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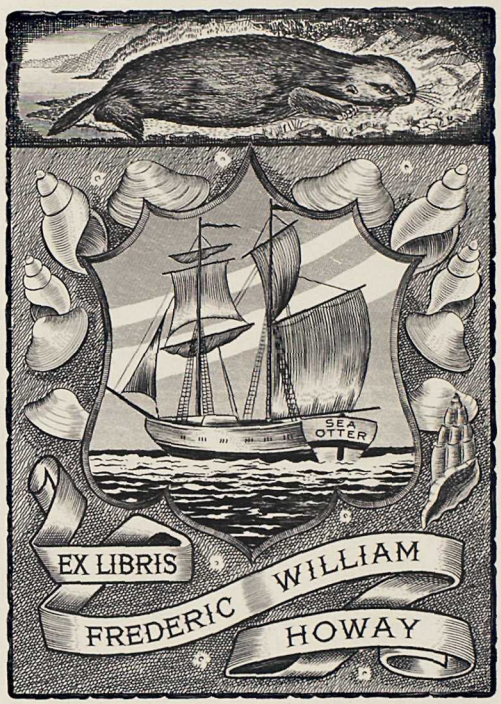

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39

ADDRESSES AND MEMORIALS,

TOGETHER WITH

ARTICLES, REPORTS, &c., &c.

FROM THE PUBLIC JOURNALS,

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE RETIREMENT OF

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.,

FROM THE

GOVERNORSHIP OF THE COLONIES

OF

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,

AND

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

———:o:———

DEAL:

EDWARD HAYWARD, VICTORIA PRINTING OFFICE, BROAD STREET.

1864.

Many of the addresses, articles and notices connected with the retirement from office, of SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, *are not now accessible. The following, however, comprise the major portion, and are now collected and printed in a combined form, strictly for private circulation, at the earnest desire of many friends who have been unable to obtain the local journals in which they are to be found.*

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CORRESPONDENCE WITH A MEMORIAL TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, FROM THE INHABITANTS OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island,
September 18th, 1863.

May it please Your Excellency,

We have the honor, on behalf of the inhabitants of Vancouver's Island, to present to Your Excellency the enclosed memorial (or rather address) with the respectful request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit it to the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Your Excellency will perceive that the signatures appended, represent the wealth and intelligence of the Island. None but representative names have been sought, and among these Your Excellency will find all the Bankers, leading Merchants (with the exception of one or two,) and professional gentlemen.

We know that Your Excellency will value highly the views of the gentlemen who signed the enclosed memorial, and that you will place a high estimate upon this deserved tribute of respect, coming, as it does, from those whose position, wealth, and intelligence, entitle them to represent the opinions of Vancouver's Island.

We beg also respectfully to request Your Excellency to transmit a copy of this letter with the Memorial, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

We have, &c.,

Signed. { JAMES DICKSON,
SELIM FRANKLIN.

To His Excellency,
Governor Douglas, C.B.

(REPLY.)

Vancouver's Island,
Victoria, 19th September, 1863.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing for transmission to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Memorial signed by many inhabitants of Vancouver's Island, expressive of their appreciation of my services, whilst administering the government of this Colony.

I beg you will acquaint the signers of that Memorial that I shall forward the same, at an early date, to the Secretary of State, in compliance with their desire.

I also beg that you will convey to the signers of the Memorial, my sincere thanks for so flattering and spontaneous an expression of opinion in respect of the past and present value of my public services. So far as any further public connection with these Colonies is concerned, my mind has been long made up and the Secretary of State is aware of my feelings upon that subject. I have, also, every reason to believe that the arrangements of Her Majesty's Government in this respect are completed, and that within a few months, I shall be relieved in the administration of the Government.

Upon retiring into private life, it will always be a source of satisfaction to me, to view this Memorial as substantial evidence that I have not been unmindful of the high trust reposed in me by my Sovereign, and that I carry with me the respect and good wishes of my fellow subjects.

