BOISE.

Boise.—From Mr. J. ...es county, or that is South Boise country, ... gather some items of ...e quartz lodes discov... ...re hundreds in number, ...ve been prospected and ...rtain that this will rival ...cific coast in the rich... ...d in the extent of the ...s can be erected in suf... ...er the proprietors of ... test and work them. ...wned by Carter & Co. ...ng part of the summer ...ed about five tons of ...good results. It had ... of Ada Elmore rock, ...lt of something near ...w engaged in crushing ...rate Star ledge, which ...uld go as high as $150 ...ime past arastras have ...umber of ledges in the ...nd a substantial build... ... mill, running six ars ..., and every ledge had ...lts upon being worked. ... it rich in silver—one ... in silver and $800 in ... efforts had yet been ...er, though the mills will ... the best apparatus to ...lver. There is consid... ...nced from the fact that ...inated. Messrs. Wad... ...e have 14,000 pounds ...ay down, which they ...oughly tested, sending ... Wales, if necessary, to ...ng and thorough anal... ... so be prepared to erect ... the best manner at the

TO THE ENVOY.

...—Permit me to state ...ry exertion to have a ... made of the circum... ...h the late mishap to the ...my charge. The Board ...rs will probably meet in ... two, when all the cir... ...pire. In the meantime, ...rrect a misstatement in ... Captain Frain dis... ...hearing of Capt. Mur... ...nia *was disabled through ...en way in her machin...* ...e her no more steam. ...ed on the rocks, an a... ...ice. I may further add ... do with the hiring of ...is not a vessel that I ...for such a duty.

M. H. Pike,
Licensed Pilot.

SOUND.

...of Legislature were in ...W. T. Various Stand... ...been appointed. ... December 2d, the barn ..., Esq., on Yelm Prairie, ...tons of hay, besides a ...rming implements, was ...pposed to have been the

Olympia, Dec. 12.

...g Dutchman arrived at

...Message was read before ...morning.

IDAHO.

...en introduced, praying ... Territory, annexing a ... Territory to Idaho, and ...tory to the East. ...daho has been removed ...Boise City, by act passed ...*Golden Age.*

PORTLAND.—Mr. and Mrs ...short sojourn in Portland ...old friend Potter, who ...ce of the theatre in that ... Merchant of Venice. ...might have been expect... ... and the representation ...rised and delighted our ...*gonian*, speaking of these ... says: "The fame of Mr. ...our criticism. We have ...accomplished connoisseur ..., if we could attempt it; ... if the character of Shy... ... the fame that for near ...accorded him the high... ...tic art, worthy of the ... with which he dignifies ... such as "Sweet Will," ...accorded to the charac... ...much of his own immor... ... a terrible force in this ...Kean gave it to us, ... appreciate that reads ...eing him perform it. ... dame of to-day, is not ... who pleased the world ... acting was charming, ... advocate, assumed by ...crowning features of the ... The appeal for mercy ...beautifully done as her ...rants, and it is hard to ...rm of her manner or the ...ect to the merit of the ...on, with an adjoining ...t's office. The drill ... as the present, one se... ... more comfortable, be... ...Dougherty was charg... ... being disorderly and ...sage towards a married ... made an ample apol... ... stating that it was ...ault any lady, and the ... the usual fine of five

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, December 20, 1864.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

In another column will be found the speech of His Excellency Governor Seymour, on the opening of the British Columbian Legislative Council. His Excellency informs the members that the amount of public money expended during the past eleven months is £136,000, which, coupled with £8000, the probable outlay for the present month, will give the annual expenditure at £144,000. The public revenue has fallen short of the estimate by £13,000. The £100,000 loan has been but little encroached upon, the large sum of £73,700 being still available for public works next year. His Excellency's object in drawing to so limited an extent on this fund, is one which does credit to his foresight. He perceives that rapid and cheap communication with Kootenay is the great desideratum now in British Columbia, and wisely prepares to devote a large expenditure to that route which the result of the three exploring expeditions, at present engaged, will pronounce best. The most important part of the Governor's speech to us is that in reference to union. It will be perceived that His Excellency is thoroughly impressed with the idea that two Governors west of the Rocky Mountains is injudicious. It is satisfactory to see a unanimity of feeling between both Governors on this head—a unanimity which promises in but a little time to produce union itself. That achieved, and our connection with the great Canadian Confederation will be almost an accomplished fact. The subsequent remarks of Governor Seymour, in reference to the necessity of a continued separation, until the impressions adverse to Vancouver Island, or more properly prejudices of some portions of the inhabitants, are toned down, we cannot object to; as they were evidently, after the former sentiment, more diplomatic than earnest. A great portion of the speech is directed to the Chilicoten disturbances, which have cost £16,000, and which the Governor dignifies by the name of insurrection. We can only account for His Excellency's diffuseness on this matter on the supposition that the accounts hitherto published were not altogether correct. The statement that the Indians who murdered Brewster's party were starving, and that it was want of food that drove them to the massacre, is a certainly new, as well as astounding. There is a vein of satire, we can almost fancy, running through this part of the gubernatorial speech, especially where His Excellency alludes to the sixty-five volunteers being "found in a log fort on the summit of a hill" when joined by the New Westminster contingent, and that "after a first brush with the natives the white flag floated over the fort from the 13th of June to the 7th of July." In the estimates for 1865, an appropriation will be asked for in aid of the establishment of steam communication with Panama. We cannot hazard what the nature of the estimates will be; but we believe all that is wanted to procure a British connection with the Isthmus is a joint effort on the part of both colonies.

