

good many bales of cotton lying on the railway platform. This was the furthest place, north, at which we saw them. The plant does not succeed so well in North Carolina as in South Carolina, and in Virginia the quantity that is raised is very small indeed. I am disposed to believe $36^{\circ} 30'$ to be its northern limit here, about a degree more than it is on the banks of the Mississippi. The cane brakes, which accompany it at the latter place, also disappear with it here.

Late on the same evening that we left Wilmington, we reached the city of Richmond. Here I visited the state prison, the city gaol, and the county gaol, and the alms-house, and was glad to find that the free coloured men were admitted to this last place, though, by a strange inconsistency, they are not allowed the same burial ground as the whites. Negro dust must not come near the aristocratic dust of its master. Alas for human vanity! It seems active even in the grave.

I left Richmond in the morning, and after four hours' railway travel, and three hours by steam-boat, on the Potomac River, arrived at Washington, which I had left the 1st of December. This day I met with a native of New Orleans, who informed me that in his part of the world people redressed their own injuries, especially in cases affecting the females of their family, such as seduction, by shooting the offender whenever they met him. This savage custom may have penetrated in some degree to other parts of the Union, but it is from the strongholds of slavery that it has been introduced.

I found Washington very full. Both Houses of Legislature were in session. In the Senate, a bill had