

Speech of President Johnson to the Colored Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct 10, '65.

The Copperhead supporters of the President's policy are not altogether well pleased with his assurances to the colored troops to-day that this was their country as well as the white man's; that there was yet the vitally important subject before them of determining their capabilities to govern themselves.

My FRIENDS: My object in presenting myself before you on this occasion is simply to thank you, members of one of the colored regiments which has been in the service of the country to sustain and carry its banner and its laws triumphantly in every part of this broad land.

This is your country as well as anybody else's country. [Cheers.] This is the country in which you expect to live and in which you should expect to do something by your example in civil life, as you have done in the field.

Upon the return of peace and the surrender of the enemies of the country, it should be the duty of every patriot and every one who calls himself a Christian to remember that with the termination of the war his recollections should cease, that angry feelings should subside, and that every man should become calm and tranquil, and be prepared for what is before him.

This is another part of your mission. You have been engaged in the efforts to sustain your country in the past; but the future is more important to you than the period in which you have just been engaged. One great question has been settled in this Government, and that is the question of Slavery.

Slavery made war against the United States, and the United States has lifted its strong arm in vindication of the Government and of free government, and on lifting that arm and appealing to the God of battles, it has been decided that the institution of Slavery must go down. [Cheers.] This has been done, and as you have paid me the compliment to call upon me, I shall take the privilege of saying one or two words as I am before you.

Now when the sword is returned to the scabbard, when your arms are reversed and the olive branch of peace is extended, as I remarked before, resentment and revenge should subside. Then what is to follow? You do understand, no doubt, and if you do not, you cannot understand too soon, that simple liberty does not mean the privilege of going into the battle field, or into the service of the country as a soldier.

men)—liberty consists in the glorious privilege of work—of pursuing the ordinary avocations of peace with industry and with economy, and that being done, all those who have been industrious and economical are permitted to appropriate and enjoy the products of their own labor. [Cheers.] This is one of the great blessings of freedom, and hence we might ask the question and answer it, by stating that liberty means freedom to work and to enjoy the products of your own labor.

You will soon be mustered out of the ranks. It is for you to establish the great fact that you are fit and qualified to be free. Hence freedom is not a mere idea, but is something that exists in fact. Freedom is not simply the privilege to live in idleness; liberty does not mean simply to resort to the low saloons and other places of disreputable character.

Freedom and liberty do not mean that the people ought to live in licentiousness, but liberty means simply to be industrious, to be virtuous, to be upright in all our dealings and relations with men; and to those now before me members of the First Regiment of Colored Volunteers from the District of Columbia and the capital of the United States, I have to say that a great deal depends upon yourselves.

And the idea of having a law passed in the morning that will make a white man a black man before night and a black man a white man before day, is absurd. That is not the standard. It is your own conduct; it is your own merit; it is the development of your own talents and of your own intellectuality and moral qualities. Let this then be your course.

Adopt a system of morality; abstain from all licentiousness. And let me say one thing here for I am going to talk plain. I have lived in a Southern State all my life, and know what has to befall when the case. There is one thing you should esteem higher and more supreme than almost all others; and that is the solemn contract with all the penalties in the association of married life. Men and women should abstain from those qualities and habits that too frequently follow a war.

Let me say to you on this occasion in returning to your homes and firesides, after feeling conscious and proud of having faithfully discharged your duty, returning with the determination that you will perform your duty in the future as you have in the past, abstain from all those bickerings and jealousies, and revengeful feelings which so often spring up between different races.

There is a great problem before us and I may as well allude to it here in this connection, and that is whether this race can be incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States to be made a harmonious and permanent ingredient in the population. This is a problem not yet settled, but we are in the right line to do so.

bers of this regiment I want them to understand that, so far as I am concerned I do not assume or pretend that I am stronger than the laws of course, of nature, or that I am wiser than Providence itself. It is our duty to try and discover what those great laws are which are at the foundation of all things; and, having discovered what they are, conform our actions and our conduct to them and to the will of God, who ruleth all things.

He holds the destinies of nations in the palm of His hand, and He will solve the question and rescue these people from the difficulties that have so long surrounded them. Then let us be patient, industrious, and persevering. Let us develop our intellectual and moral worth.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS. The Unionists of PENNSYLVANIA did not succeed in throwing away their State on Tuesday, as we certainly thought they would. Every portent pre-figured such a result. They were apathetic yet factious—acrimonious in their rivalries and feuds yet indifferent or lukewarm as to the common cause.

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majority. The Common Council is probably right, owing to a Democratic preponderance of hold overs. Newark is the home of the rival candidates for Governor, Marcus L. Ward and Gen. Runyon, the latter being her retiring Mayor. Hers Gen. Kilpatrick and Hon. A. Jackson Rogers have been heard in discussion.