I have &c.,

Signed, JAMES DOUGLAS.

To JAMES DICKSON, Esq., M.D.
SELIM FRANKLIN, Esq.

FROM "BRITISH COLONIST" OF OCTOBER 13th. 1863.

Upon the arrival of the last Mail Steamer, we were much gratified at being enabled to publish the Gazette, announcing that the honor of Knighthood had been conferred upon the Governor of these Colonies, and we take the present opportunity of His Excellency's return to Victoria, to offer our most sincere and hearty congratulations to himself and his family. The distinction was so looked for by the Public that they would have been as apt to feel its omission as a slight upon the Colony, as they are now disposed to take a small share of the compliment to themselves.

We have conceived it our duty upon some occasions, to differ from the policy pursued by Mr. Douglas, as Governor of this Colony, and we have from time to time, had occasion as public journalists, to oppose that policy : we trust, however, that such opposition has at no time been factious—personal to the Governor himself, it has never been. If we have opposed the measures of Government, we have never in our criticisms of the public acts of the executive head of that Government, failed in our esteem for the sterling honesty of purpose which has guided those acts, nor for the manly and noble qualities and virtues which adorn the man. The intimate relations which have so long existed between Sir James Douglas and the people of Victoria, will shortly undergo a change, and we are quite sure that we echo the sentiments of the public of Victoria, in saying that His Excellency will carry into private life the honest esteem and hearty good wishes of all Vancouver.

His services to his Country as Governor of these Colonies, will not be forgotten for many years to come, and we believe that nothing will be remembered of his administration of the Government that will tend to tarnish the name of Douglas. Her Majesty in conferring the honor of Knight-

hood upon our Governor has paid him a well deserved compliment, which the Colony will thoroughly appreciate.

That all prosperity may attend Sir James in his retirement, is our sincere desire.

From "British Colonist" and from "Daily Chronicle" 11th March, 1864.

GRAND BANQUET TO SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.

The grand Banquet given by the citizens of Victoria to his Excellency Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., on the occasion of his retiring from the government of the colony, took place last night in the Theatre, and was a glorious and brilliant affair. The Theatre was most elegantly decorated by Mons. Driard of the Colonial Hotel who had the entire management of all the arrangements under the supervision of the Committee, and it is but due to that excellent purveyor to say that nothing was wanting to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The entire building was boarded level with the Stage, and a horse-shoe table spread the whole length. At the end of the stage, behind the chairman, was a large cartoon of the Royal Arms, supported by two smaller cartoons, and national flags. Overhead were festoons of evergreens and artificial flowers; on either side of the proscenium were cartoons of the American Arms; the dress-circle was also chastely festooned, and decorated overhead with flags of various nations.

His Excellency entered the room a few minutes after the hour named, and shortly before seven, at a signal from the chair, at least 200 persons took their seats.

The chair was filled by Alfred Waddington, Esq., on whose right sat Sir James Douglas, His Honor Chief-justice Begbie, B. C., Captain Hardinge, R.N. Hon. W. A. G. Young,

Colonial Secretary, &c., and on the left, Thomas Harris, Esq., Mayor, His Honor Chief-Justice Cameron, Dr. Helmcken, Speaker of the House of Assembly, &c.

Grace having been said, the dinner was served, and lasted until about 9 o'clock.

During the repast, the dress-circle and boxes were filled with ladies, and the proceedings were enlivened by the admirable performances of an excellent band, under the skilful direction of Messrs. Palmer, Sandrie and Allen.

As soon as the table was cleared, the Chairman proposed the "Queen" and "the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family," which toasts were received with unbounded demonstrations of loyalty.

The Chairman then proposed "His Excellency the Governor, the Guest of the Evening." Drank amid vociferous cheering.

