THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON.

The Oregon bill is not yet reported from the Committee on Territories, but permission was granted on Tuesday to have the reports prepared in committee given to the public. The minority report was find in the Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday. It was prepared by Mr. Grow, a leading Black Republican member of Pennsylvania, and clearly foreshadows the factious course which that party has determined upon in relation to the admission of Oregon. As there will doubtless be a protracted controversy upon the bill, and a renewal of the excitement which followed the discussion of the Kansas question, we subjoin the report of the minority, in order that our readers may understand the ground upon which the Black Republicans propose to base their opposition to the admission of Oregon into the Union:

MINORITY REPORT ON THE OREGON BILL.

By Section 3d Article 4th of the Constitution, it is provided that "*New States* may be admitted by Congress into the Union." The time, manner, and conditions of admission is therefore left by the Constitution wholly to the discretion of Congress. In the exercise thereof States have been admitted, some with and some without a previous act of Congress authorizing the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government. The Territories of the Union have thus been transformed into States without uniformity in the mode and manner of procedure, and without any uniform rule as to the number of population—the whole subject of the propriety of admission having been left to the discretion of Congress at the time of the application of the proposed State.

The two Houses of Congress, however, at their last session, declared in their action on the application for the admission of Kansas as a State, that its then existing population was sufficient for its immediate admission into the Union as a slave State; but if its people were unwilling to enter into the Union with such a constitution, then they were authorized to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their application for admission, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds a ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." That restriction upon the action of Kansas received the approval of the President, and is a law on the statute-book today.

The President, not satisfied with his official approval of the act at the time of its passage, takes occasion, in discussing the Kansas question in his annual message at the opening of the present session of Congress, to say, relative to the admission of Kansas as a State, that "*Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt until the number of inhabitants shall equal one-fourth of the ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty.*"

Had the reasonableness of this requirement suggested itself to the President on Monday when transmitting the Lecompton constitution to Congress, much valuable time in the legislation of the country might have been saved, and a dangerous sectional agitation avoided.

Assuming that two ministers quickened their pace, and as they came up to the said Mr. Smith his pastor said to him,

"Brother Smith, can you draw an inference?" Brother Smith looked at his pastor, and then looked at his pastor for some fifteen seconds quite surprised and then rather hesitatingly said,

"Well, I don't know; I 'spose I could. I've got a pair of steers that can draw anything to which they are hitched—but I shouldn't like to on Sunday."

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.—The *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the rumors that have connected General Pierce's name with the next Presidency, speaks in the following just and emphatic manner of his administration:

Ex-President Pierce enjoys in a large manner the respect and confidence of his countrymen. His administration, which embraced a stormy period in our political history, is fast being vindicated, and the wisdom proved by the developments of each succeeding year, and will occupy upon the pages of history a position second to none in our country's annals. We should be sorry to have the name and the dignity belonging to the Presidential office, to see the retirement, which his genial disposition and the social qualities are so well fitted to adorn, broken by the intrusion of the name of a political cataclysm. But we repeat, we do not believe any such design is entertained by ex-President Pierce, and we believe he has been the thoughts suggested among his friends.

The above indorsement of Gen. Pierce's administration is eminently just and proper. No President, since the days of Gen. Jackson, was so bitterly and persistently assailed—and yet every act of his administration has been indorsed by the people, and there is no doubt but that a majority of the people in opposition to the principles he maintained. We do not believe that there is a more popular man at this moment in the Union than Franklin Pierce.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

RETURNING TO SLAVERY.—We find in the proceedings of the North Carolina "House of Commons," for January 3—published in the Raleigh *Standard* of the next day—the following:

The bill for the relief of Emily Hooper, of Halifax county, was read.

Mr. Norwood stated that Emily was the daughter of a man who had been a citizen of consequence in the Republic of Liberia. He came to this State, purchased her freedom, and carried her to Liberia. Her parents being dead, she is most anxious to return to the service of her former mistress at Chapel Hill. The bill was to permit her to do so.

Mr. Boulware thought if there was a constitutional objection to enslaving a free African at present in Liberia, if he thought there was not, he would be in favor of the bill.

Mr. Norwood replied that she was as free at present as a free woman, who voluntarily wanted to return to slavery, but who would become the property of the State upon her reinstatement. To remove this, and vest it in the person of her former mistress was the object of the bill.

Mr. Boulware still thought that the act of Congress, as well as the Constitution, prohibited such a measure.

Mr. Kerr would vote in favor of the bill, as no act of Congress referred to this case. She was brought from Africa and was a native of Africa, and in returning to slavery in this State she did not come within the acts of Congress prohibiting the slave trade. He considered the case as giving a high testimony in favor of the institution of slavery in this State, when a woman, after experiencing the benefits of liberty, begs permission to return as the slave of her former mistress.

The bill passed its second reading.

LORD BROUGHAM—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* furnishes in his last letter the following in regard to a late visit of the venerable Lord Brougham to Paris:

"Lord Brougham was in Paris last week. The venerable orator, lawyer, philanthropist, scholar and writer, continues in firm health, although eighty-six winters are upon him, and although premature—Moore, Scarlett, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Canning, Peel, Melbourne, Romilly—are in their graves. I felt sad when I saw him the other day, as he passed in his carriage, and I thought of the days when I used to see him in the Commons, and hear his eloquent voice, and see his noble form, and hear and see the great men who were his associates, and who are now in the grave. I felt sad when I saw him the last time, as one feels when he is approaching when he too shall go down into the grave. Do you remember a quaint conceit of Mr. N. P. Willis, which almost touching Sam Rogers? It came into my head when I saw Lord Brougham; what hands have not touched those hands? Those large hands that have shaken the hand of almost every great man of my time, and those hands that have written books that will live as long as the English language lives, and those hands that have held office, and those hands that have held the purse-strings, and those hands that have written and spoken the words that have moved the world, and those hands that have held the pen that wrote the Reform Bill, and those hands that have held the pen that wrote the Magna Charta, and those hands that have held the pen that wrote the Magna Charta, and those hands that have held the pen that wrote the Magna Charta