Another Prophet.—Messrs. Houlston and Wright have published a book by the author of "The Coming Struggle," entitled "Two Years After and Onwards, or the Approaching War amongst the Powers of Europe, and other Future events, described as foretold in Scripture Prophecy." The author confesses that the events foretold by him eleven years ago have not occurred, but he asserts that the events which have occurred "have been plainly in the direction indicated;" and this he thinks a sufficient reply. Almost every nation in Europe, save England, is treated with scorn. "The Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet," he says, "we conclude to be the Turkish, Austrian and Papal powers; and the unclean spirit of evil which animates the three is the influence of French policy—frogs being the peculiar emblem of France inscribed on her banners." Then, he says, "Many interpreters of prophecy place Britain among the ten horns, and prognosticate for her a share in the doom to which these horns or kingdoms are declined. We unhesitatingly express our conviction that Britain is not in this position." But to the events.—First, Rome is to be destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1866, or "a year very near to it;" the Ottoman Empire is to be overthrown by Russia, and the Muscovite is to rule in Constantinople: Austria, Prussia and Russia are to wage a war, "which even unaided reason sees must be unparalleled by former wars," against France, Italy, and the oppressed nationalities, and the whole of Europe save England, is to be subjugated to the Czar. Britain (having planted a colony of Jews in Palestine in the meantime) then meets the Russian hordes in the valley of Jehosaphat, assisted by Americans. What under the author himself must describe: "The autocrat with his legions on one side, and the British power with its supporters on the other are drawn up in battle array in the valley of Jehosaphat, and are about to engage in the decisive combat, when to their intense and indescribable consternation, the trumph of the archangel arrests the thunder in the sky, and with the voice of ten thousand thunders shakes the mountains and smites every soul with awe and terror. The anti Christian legions, the British host, the Jewish company, shall in dread amazement look up and behold the Son of Man coming in the cloud of heaven with power and great glory." "Antichrist" is then to be crushed and the Millennium to begin. All this is to take place—within say the next dozen years.

REFORMERS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Editor British Colonist.—The House of Assembly looking down from its watch tower and beholding that a part of the engine of Government called Legislative Council does not work in a certain expected manner has pretty well decreed or recommended that such portion of the machinery be altered. Newspapers have called attention to the matter with more or less ability, and no doubt these recommendations will shortly receive a finishing touch and be despatched to that quarter from whence alone the order for alterations can come. Well, we live in an age of change, and so that change is only another word for improvement, is all we trouble about. Conservatism is a great necessity of the age if it conserves the good and flings away the bad.

Looking at party feeling in this colony—diving beneath all pretensions, hustings speeches, newspaper articles, and parliamentary debates, we can discover a tendency—a desire in certain minds to clothe the Government of this country with the garments of other regions and lands irrespective of fitness or ability. Victorian statesmen sweep the heavens with their powerful instruments and assure us that no motes float across the field of their telescope and that we are drifting towards a glorious federation. For the present let that pass. We can afford just now to ignore the telescopic prophets and concern ourselves with the proximity.

Considering how the Legislative Council is at present constituted, it requires no logical argument with truisms standing in a row and holding one another by the hand, to convince a man who knows anything of the theory or practice of Government that it is composed too strongly of gentlemen connected with and dependent upon the Government of the colony. In justice to those gentlemen be it said that they have not gained notoriety either for good or evil. If they have made themselves conspicuous it has been when they have been unable to see with the same eyes as gentlemen of the Assembly. No great crime we hope. If it is, then some of us ought, as the Emperor of China would say, "to tremble intensely."

