

southerners should not be aware how much a foreigner is shocked at this public mode of treating a large part of the population as mere chattels.

The following is an advertisement copied verbatim from a Natchez paper :—

“NINETY NEGROES FOR SALE.

“I have about ninety negroes, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia, consisting of field hands, house servants, carriage drivers, two seamstresses, several very fine cooks (females), and one very fine neat cook (male), one blacksmith, one carpenter, and some excellent mules and excellent wagons and harness, and one very fine riding horse—all of which I will sell at the most reasonable prices. I have made arrangements in Richmond, Va., to have regular shipments every month, and intend to keep a good stock on hand of every description of servants during the season.

“JOHN D. JAMES.

“Natchez, October 16-tf.”

In a St. Louis paper, I read, in the narrative of a steamboat collision, the following passage :—“We learn that the passengers, with few exceptions, lost all their effects ;—one gentleman in particular lost nine negroes (who were on deck) and fourteen horses.”

Among the laws recently enacted in Louisiana, I was glad to see one to prevent persons of color exiled from other states, or transported for some offense, from becoming citizens. In spite of such statutes, the negro-exporting portions of the Union will always make the newer states play in some degree the part of penal settlements.

Free blacks are allowed to be witnesses in the courts here, in cases where white men are concerned, a privilege they do not enjoy in some free states, as in Indiana ; but they do not allow free blacks to come and settle here, and say they have been compelled to adopt this precaution by the abolitionists.

An intelligent Louisianian said to me, “Were we to emancipate our negroes as suddenly as your government did the West