

REPORT OF HON. G. A. GROW
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 24, 1856.
Mr. GROW said: In order to prevent this bill from going to the Speaker's table, in case of the adjournment of the House, or in case of the House proceeding to other business, I will propose to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories. I propose to make a brief statement of the proceedings which brought this bill into consideration here for the action of Congress; then to leave the question open for a reasonable discussion, and to reserve what further remarks I may wish to make, until the debate shall have been closed, when I shall be entitled to speak under the rules of the House.

On the 30th of May, 1854, a bill passed Congress for the organization of the Territory of Kansas. In February, 1855, a census was taken under the provisions of that act of the legal voters of the Territory. By that census there were two thousand nine hundred and thirty legal voters in the Territory. The census was held under the supervision of the local authorities, and the result was as follows: Three hundred and thirty-one voters were polled. The Territorial Assembly then elected, without stopping to notice the census before the Governor which took place for a week, met on the 1st of July following to enact laws for the government of the Territory of Kansas. I do not propose to stop here to read from the vote of pretended laws enacted by that body, for they are familiar to every member of this House, and extracts have been read by many members. The people of the Territory regard them as a great wrong, and a wrong, an imposition upon them by a usurpation of legislative authority, and that they were not bound by any considerations of justice or right to submit to them. Upon this subject, I will only cite the opinions of a Senator from Delaware, [Mr. CLAYTON,] whose sense of justice is unadulterated by the prejudices of his section: "I denounce this as an unjust and cruel law against one section of the Union, and an insult to honorable men who differ totally with me on great questions of politics, and yet are as honest as I am, or any man on this floor." "I hold this injustice to be unexampled."

Such is the opinion of a man who, from his local position, and his public life, cannot be regarded as a fanatic, or the code of laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. These laws impose disqualifications on account of private judgment, unwarranted and unjust, and not only deprive the people of the elective franchise, but disqualifications for holding offices, or serving on juries, and prohibitions on freedom of speech and of the press. The people of the Territory regarded the action of this Legislature as a usurpation of power; and even if it were not, they believed in the right of revolution, and their resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. They called a Convention at Lawrence, on the 13th or 14th of August 1855, to repudiate the action of the Legislative Assembly then chosen, and resolved to ask Congress to rescind their wrongs.

Remarkable Coincidence
To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: At the Philadelphia Convention, a candidate for nomination had been brought forward who was well known to the people, and whose claims had been urged on the ground that his education, his character, and the course of his life bore a remarkable resemblance to those of the Father of His Country, such arguments would, undoubtedly, have had considerable weight with a large portion of the Convention. No such thing was done, but it might have been with a degree of truth far exceeding that of any of the parallel lives of Plutarch. The history of our country would be searched in vain to find two men whose lives have so many points of resemblance as those of Washington and Fremont. The great characteristics of Washington, even while a boy, were moral rectitude, indomitable perseverance, and a certain undercurrent of enthusiasm seldom manifested to others, but none the less real and efficient. Washington was eminently a man of letters, and he wielded the pen with dignity and force. Fremont has always been distinguished by the same promptness, decision and energy; while the clear, vigorous and life-like style of his writings elicited, immediately after their publication, the admiration and approval of the statesmen and literary men of his age, among others, of Alexander von Humboldt, who, by universal consent, stands at the head of the scientific world. But it is coincidences in outward circumstances, rather than resemblances in points of character, which we shall notice.

Washington yet a boy Washington lost his left arm, and was indebted in his mother for his early training. So was it with Fremont—he was "as a member of a party of land surveyors, or, as they would be now designated, engineers, employed in the mountains and forests, that Washington laid the foundations of that practical knowledge and those habits of accuracy and foresight which distinguished him through life. It was also as a member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers that Fremont attracted the attention and gained the approval of the Federal Government. Washington was not educated for the militia; yet he participated in its operations, and, by his courage and ability excelled in it. Fremont, on the other hand, was educated for the militia, and he distinguished himself in its service, he immediately gave evidence of those qualities which stamp the man born to lead. It was amid the Spaniards and savages of California that Fremont gave evidence of those qualities which marked him out as the leader to whom the people turned with such unanimity in the present crisis.

Washington was not only a man of letters, but he was also a man of action. He was a member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers that Fremont attracted the attention and gained the approval of the Federal Government. Washington was not educated for the militia; yet he participated in its operations, and, by his courage and ability excelled in it. Fremont, on the other hand, was educated for the militia, and he distinguished himself in its service, he immediately gave evidence of those qualities which stamp the man born to lead. It was amid the Spaniards and savages of California that Fremont gave evidence of those qualities which marked him out as the leader to whom the people turned with such unanimity in the present crisis.

The Independent Republican.
C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.
MONTROSE PA.
Thursday, July 24, 1856.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.
STATE TICKET.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.
OF Bradford County.
For the Campaign.

FACTS AND FIGURES.
It is already clearly demonstrated that the Buchananians calculate pretty largely upon the "gamboging" in the pending Presidential contest, and if we were to believe them, there is a unanimous vote in the Electoral College of the States. To cool the ardor of this Pennsylvania friends, and to show that even here there may be a slip between the cup and the lip, the Pittsburgh Gazette furnishes the following facts and figures. They are full of great interest, and would do well to ponder them.
In 1852 General Pierce carried Pennsylvania by a majority of 19,701. The most moderate of Mr. Buchanan's supporters put his probable majority in the same neighborhood; while the more sanguine are disposed to pronounce it at 40,000 and 50,000.

	1852	1856
Armstrong	287	216
Bradford	406	1697
Clinton	1076	125
Clearfield	726	886
Crawford	658	76
Elk	240	114
Franklin	847	208
Greene	1043	604
Jefferson	369	158
Lycoming	309	286
Lyons	723	232
McKean	119	114
Meigs	482	208
Perry	748	208
Potter	399	208
Schencko	1037	68
Sullivan	247	247
Tioga	1650	240
Venango	784	241
Washington	324	241
Westmoreland	2204	241
Total	18910	4258
Dem. Loss	14684	1414