If the change is to be made, as some propose, by having an elective Council, then perhaps it were better to let things remain as they are. Yes! wait for a long time—wait till Doomsday in the afternoon. Precious are elective institutions, when they really do represent the wants of the people. They must be guarded and defended against all comers. It is no more the duty of the members of the House of Assembly to endeavor to look the same way as the Executive than it is to steer in a contrary direction. Our young Parliament, thanks to a small minority, has not existed without doing some good; but have its achievements been so grand, its triumphs so great—have the electors learned to get themselves so well represented in one House that they long for another? To a stranger the debates in the Assembly would read as if members had grandly and bravely fleshed the legislative sword for the rights and welfare of the people, and being afraid that the fate of Sir Hudibras's weapon would overtake their own, and that having no such enemy as the Council, they must strike on or else that brave blade must be returned to the scabbard—having no enemy but rust—

To eat into itself for lack
Of something else to hew and hack!

By one of the most astute and honest of the Assembly, the gentlemen of the Council were likened unto certain little dancing gentlemen whose actions, or rather jerkings, were produced by some one behind them. A sad, sorrowful fate one would say.

Little as some may think of it, we are not convinced that a check system is not needed against the House of Assembly. It has worked well and produced good results in communities not less intelligent than this. Indeed, it would seem to every one, except to him who sees in the suffrage a cure for all moral evils, that from the very nature of society things cannot in the long run, work well except such a system is practised. Representative institutions alone are insufficient, and even as they are, one cannot call them unmixed blessings. The ultimate result of the polling booth in this colony, some shrewdly hint, is not ultimate wisdom but frequently ultimate froth—foaming over on Parliamentary floors. The rights of the people are often loudly talked of outside, but in the House frequently forgotten in the strife for other things. The conduct of some in the Assembly we cannot but admire, but as a whole we have seen conduct that reminded us of acrobatic little boys tumbling for the favor of another. Talk of little dancing men who has not read of the Kilkenny cats? Who has not seen struggles as to whether A or B should carry certain resolutions? Who has not seen fighting, not over the rights of Electors but over whims, hobbies and uncreeded Bills. Kind politicians, compared with many things in this world we have an indestructible regard for those sanie Kilkenny cats. Those feline hearts had rights to settle. They had been guilty of much—had disturbed the sweet repose of many an honest Biddy; they debated; they battled and died in the encounter, bequeathing to society a quiet neighborhood!! and other small matters with which the historic students is familiar. A respectable exit truly. It were vain to hope that any public body would take the hint.

Well, we must have a Parliament and a Legislative Council—the former wants to return the latter—and looking at the constitution of society and the formation of British institutions, which in the main have worked better than all others on the face of the earth, it would outgive a Governor any undue preponderance. We be riveted with the power of choosing from amongst the settled portion of the colony a limited number of gentlemen to form a Legislative Council. It is to the interest of Governor and people that the wisest and best be chosen. There are many in the colony who never could nor would try their fortunes on the hustings. An mission of the present executive is needed in the Assembly.

John Arnoup.

British Columbia Council.—We understand that Mr. Black, the unsuccessful candidate for Legislative Councillor at the late election for Cariboo West, has protested against the return of Mr. Moberly on the ground of non-qualification.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

AFTER MOTHER "GOOSE."

I.

DICKORY.

Hickory, Dickory, Dock!
Old Abe wound up the clock;
The clock struck ten,
For Mac. and Pen,
Abe tumbled with the clock.

II.

FREMONT.

Diddle, diddle dumpling, Fremont John,
Thought to get to Washington;
Off the track, before he was on,
Diddle, diddle dumpling, *Exit* John!

III.

CROWING.

Cock-a-doodle doo!
Hood has lost his shoe;
Early's lost his army—
And knows not what to do!

IV.

A SONG OF GREENBACKS.

Sing a song of greenbacks,
A pocket full of straw;
Four and twenty millions—
Flung away in war;
When the war was opened—
The notes began to fly;
Wasn't that a dainty sight
For such poor chaps as I?
Chase was in the treasury—
Counting out the money;
Lincoln, in the White House,
Was eating bread and honey;
McClellan on the battle-field
Was following our foes,
There came along a *black-bird*,
And nipped of his nose.

V.

BLACK SHEEP.

Baa! baa! Lincoln have you any wool?
Yes, marry, have I, many heads full;
None for the master, none for the dame,
All for Columby to have and maintain.