The Chairman said that he was happy and proud of the present opportunity. It was a pleasant subject—the revival of friendships on such occasions. When he saw the Governor of two incipient Colonies, composed of every nationality,—sometimes disappointed men—when he saw that Governor, without attempting to court popularity, (Applause.) treated to such an ovation as to-night, it told him that that Governor must have been deserving of it. (Applause.) We all knew that in his younger days he became acquainted with the wants of these Colonies, that he was the founder of these Colonies. Arrived here in the Cadboro, the vessel anchored in Cadboro Bay; he came overland to this place and chose this town site this very day twenty-one years ago, and events have proved his wisdom when he chose Victoria as a future metropolis of wealth. (Applause). The rush of '58 took the Colony by surprise. The Governor had to do everything, he had to organize and re-organize and create. (Applause). There was one monument to his worth—the noble roads which he had

caused to be opened in the sister colony. His administration had been one alive to the interests of all, and deaf to the clamor and vituperation of interested parties. Sir James Douglas is the oldest Governor in Her Majesty's employ. The Chairman acknowledged that he had belonged to a party opposed to the Governor at one time, but was every man perfect? And if in eight or ten succeeding Governors which we may have, we get one Sir James Douglas' equal we shall be very fortunate. All party feeling was now buried, (Applause) and the feeling now was one of general esteem. (Prolonged applause).

Rev. Dr. Evans, Chairman of the Committee on Address, said that he felt the anomaly of his position—that as a minister of Christ he had been called on to stand here to-night and to propose the address, because he held it to be imperative with the clergy to hold themselves aloof from all political parties. (Hear, hear.) But he also held his mission on earth to be "one of peace and good will to all men," and the duty devolving on him to-night he considered to be essentially so. (Applause.) He had resided here five years, and wished to bear testimony to the universal kindness of His Excellency towards him. He felt pleased to stand here to-night and return thanks to His Excellency for his kindness. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Evans here proceeded to read the following:

ADDRESS.

"May it please your Excellency, We the undersigned, British subjects and other inhabitants of the City of Victoria, V. I., and its environs, after a carful review of your administration of this Colony, during nearly six years that many of us have lived under it, feel much satisfaction in declaring our conviction that your Excellency's constant efforts have been exerted for the welfare of the Colony and the happiness of its inhabitants; that though they may not always have been crowned

with the desired success, we attribute it to the very extraordinary and difficult position in which your Excellency was placed on assuming the arduous task of organizing and administering a government in a new Colony so remote from the mother country, with a heterogeneous population, requiring more than human efforts to form at once political institutions thoroughly adapted to it.

We cannot, however, doubt your Excellency's uniform desire to promote the interests of the Colony, nor can we deny ourselves the happiness of offering a just tribute to a gentleman whose talents and energy have raised him to the highest position amongst us, in which he has sustained himself so honorably, that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to acknowledge it by a very flattering mark of distinction, to the great satisfaction of the British and other residents of this city.

Young and insignificant, compared with many other of Her Majesty's Colonies, as Vancouver's island is; far distant from the mother country and dependent on foreign aid for prompt communication with it; with a sparse population and limited means to compete with the older and more productive neighbouring settlements, and beset by many other serious difficulties, it has nevertheless, under Divine Providence, by your Excellency's prudent administration, made such wholesome progress, that we consider the foundation has been laid for its becoming in the course of time, taking into account its important geographical position, one of Her Majesty's most valuable possessions. We hope your Excellency may live to see the day when the fruits of your labors shall have become matured, and that you will have just cause to look back with increased pride and satisfaction on this interesting Colony.

If your Excellency depart from among us we shall consider we have lost a friend who will carry away with him our regrets and esteem; if you remain with us we trust that the Govern-

ment will be still aided by the wisdom and prudence of your counsels.

May the Almighty, who has guided your Excellency and sustained you in the arduous duties you are about to relinquish, continue to pour down his blessings upon you and your family, to whom we sincerely wish every happiness.

We have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your Excellency's friends and obedient servants.

