

and violent party feelings, two rather unfavorable signs.

Philadelphia, Centre of Science.

"Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware form a group which resemble each other still more. The people are remarkable for their good nature, tranquillity, and industry. With the exception of Philadelphia, their interest is generally more of a manufacturing and agricultural character. These states are for the most part peopled by peaceable Quakers and Germans. All goes on with the greatest order, without any sudden convulsions—almost imperceptibly so. If Boston be the sojourn of letters, Philadelphia is that of the sciences; giving rather a pedantic character to her society.

"New Jersey ventured into the perilous field of great enterprises, in imitation of her northern neighbor; but eventually confined herself to the establishment of a few schools, and returned to her wiser policy and principles. The legislature at this period peremptorily refused the incorporation of new banks, and even went so far as to withdraw the charters of some already established.

"Maryland is as divided in her interests as the other states. For while Baltimore is one of the most commercial towns in the Union, the rest of the country is agricultural and manufacturing. The character of the people presents a singular amalgamation of the simplicity and good nature of the Quakers of Pennsylvania and the pride of the planters of Virginia. It is the only state in which religious intolerance exists, arising more from ancient custom than actual prejudice. The Jews cannot vote here. This state finds itself, in relation to its negroes, in perhaps greater embarrassment than Virginia.

Province of Virginia.

"This latter state has held, for a long period, the highest position in the Union by means of her policy and great men. She has had the honor of giving birth to four of our presidents. Virginia has fallen however from her state of splendor, which may chiefly be attributed to party feud. Her interests are entirely agricultural and manufacturing. The character of her people is noble, generous, and hospitable, with however a little tinge of roughness, vanity, and pride. They pride themselves on their good faith above all things. The laws, customs and policy are due to this praiseworthy feeling. They are very united, and venture no opinion without supporting it by the suffrage 'of all Virginia.' In politics they are, however, personal, noisy and turbulent; and the State of Virginia is without comparison of all others that in which the 'limbs of the law' most abound. Although they boast of their democracy, they are the only true aristocrats in the Union. Witness the right of suffrage, from

which the 'canaille' are excluded in the state.

"The principal culture in Virginia and Maryland is tobacco and corn. The former of these articles requires negro labor, while the latter is more profitable, being cultivated by free people. Tobacco quickly exhausts the soil, and will only grow in virgin and fertile lands. From this state of things it follows, that these lands being as it were exhausted today, at least proportionally so, and the price of tobacco being diminished, on account of the quantity of the article cultivated in the West, the planters are reduced to the growing of corn, and obliged to get rid of their slaves, who have become as it were unprofitable. The day is not far distant therefore, when these two states will unite with those of the North, against the *Slaveholding States*. Within a few years they (especially Virginia) have undertaken the cultivation of short cotton, which circumstance redeemed the value of their negroes, and might possibly have been the means of Virginia re-acquiring her former envied splendor and prosperity. Short cotton, however, having been subject to the same fall in price as other cotton, all the southern states are consequently declining.

"North Carolina is a bad copy of Virginia. She has the same interest, the same policy, and navigates in the same waters; and notwithstanding her gold mines, she is the poorest state in the Union, and that which furnishes the least number of emigrants to the new countries.

The South.

"South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, constitute properly what are called the Southern States. Their interest is purely agricultural. Long and short cotton, sugar, rice and Indian corn form their products; necessarily requiring negroes, and affording a sufficient profit to obviate the necessity of employing their capital otherwise. The goodness of the soil and the luxury of the climate are so favorable to the cultivator, that he finds it of infinitely more advantage to employ the negro in this occupation than in the manufactories. Although the character of the people varies much over such an extensive line of country, a southerly cast is observable. Frankness, generosity, hospitality, and the liberality of their opinions are proverbial, forming a perfect contrast to the Yankee character; by no means to the advantage of the latter. In the midst of this group, South Carolina has distinguished herself by a phalanx of talent unequalled in the Union. In my travels I have found the society of Charleston by far the best, both here as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. There is nothing wanting either as regards finish, or elegance of manners; but what is of more value to people, such as ourselves, who attach little importance to refined politeness,

she abounds in real talents, and is far above pedantry as insignificance. In all questions of common interests, this is the leading state. The policy of the others, with the exception of Georgia, is not as yet sufficiently established to enable me to form an opinion thereon. As to Georgia, and it is with pain I state it, nothing equals its violence of factions, except perhaps Kentucky. In this latter, however, the dispute is about principles, while in Georgia it is about men.

The West.

"The other states form the West, without comparison the most extensive and richest part of the Union, and will soon become, if she is not already, the most populous; and the day is not far distant when power, luxury and instruction in the arts will follow as the natural consequence of these superior advantages. Their interest is manufacturing and agricultural, although the former predominates. The character of the people is strongly marked by a wild instinct of masculine liberty which not unfrequently degenerates into license, as simplicity and frankness of manners approach sometimes to the rudeness of cynic independence. The universities everywhere established, with a degree of luxury, promise the advent of a generation of instructed and talented politicians, whose chief object will be to acquire experience, and profit by the faults of their fathers. Our country is so happily constituted that, without incurring the slightest danger, we can venture to put in practice either a law or a constitution. The states mutually support each other like expert swimmers, always ready to lend a helping hand in need. Moreover there exists a federal constitution to prevent too hazardous an experiment. It sets its limits to these experimentalists, and it is by this influence above all, that each citizen, of whatever state he may be, is obliged to look upon it as the safeguard, and source from whence the future greatness of our republic will be derived."

SCIENCE AT STANFORD.

An unpleasant impression is made by the resignation of Professor Ross from the faculty of Stanford University. Under any circumstances the resignation of such a man from a great university is a loss. Universities are institutions which not only impart learning, but produce it by original investigation.

Sociology, the special department of learning to which Professor Ross is devoted, is still in its period of adolescence. It is not a completed scientific structure, composed of all the ascertainable facts upon the subject. It is a growing structure, into which much material may be wrought that is to be discarded when original investigation has massed all the data attainable. It may be said