

States and Territories.	Total post's. col.		Transportation.	
	dol.	c.	dol.	c.
Utah Territory,.....	959	66	3,269	70
Nebraska Territory,....	520	18		
Washington Territory,.	536	89		
Total,.....	5,084,464	574,199,951	68	

This shows that almost every free State (including every old free State) more than pays the expenses of the Post Office within its borders, while every slave State (save two) is a charge to the Treasury for the transportation of its mails. The exceptional slave States are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt in its post office arrangements because New Orleans is an outlet for the Western Free States—and Delaware which is hardly a slave State at all. The Northern or Western free States which do not pay the Post-office expenses, are the new States of Michigan and Illinois, altogether exceeding their incomes by only forty-six thousand dollars. It is not expected that the Territories can foot their postal bills, nor yet California—but the latter only falls short fifty-one thousand, while Virginia is minus one hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year. Or to state the figures in the aggregate, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana, the receipts of the Post-Office are in round numbers \$3,313,000, and the expenses \$1,668,000. In other words, there is a profit on these States of \$1,645,000. In the States of Michigan, Illinois, and California, the expenditures exceed the receipts by \$97,000; which reduces the profits of the Free States to \$1,548,000. In the slave States the receipts are \$1,315,000; expenses \$2,151,000; deficient, \$836,000; or in other words the difference between the receipts of the free and slave states is \$2,384,000 in favour of the free. So the excess of nearly a million on the gross total is due to the free States, and the Department without them would be in a state of utter bankruptcy. It seems, then, that the peculiar institution is so very peculiar that it requires other people to pay its way. The ignorance which follows in the train of Slavery disables its oldest States to pay their postage after two hundred years of civilization. The other expenses of the Government might be calculated in the same proportions between the free and slave States. Here, however, is a fact: that no slave State, except one which is a conduit for the North, and one in which slavery hardly exists, can pay for its letter carrying, and that were it not for the "hireling States" which come to the rescue "of the impersonation of the high-born aristocrat," like Virginia, the oldest of them would be annually bankrupt to the Post Office. A trenchant commentary this upon the system. "Put out the light," and let the North pay all the expenses. Chivalry in all ages was made of the same stuff; too proud to work, but not too proud to live off the labour of other people.—*New York Tribune.*

A SKETCH OF THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Ravenna, dated June 12, says—The misery in the states of the Pope is extreme. Last year the harvest and the vintage failed, and now they would sell themselves for a piece of bread. Mothers and even fathers sell their daughters at the tenderest age, even of ten or twelve years; and there is among the poor, suffering creatures universal corruption. The price of a piece of bread has risen from three to six fold, and that of the commonest wine (here a necessary of life, and used by all), three times or more. When I go to take my breakfast in the coffee house (where, even at these high prices, I still have an excellent mug of coffee, milk, sugar, two rolls, and two boiled eggs, napkins, &c., in the best coffee house, for 9 cents—4d), I

see little children, miserable women, and even old men, once evidently in better circumstances, and educated too, come and lean by the door, look wistfully in, and humbly wait for you to see their misery, or beg you, for the sake of the blessed Mary, to relieve their hunger! The people generally do not get one-third of what they want to eat. Meantime they sustain 72 cardinals, or a good portion of this college, idle and useless princes, besides a host of priests who eat up the land, and a good round number of their own good-for-nothing soldiery. Then it requires more than ten thousand French soldiers to keep the capital, eternal Rome, in order, and the Pope from running away, or being massacred, and at least ten thousand Austrians for the north in Bologna, Ancona, Forli, Faenza, &c. What a picture! And yet it is not exaggerated, but underdrawn. Meantime the nobility are also sinking; for the law of primogeniture has been abolished, the estates are divided, and I can see nothing before the papal states but universal decay, misery and downfall. Still the people look happy. They run after the wooden image of St. Antonio with sweet lilies in their hands, when the priests parade him in the streets, and are well satisfied with their sort of theatre and puppet show religion. Though misery (I mean want and hunger) stamps her impress upon their faces, and makes them appear to be thirty at twenty, still they go singing about, begging and making the most of it, or working it in some way so as to get something to eat somehow or somewhere. The lower people have a theatre or a show when they can get it for a cent or two, buy a farthing's worth of roasted pumpkin seeds, or see something which makes them forget they are hungry. Such are the Roman people! Still the Opera is crowded, and the fashionables and the beauties, and the nobles, show themselves nightly in their gayest humours.

From the Globe.

LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE.

As the annual meeting or convention of delegates for the election of office bearers for the League, is to be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., a few remarks upon the institution and its objects may not at this time be deemed inappropriate.

The League movement originated at London, Canada West, and was first organized into a Society on the 28th March, 1853—a general convention was subsequently held on the 24th March, of the same year, for the purpose of revising and remodelling the constitution, as well as to elect a staff of office bearers for the efficient working of the institution.

Any person favorable to the passage of a law to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, may become a member by signing the constitution, and paying an annual fee of 1s. 3d.; the payment of £1 5s. entitles the donor to a life-membership. The want of funds has, until lately, prevented the Committee from carrying out, to any great extent, the intentions of the Association; but, within a short period, an interest in the institution has been exhibited, and a sum of over seven hundred pounds subscribed. This amount will not only enable the new executive to work with increased energy and success—by a larger diffusion of temperance publications, and the employment of temperance lecturers—but stimulate many who now stand aloof, to aid by their subscriptions and support, this glorious enterprise for the benefit of suffering humanity. The subscription movement originated with a gentleman residing at Oshawa; this philanthropic individual has contributed £225—and the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, £200—making £425 out of the £725 already mentioned. I sincerely trust that such generous examples will be extensively imitated.