VI.

ATLANTA.

Hark! hark! the war-dogs bark;
The Yankees have come to town;
Some in finger, but more in rage,
And one with a hero's mown.

VII.

ONE, TWO.

One, two,
We won't do,
Three, four,
Any more;
Five, six,
We're in a fix,
Seven, eight,
Beyond debate;
Nine, ten,
Mac. and Pen.
Eleven, twelve,
Must Lincoln shelve;
Thirteen, fourteen,
Victory courting;
Fifteen, sixteen,
Fortune fixed in;
Seventeen, eighteen,
For this we're waiting,
Nineteen, twenty,
Peace and Plenty.

VIII.

THE MODERN MAN OF THESSALY.

There was a man of Illinois,
And he was wondrous wise.
He jumped into a civil war,
And blinded both his eyes;
And when he saw his eyes were shut,
With all his fun and force—
He plunged the deeper into war—
And "*went it blind*"—of course.

—*Washington Democrat.*

Semmes' New Vessel.—His Book in Paris.—According to the London *News*, Semmes left Liverpool on the 13th October, accompanied by eight officers and one hundred men, with guns, &c., to be transferred to the Ranger, his new cruiser, lying off Madeira. The overland dispatches published this morning, contain an item of the transference and the row that attended it. The name of the vessel, it would seem, had been changed to the Sea King. The *News* says of Semmes and his vessel: Captain Semmes, of whom since the sinking of the Alabama we have heard so little, and that little so erroneous, sailed from the Mersey on Sunday last on board the bark Laurel, under the command of Captain S. F. Ramsey. The destination of the Laurel is rather mysterious at present; but, as far as the customs bill of entry shows, the vessel has certainly cleared for ports where Confederate proclivities predominate, viz., Nassau, Havana and Matamoras. Her cargo is of such a mixed nature that no belligerent State would have the slightest doubt as to its usefulness. It consists of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c. But the Laurel must not be supposed to be intended for a cruiser; she is merely a tender, and carries out to a certain latitude guns and ammunition for a new screw steamer, of which Captain Semmes is to take command. This vessel is supposed to be a new screw steamer which was lying at Madeira on the 3d inst., and was there known under the name of Ranger. The Ranger is large and very swift. To show that Captain Semmes does not go unattended, we may here state that he took with him on board the Laurel eight officers and one hundred men, most of whom served with him on board the Alabama.... The London *Herald* says: "We have reason to know that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is aware of Captain Semmes' departure." Captain Semmes' log, while in command of the Sumter and Alabama, is having a great sale in Paris in a French dress. A cruise of three years, in defiance of a fleet of five hundred sail, could not but have its moving and exciting incidents, and the French public lends a willing ear to tales of daring and adventure.

Parisian Head Dresses.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that it is now the fashion in the French capital for ladies with brown or black hair to turn the natural color into a light, red. "Yet more wonderful things are done to make ladies more beautiful. Masses of hair, even augmenting in size, are stuck on where Nature's handiwork ends. These bosses commenced with an modestly enough; they are now about the circumference of a soup plate. As much as 100f. is paid for one of these hairy deceptions, which are generally imprisoned in network, occasionally studded with diamonds, and often half circled with a broad golden comb. The front itself is a curious nest of floral and other caprice."

Holloway's Pills.—No Dyspepsia, Indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, sickness, flatulence, want of appetite, French Philosophers trace the most tender feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the speculation; the stomach to the human body is more than the kitchen to the domestic establishment, be it ever so slightly disordered the whole internal economy is deranged. The young may smile at the simile, and disbelieve the tremendous sacrifice indigestion exacts from its victims. The day will come when they with hundreds every where, will regret the hour such strong ridicule themselves to reproach, when it will be well for them if a mind and opinion if they only remember these prophetic words and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

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it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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PATENT, March 1st, 1862

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Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

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Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	6 6	8 8
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 15	7 10	8 0
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 10	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
Do. Plain jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 10	23 0	10 10	11 15
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 3
Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	28 0	35 0	14 14	15 15
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 8

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Silver Cases, Open Face...£11 11 0 Hunters, £12 12 0
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All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

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Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females, of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

To Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor

Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

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These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years' standing, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as not to be able to lie down on their beds lest they be choked by phlegm.

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Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand.

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Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who dreaded with apoplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case the blood flies to the head; a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy. A few gentle doses of these fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

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Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumours
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause
Debility	Indigestion	Sore Throat	&c., &c.
	Worms of all kinds		

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