

**Hoops versus Goats.**  
A female Hoader thus indignantly hisses back the ridicule of hoops by the masculine bladders.—  
We copy from the Franklin Republican:

**Mr. Emerson.**—The great mass of the time seems to be, who can say the most silly things about "hoops," just as if it was anybody's business where they were, save those who chose to wear them. Scarce a paper comes but that he has something about "Hoops." In its written pages its respondents. To these snarling bipeds I will reply under the most suitable cognomen which I can employ, namely,

#### WOOLLY JINNIES.

Talk not to us about our hoops,  
Or of our skirts, nor what of hoops;  
We'll wear just what we please;  
For ev'ry jolly how doo need  
Protection from the woolly hoard,  
If she regards her ease.

Was ever earth more cursed with trash,  
Than you who give the vile mistache?  
And with a sploosh hand,  
Deal out to us in endless rhyme.  
That wearing "hoops" is all a crime—  
But this we understand.

There's none of you look quite edine,  
While others look somewhat canine,  
And some even both combined;  
Just as it seems to suit the taste  
Of would-be men, in hottest haze,  
If they but had a mind.

Then, too, in this progressive age,  
A woolly face is all the rage;  
A fitting face to mask;

Which makes one look so very pio,  
Like ev'ry other woolly-jinnies;  
But here just let me ask,

Is there a place about your head,  
In which to put your daily bread?  
If so, where is the place?

For, I declare, no one can see  
Where such a place can fairly be,  
About your woolly face.

And if you have it, is it in use,  
And filled with viles tobacco juice,  
All ready for a squirt;

Upon some lady's fancy dress,  
Or in the face of leviathan?

What don't fall on your shirt.

To smoke and chew and raise a crop  
Of fog-and-wust, and not the top,  
With time and money spent,  
Just till your cup of usefulness;  
What do you see of richness?

A walking monument.

And as you walk the streets about,  
Like some great awkward, lazy loot,

With a long nose to puff;

You think yourself wondrous wise,  
And like the coat, quite large in size;

But hold! I've said enough.

British Monopolies in America.

Trading monopolies are so odious to the American sense that it is not surprising a discussion of the condition and policy of the Hudson's Bay Company has attracted general attention. We again advert to the subject to present a few facts in the history of that company, and to enquire whether or not it is practicable to abridge its privileges.

It is almost two hundred years that the company has been in existence, having been chartered by Charles II in 1670. It was styled "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's Bay." The territory granted to it embraces upwards of a million and a half square miles, stretching from the waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grant was to the company and their successors forever, in free and common tenure, on payment of two eks and two beavers whenever the sovereign of England should visit them.

Whatever might have been considered the value of those lands at that time, it is now certain they would be of advantage to any country merely for their agricultural resources. The quick and genial spring and summer in that region prevent its long winter from being an obstacle to the cultivation of the soil. Its scenery, also, is so delightful as to render it, we doubt not, an object of attraction to tourists. The falls of Winnipeg are but little inferior in grandeur to Niagara.

The company acquired a great accession their territories in 1840 by a grant of Vancouver's Island: the conditions of which were the payment of a yearly rent of seven shillings, and the establishment within five years of a settlement thereon, with the reservation, also, of the right to repurchase.

In 1833 a license of exclusive trade with the Indians for twenty-one years, was granted to the company, jointly with the Northwest Association of Montreal. This license is to expire at the close of the next year.

The following are two "orders in council" of the British Government, of different dates relative to the company:

1673. (May 17.) Permitting, notwithstanding embargo, the two ships, Shaftesbury and Rupert, to sail to Hudson's Bay."

1815. (May 31.) Permitting the Hudson's Bay Company to send out one hundred and eighty passengers on board one of their ships."

The government of the company is administered by a Governor, and Council of Chief Factors and Chief Traders; and at its principal settlement it has a court of justice, and trial by jury. The principal settlement is on the Red river of the North, and is called the Red river settlement. It would seem to be almost shut out from the world. The nearest place of importance to it is St. Paul; and the distance between them is over 400 miles.

