

WM. A. JACKSON, known as the former coachman of the Chief of the rebel Confederacy, was then introduced, and made quite a telling speech. He said he did not agree with what had been said with respect to the little progress that had been made. If he had been born in Salem and been educated in Paris, perhaps he should think differently; but, looking back on his slave life, he felt that his existence did not commence till 1862, though he was thirty years old. He thought if Mr. Remond had talked in the same strain that he had to day when he was engaged in enlisting colored troops, he would not have obtained a single man.

He thought the people of Massachusetts had a right to say who should vote in the Southern States, and he felt very sure that if the black man was ever to get the rights of citizenship, they must be given to him by somebody else than by the Southern rebels, who had been subdued, but not converted. He believed it was for the people of New England and the West to say that the rebel States should not come back, except on the basis of negro suffrage. He expected the white people to make blunders. He knew that they had been brought up to everything like an ox to the slaughter (laughter); but all he wanted was to have them stay there after they got there.

Mr. Jackson thought the appointment of the rebel Governors would be beneficial to the cause of freedom, because, when Congress met, they would say, "We have tried them three or four months, to see what they will do. We see that they are tyrants and rebels now, and therefore we must pass some laws by which the colored men shall have the ballot, to sustain not only themselves, but the Republic." The prospect before us, then, was bright.