His Excellency remained standing during the delivery of the address, which was received with applause and enthusiastic cheering. Music—"Lang Syne."

His Excellency thanked the inhabitants of Victoria for this expression of kind feeling, and the endorsement of his policy of government. He also thanked them for the cordial support which he had received from them during his protracted administration; this document was very precious to him indeed. It told him of their friendship—of their desire to do him honor, and through him to honor that noble Queen whom he had the honor to represent. It told him that his administration had been successful; that they were prepared to support free trade and the developement of the resources of our country. It told him that no legislation to sap those measures would be successful; and perseverance in the same course would place the Colony at the summit of its ambition. He felt that the community were disposed to place a higher value on his services than they deserved (loud cries of No, no.) The progress was due rather to the efforts of their highly patriotic Legislature. (Applause).

He should always remember with the warmest gratitude the efforts of the inhabitants in assisting him to maintain good order in the Colony. (Hear, hear, and Cheers.)

In closing his relations with this colony, he would ever retain a grateful recollection of this day's proceedings, and of the high honor conferred upon him, and in whatever part of

the world he should spend the remainder of his days, he would ever rejoice to hear of the welfare and progress and prosperity of this colony. (Tremendous cheering.)

The Chairman proposed "THE ARMY AND NAVY." Music, "The Red, White and Blue."

Capt. Hardinge, of H.M.S. Cameleon, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon the branch of the service which he had the honour to represent, and said that orders had come from Home to increase the establishment here. (Hear, hear): he was also glad to hear that a graving dock was about to be constructed at Esquimalt. A great number of his men whose time of service had expired, were desirous of settling here, but if the people wished to keep them, they must promote female immigration. (Laughter and cheers for "Franklin.") During the time which he had had the honour of acting as senior officer of the fleet, he had received numerous evidences of the regard of the colonists. Captain H. paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Pender of the surveying expedition, for which that gentleman returned thanks.

Col. Foster, M.L.A., responded in behalf of the Army, and said that a British soldier never turns his back on friend or foe. (Applause).

"THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL," was proposed by A. C. Anderson, Esq., in a brief speech. Music—"Victoria March."

Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, Senior Member of the Council, responded—the Members of the Council present remaining standing. His Lordship's remarks, which were no doubt effective, and were well received by those within the sound of his voice, were inaudible to our reporter.

"THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY," was proposed by Mr. J. J. Southgate, who paid a tribute to the services of the Members of the assembly, coupled with the name of the Hon. Speaker. Music—"Cheer, boys, cheer."

Three cheers were given for Dr. Helmcken, who said that

the House of Assembly had been profitably engaged and had passed the Telegraph Bill. (Cheers.) He hoped the apparatus would be soon in working order. Twelve years ago the only communication this Colony had with the outer world was by a canoe going to Puget Sound and thence to the Columbia. He attributed the improvement, in a great measure, to His Excellency, (Cheers.) who had instituted the system of Government now in force. Having been connected with the Legislative Assembly for many years he could bear testimony to the uniform courtesy of His Excellency, and it was due to his energy and work that the Colony was in a position to pass such a measure as the Telegraph Bill. (Cheers.)

"THE BENCH AND THE BAR." Proposed by Dr. Tolmie. The Bench, coupled with the name of David Cameron, Esq., who had been connected with the Bench since the days when the site of the present theatre was a potato-field and the red deer paid nocturnal visits to Spring Ridge. The Bar had many noble representatives present who could speak for themselves. (Cheers.) Music—"The Cameronion March."

The Hon. Chief Justice Cameron responded. He felt grateful for the kind manner in which his friend Dr. Tolmie had alluded to him. He was honored in responding to the toast of the Bench, the Bar he would leave to younger men. The hon. gentleman alluded to the early period in which he had been called to the Bench in this Colony, and to the arduous duties he had performed, representing half a dozen judges in one. (Great applause.) How he had done it he would leave to the public to say. (Immense applause.)