Mr. Andrews gives the following account of the place in his new work on "Minnesota and Dakota":

"The settlement is seventy-five miles north of Pembina, and lies on both sides of the river. Its population is estimated at ten thousand. It owes its origin and growth to the enterprise and success of the Hudson Bay Company. Many of the settlers came from Scotland, but the most were from Canada. They speak English and Canadian French. The English style of society is well kept up, whether we regard the church with its Bishop, the trader with his wine cellar, the scholar with his library, the officer with his sinecure, or their paper currency. The great business of the settlement of course is the fur traffic. An immense amount of Buffalo

skins is taken in the Summer and Autumn, while in the Winter smaller but more valuable furs are procured. The Indians also assist in the hunts; and it is estimated that \$200,000 worth of furs are annually taken from our territory and sold to the Hudson Bay Company. The Company is growing richer every year; and its jurisdiction and its lands will soon find no availability never dreamed of by its founders unless, as may possibly happen, popular sovereignty steps in to grasp the fruits of its long proprietorship. Some time ago, I believe, the Canadians sought to annex this broad expanse to their jurisdiction. Their character gives them power, to legislate for the settlement. They have many patrons in their employ in England as well as in British America.

A salary of about \$600 per annum is considered qualified for membership, with the right to vote in the deliberations of the Company and one share in the profits. The profit of a share last year amounted to \$10,000. A factor of the Company after serving ten years is entitled to membership with the profits of two shares."

These facts show the interests of the Hudson Bay Company to be in a growing and prosperous state. It is equally apparent that its thrift results from the energy of the many and gives influence to the few. Such is the effects of the monopolies. We do not deny but it was wise and just to grant large privileges to the Company, when it first began its adventures; for its undertakings were such as would perhaps have failed individual enterprise. But that its privileges should exist for centuries, is an abuse. To suffer it to continue in the exercise of such vast exclusive privileges is in effect to govern the commerce of to-day by rules adopted two centuries ago.—*N. Y. Times.*

**The Cost of the Government for One Year.**—The appropriation bills passed by Congress foot up \$67,779,569.—

The items are as follows: civil list, \$8,512,104; army, 14,639,845; navy, \$11,350,762; fortifications, \$2,805,900, legislative, judiciary, &c., 6,088,701; post-office, \$14,324,247. We have not yet reached the annual cost of the British government, which is estimated by the chancellor for this year at £65,474,000—equal, in our money, to \$237,370,000, or about five times the cost of the United States government.

**Science.**—Professor Henry says modern science has established, by a wide and careful induction, the fact that plants and animals principally consist of solidified air; the only portions of an earthly character which enter into their composition being the ashes that remain after combustion.—

All the other parts were originally in the atmosphere, absorbed from the rays of air during the growth of the plant or animal, and are given back again to the fountain from which they were drawn, in the density of the vegetable, and in breathing and death of the animal.

**The Beecher Family.**—almost a race, certainly a sect, by themselves, are thus enumerated:

Lyman Beecher, D. D. (now 63 years old,) is the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living, and one is not. Taking them in order of their ages, the family consists of the following persons: Miss Catharine E. Beecher of Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Wm. Henry Beecher, Reading, Mass.; Rev. Edward Beecher, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary F. Perkins of Hartford, (now with Mrs. Stowe in Europe;) Rev. Gen. Beecher, late of Chillicothe, of Ohio, who died in 1818; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe (now in Paris, France); Rev. H. W. Beecher; Rev. Charles Beecher, of Andover; Mrs. Isabella H. Hooker, of Hartford; Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Illinois, N. Y.; and Rev. James C. Beecher, seaman's chaplain at Canton, China. Certainly this is an extraordinary family. Where can another be found to equal it—such a family of Levites—the father a minister; six sons now in the ministry; and one in heaven, who has been a minister? And in what other family shall we find such an orator and writer as Henry Ward, and such an author as Mrs. Stowe!

**Gin Up All Idea of Women Polks.**—A funny correspondent of the Portland (Maine) Transcript writes as follows:

"I have recently gin up all idea of women folks and come back to practical life. I am more at home in this line than in huntin' the fair sex. Angilla in petticoats an' kiss me quicks" is pretty to look at, and I gin in; but darn' em' they are as slippery as eels, and when you fish for 'em and a bite you sumach or other find yourself at the wrong end of the line—they've gotched you! An' when you'stuffed 'em with peanuts, candy, and doggeripes, they'll throw you away as they would a cold tater. Leastwise, that's been my experience. But I've done with 'em now. The Queen of Sheba, the sleepin' beauty, Kleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, an' Let's wife, with a steam engine to help 'em couldn't tempt me. The very sight of a bonnet riles me."

**What's the Use of Being Barefoot?**—The subscriber has opened a boot and shoe store in this city, where making and mending will be done to order on short notice. I also keep constantly on hand ready made boots and shoes, which I will sell on mercantile terms. I shall not ask a reasonable share of patronage. Call and try as you may.

**What's the Use of Going Barefoot?**—

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