in assuming the part of a brave and noble people, and in her appeal to arms in defence of what she honestly believed to be her reserved rights as a State. Gallantly and nobly her sons fought through the war, pouring out their blood and sacrificing their lives on almost every battle-field throughout the Southern States. When conquered by overwhelming numbers, seeing their towns and villages nothing but smouldering ruins, their beloved State a wide-spread desolation, their wives, and sisters, and little children, and aged parents at the point of starvation, like brave men they accepted the decrees of God, and submitted themselves to the dire fortunes of war. Sad and silent, with manly fortitude and firmness, they awaited the terms of the conqueror. When those terms were made known, they were first, with a generous pride and high chivalry, to assume the humiliation which their State had been foremost in bringing on our common country.

As soon as the President's Proclamation was issued, the people of South Carolina went cheerfully forward, and took the amnesty oath. They promptly assembled in Convention, under the order of the Provisional Governor, and reformed their State Constitution, as was desired by the President. They abolished slavery, and freely gave up their two hundred millions invested in slaves. When advised to adopt the Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, South Carolina was the first Southern State which ratified the same, and set an example for her sister States to follow. She has been first, also, in preparing a wise and humane code of laws for the protection of the freedmen in all their rights of personal property, and allowing them to give testimony in her Courts of Justice. She has now elected her Representatives in both Houses of Congress, and commissioned them to take their seats in that body. She has organized a perfect State Government, with Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments, all republican in their character, and the members of each swearing to support the Constitution of the United States. Her Ordinances of secession have been repealed, and she now pledges herself to stand by the Union in good faith, and with all sincerity.

Having done all this, you and your State have done your duty, gracefully and faithfully, as becomes a gallant and generous people, who are never afraid to assume any position where honor and patriotism prompt. I know the President desires to relieve you of military rule, and see your Representatives once more seated in the councils of the nation. I cannot believe that Congress will exclude them, by a test oath, which does not apply to members of Congress, for they are not officers of the Federal Government, as was early decided in the history of our Government. Nor has Congress any power to impose on its members any other oath than that prescribed in the Constitution. To admit a contrary doctrine, would enable the majority in Congress to exclude the minority, because they were Democrats, or States Rights' men, or professed any other principles repugnant to the creed of the majority. The Constitutional oath was wisely ordained, and excludes all other oaths. The powers of Congress are delegated and specific, and they have no others. The reason for the passage of this test oath has passed away, and if not repealed, no one in South Carolina can fill a Federal office till a new generation has sprung up, for all now living, men, women and children, did, in some way, countenance the war.

It is known to you, gentlemen, that I was opposed to the secession of South Carolina. No man in America regretted more deeply than I did this fatal movement, for I thought I foresaw all the evil consequences which have resulted from it. But, when the issue was made, my feelings in sympathy were all with my native State. And yet, I conscientiously believed that even the success of the Southern States would be disastrous. The jealousies and errors of the Grecian States were constantly in my mind. Disintegration once commenced in a confederation of republics, no one could foresee where it would end, except in petty tyrannies, or a consolidated military despotism.

Henceforth, no one will repudiate the farewell advice of Washington, as to the importance and perpetuity of the Federal Union. It has shown a power and strength, moral and physical, which defy dissolution, till some extraordinary change has taken place in the condition of the people. The