Attorney General Cary being called, said that he regretted he had been called on to respond to the toast of the "Bar," when "he was hated by one half of Victoria and feared by the other half." But he could bear testimony to the genius of His Excellency on all occasions. For three years he had worshiped that genius, and he hoped that all would join with

him in endeavoring to bring the Colony to that height, when, should His Excellencey ever return to this Colony he would find that it had reached the highest point of his ambition. All he would say, if he had to choose another master, that master should be Sir James Douglas. (Applause.)

Loud calls being made for Mr. Ring, that gentleman rose and said, although unprepared with any remarks, he would bear testimony to the ability and unswerving courage which had marked the administration of His Excellency Sir James Douglas. Gentlemen, what more do you want from me? (great laughter.)

"The Mayor of Victoria." by Dr. Dickson. He had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the earnest and honest manner in which the Mayor had filled the civic chair. (Hear, hear.) Although the Corporation was in that state which physicians call "atrophy," a new act would soon set them right; but the maturity of manhood could not be expected in so young a child. (Laughter). The Corporation was only a child eighteen months old. (Great laughter.) And we must not expect too much from it. The Dr. sketched the rapid growth of the colony in an elaborate manner, amidst uproarious mirth.

Band—"For he's a jolly good fellow," joined by the company.

Mayor Harris responded to the toast. He thanked the company for the handsome manner in which they had received the toast. He could look back to the time, 5 years ago, when he and many of his fellow citizens landed near to that spot where they were now standing which was then covered with tents. Did they then expect to see a city such as we have now? It showed the wonders of the works of the Almighty. (Applause.) This being the only British soil on this coast, we can boast of all the institutions of civilized countries. (Hear, hear.) He hoped all his friends before him

had grown as the colony had, and that our children and children's children would still see the country flourish after us. When he saw a community like Victoria select a humble tradesman like himself as the first Mayor of the city, it was an heirloom for him and his children to carry down in ages yet to come. (Applause). He would ask when again would a community like this meet together to do honor to the distinguished gentleman whom we had now met to honor. (Applause). He thanked the company individually and collectively, and would drink each of their good healths. (Great applause).

"Our Sister Colony." Proposed by Selim Franklin, Esq., M. L. A., who said, that an account of the brilliant scene before him, would form a bright page in our history. That Colony, only six years ago, was a "howling wilderness." Now what was it? Steamers mounting her rapid rivers; and we find gentlemen of British Columbia here to night offering their tribute of respect to worth. We are all brothers; whatever contributes to the advantage of one contributes to the advantage and interest of the other, creating harmony and good will between the citizens of both Colonies. (Cheers.)

Chief Justice Begbie, of British Columbia, rose to respond. He was greeted with loud cheers. He had differed with His Excellency in almost every point of policy advanced. They had met as man to man on public questions, he trusted they had parted friends. On every point he had met him as a man, and His Excellency had met him as a man, and he gave the verdict in favour of His Excellency. A year ago the verdict would have been against him. To-day he believed he would be sustained. (Some confusion here occurred, amidst which Mr. Begbie sat down.)

"Our Foreign Residents," by Hon. D. B. Ring, was proposed amid vociferous cheering. Mr. Ring said it was a catholic toast, and from the applause with which it was re-

ceived, he judged that the clouds of bigotry and national prejudice which had so long hung over us , were being dispelled. Foreigners, when they came here, felt that they were placing themselves in a country where they would be respected and protected. He believed that their presence there was a tribute to the worth of His Excellency. (Hear, hear). National bigotry was being dispelled by the rays of enlightenment, as the morning sun dispelled the mists of night. He rejoiced to see rising a feeling of brotherhood between all nations, and he had great pleasure in proposing the toast. Music,—"Star Spangled Banner," "Partant pour la Syrie," and "Deutschen Vaterland."