New Jersey gave Gen. McClellan 7,301 majority last November. Here goes nearly 2,000 of it in Newark alone. We confidently expect to see the rest of it take the same road in November. The State must have at least 12,000 returned soldiers who are legal voters; and Runyon cannot get 2,000 of them.

THE JOURNAL. Coudersport, Pa. Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1865. M. W. McALARNEY, Editor. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of the campaign—no opposition to the county ticket, general apathy among the people, and the fact that almost every farmer was busy with his fall work on election day—we have carried the county by an increased majority over the October election of last year.

Let those who think that Andy Johnson will prove recreant to the cause of truth, read his speech to the Colored Troops. In that he clearly shows that he has not passed through the fires of Tennessee Treason for nothing, that he has not delved with the poor working-man in vain, and that he will not now that he has the power, see the ends for which he has wrought pass through his hardships without making the patriot's effort to secure them for the Right.

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Democracy loses largely in Cambria, Wayne, Carbon, Clearfield, Schuylkill and in every Democratic District in the State. The Locomotive assembly district has gone right beyond a shadow of doubt. Some of the Democrats on their county ticket getting less than 100 majority. We gain a Senator in Democratic Lezeman, and perhaps will gain another in the Adams and Franklin district where the Democratic candidate at last accounts had but 25 majority.

24,000 Majority. The Majority for the Union State Ticket is about 24,000, being several thousands larger than that of last Fall. Below we present the official figures of 1862 and 1864, and the official of this year as far as we have received it.

Table with columns: Counties, 1862, 1864, 1865. Lists various counties and their respective vote counts for different candidates.

OFFICIAL RETURNS. Counties, 1862, 1864, 1865. Adams, 2555, 2560, 2612, 3016, 0000, 0000. Allegheny, 2533, 2893, 2159, 12414, 0000, 0000. Armstrong, 2500, 2410, 3025, 2341, 0000, 0000.

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Frank Riant was arrested last Friday and is now in jail for horse-stealing. He came to this place on last Monday evening and during the next day attempted to pass off two forged notes—one on J. M. Judd and L. G. Cook of Shippen, for \$160 and one on L. G. Cook of Shippen for \$100.

McKean County. Our friends over in the West have made a gallant fight. From reports sent us prior to the 10th, we had almost given up the county to the left wing of the Rebellion. The report that the Senator-elect was so very unpopular in that county does not seem to be confirmed by the returns—having only 27 votes less than the Auditor General. Well done for little McKean!

We are happy to announce that the Division of the Sons of Temperance of this place has re-organized and are renewing their labors in the good cause. The following officers were elected for the present quarter:—W. P. H. J. Olmsted; W. A. M. W. M. Alarney; H. S. Jno. M. Hamilton; A. R. S. Benj. Renels; F. S., A. P. Jones; T. D. Ross; C. A. B. Mann; A. C. M. S. Thompson; I. S., L. B. Cole, Jr.; O. S., B. Smith. We are gratified to learn that the Ulysses Division is also inactive working order. There seems to be an awakening among the Temperance men all over the county.

Mr. J. W. Allen, advertises the commencement of the winter session of the Academy. The term in progress at present promises to be very successful, the satisfaction of the people is general, and the prospects both pecuniary and educational were never brighter than now. Mr. Allen and his faithful Assistant, Miss Sykes, have placed the people under obligations to give them a good hearty and living support, and from what we can learn they are receiving and will continue to receive it.

Another frightful railroad accident occurred near Lancaster, on the Pennsylvania Central, this week, by which the wife of the present Surveyor General, James P. Barr, and Col. and Mrs. Butler, of Lewisdown, with several others were instantly killed. A large number were wounded. This was not the fault of the railroad company, as it happened by the breaking of an axle of a car thought to be in good condition.

We see by the official returns that Maj. James M. Wood, Union candidate for District Attorney of Lycoming, is defeated by 43 majority. That was a gallant fight Major—and a little more grape would have carried the battery, but then you must not be very much mortified at the result. To reduce the Cop. majority from 900 to 43, is a pretty nice thing to do—if you are a Major.

The farmers here had a very pleasant fall for storing their crops, the fall work is nearly all done, the roads in good condition, and we think the very best time they will have for bringing wood to town. Won't some of our subscribers bring us a few cords of good store wood 18 inches long. If they do we will give them credit for it and thank them to boot.

Official Senatorial Vote. The Return Judges met at Court House in Coudersport, Tuesday, Oct. 17, and counted the votes for Senator, which exhibited the following: McKean 451, Clinton 1820, Tioga 947, Potter 269.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, Aud. Gen., Sur. Gen., Senate. Lists districts and their respective vote counts for different candidates.

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