Mr. P. M. Backus felt this to be the proudest day of his life. On the part of the foreign residents, particularly the Americans, he thought he could say they had comported themselves well. (Hear, hear). They came here in '58 to make money—some of them had made two or three, himself among the number, thanks to the Victorians and the Hudson Bay Company (Laughter), that famous monopoly of which he took good care to be on the right side. This Colony's prospects were immense, England was nothing to it. (Laughter). The mineral wealth of this Colony exceeded that of any other country of equal proportion in the world. (Hear, hear). Only give the wealth of old England to *back us*, (Great laughter.) and the Colony will show what it has got within it. Mr. Backus concluded with a high encomium on Sir James Douglas' excellence and retired amidst great cheering.

"Our Commercial, Mining and Agricultural Interests," was proposed by W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary, in a few effective and encouraging remarks. The future of the Colony he believed to be very bright, its commercial interests should be well guarded and fostered. Although we had some croakers among us, we still had reason to feel that our progress was most satisfactory; our commerce was in a

most flourishing state; our mines were so promising that shares of one of our companies were bought in San Francisco, in preference to Washoe. (Applause). As to the agricultural interests, he was sorry he could not say much yet, but as soon as we had roads through the colony, our farmers would find an ample market in Victoria for all they could produce. The hon. gentleman closed with a hearty tribute to our foreign residents, who had ever been found foremost in all enterprises to develope the country, and he considered our special thanks were therefore due to them, for without energy and enterprise no commerce would reach our shores, our mineral wealth would be for ever hidden in the primeval rock, and our land would not give forth its produce.

Mr. J. D. Walker responded on behalf of the commercial interests. Commerce had been the mainstay of the Colony, and its prosperity was due to the wisdom of His Excellency in creating this a Free Port. He believed that the Americans were generally in favour of Free Ports, and the general belief in San Francisco was, that the day when our ports were closed, would be a dark one for Victoria. (Applause).

C. B. Young, Esq., (Monitor), responded on behalf of the mining interests in a brilliant speech, which frequently brought down the house, and convulsed his hearers with laughter. He had great faith in Vancouver, and believed that the day was not far distant when we should not only be independent of British Columbia, but of all the world, and in proof of the assertion, produced a gold ingot, the product of Gold Stream Mines. Many men went at mining as they went at love; if they didn't get a return in three days they were discouraged and abandoned it. But patience was required. Mr. Young retired amid much applause.

A. C. Anderson, Esq., responded in behalf of the agricultural interest. It was hard to be witty on the subject of potatoes and turnips. He would endeavour therefore to be

witty in another way, viz. "brevity was the soul of wit." and he would sit down. (Laughter)

"THE PRESS." Proposed by Mr. J. G. Shepherd. The Press of any country is undoubtedly a great power, and it has been called in England the Fourth Estate. The comments and opinions expressed in the Press have much weight with the people. Few important steps in legislation are taken without previous ventilation in the Press. An extraordinary instance of the power of the Press was given in the Free Trade agitation. Although they thought it at the time, I do not know any landed gentry in the country whose interests are jeopardized by their wordy war. It was better that writers in the public Press should exercise their calling with due caution and with some judgment. He did not know any place of the same size and of like population which could boast three papers such as are now published in Victoria, and it said much for the enterprise of the gentlemen who conducted them. He called upon them to pledge The Press cordially.

Mr. Harris responded in a few words.

Calls being made for Mr, Bell, that gentleman rose, and spoke in response to the toast for a few minutes.

"THE LADIES." proposed by Mr. Cruickshank.

Mr. Franklin responded to the toast. He congratulated the company upon the fact that even with the excitement of the ladies above them, they had conducted themselves with so much propriety. But the ladies had come there with other feelings, with feelings of loyalty and respect to Sir James Douglas, and he was sure that no inhabitants of the Colony were more loyal, or more enthusiastic in their expressions of loyalty, than the ladies.

Mr. Holbrook was called upon to respond on behalf of the ladies of British Columbia. The ladies were there, he said, to do honor to the same great man that the British Columbians had come down to do honor to. They were certainly not op-

posed to "union." (Roars of laughter). They were willing to join them on the present occasion, and he knew the ladies of British Columbia would have been ready to join themselves. The British Columbians were proud of their ladies. They were pioneers like the men. He was only sorry that none of them had been present on this occasion.

The band then played "God save the Queen," and the assembly, after giving three hearty cheers for the Governor separated quietly.

From "Evening Express," Saturday, March 11, 1864.

Presentation of an Address to the Governor, by the Legislative Assembly.

The House met at noon to-day. Present, the Speaker, and Messrs. Young, Trimble, Tolmie, Dennes Franklin, Bailey, Street. The House rose and proceeded to the Government Buildings, where the Speaker presented to Sir James Douglas the address. His Excellency received the Hon. Members very graciously, and at the conclusion of the address, which was read by the Speaker, made the reply given below.

Address from the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

To His Excellency Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B., Governor of Vancouver's Island and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

We, the loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver's Island and its Dependencies in Parliament assembled, desire on the occasion of your Excellency's retirement from office most respectfully to express our high appreciation of the great administrative qualities, and the uniform urbanity shown by

your Excellency during the many years you have filled the responsible position of Governor of the Colony. We consider the great prosperity of this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions during the past few years, is mainly ascribable to the wise policy which your Excellency inaugurated, and we trust that the continued advancement of this Colony may be equal to your Excellency's good wishes in its behalf. Whilst sincerely regretting your departure, we earnestly hope that your Excellency may long live to enjoy the honours so worthily bestowed upon you by Her Majesty the Queen, and we trust that health and happiness, peace and prosperity, may attend you for many years to come.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you for this gratifying mark of your confidence and regard; I also thank you for the zeal and diligence with which you have on all occasions applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties, and for your cordial and active co-operation with me in every useful measure, connected with the prosperity and well-being of the country, a circumstance to which the Colony is mainly indebted for its present prosperity. Discord has been the bane of many countries: you have wisely kept down the evil spirit in this Colony, and I trust it may never mar the mutual harmony and good feeling existing between the Executive and the Legislative. It is through wise counsels that countries flourish and thrive. This Colony has been prosperous, and may justly be proud of the ability and public spirit of its Legislative Assembly. I do feel, as you have justly observed, a deep interest in the welfare of this Colony, and I sincerely trust that the blessing of God may ever rest upon your efforts to promote its moral and material interests.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council presented the following address to His Excellency Sir James Douglas.

To His Excellency Sir James Douglas K.C.B., Governor of Vancouver's Island and its Dependencies &c., &c,

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Legislative Council of Vancouver's Island, in prospect of your Excellency's retirement from the high office which your Excellency has so long and honourably filled, desire to express our high estimation of the policy which has guided your Excellency in originating and administering the Government of this Colony; of your noble appreciation of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the representative of our Most Gracious Queen, and of the moral qualities which have adorned your actions and endeared you to the people of Vancouver's Island.

That your Excellency may long live to enjoy the approbation of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and the esteem and respect of every colonist is the prayer of each member of the Council.

DAVID CAMERON.
President of the Council.

His Excellency's Reply to the President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I cannot allow you to depart without expressing my deep appreciation of the honor you have done me, and of thanking you for the cordial aid and assistance I have received from you during the course of my administration. I feel how much I owe to your valuable counsel and advice, and to your active

and hearty co-operation in all matters connected with the well being and prosperity of the country, a happy circumstance to which the colony owes much of its present prosperity. Discord has been the bane of many countries, your care and prudence has kept down the evil spirit here, and I trust it may never arise to mar the harmony and good feeling now existing between the Executive and the Legislature.

I thank you most sincerely for the many kind allusions you have made to my public services in the highly complimentary address which you have presented to me. I shall preserve it as a memorial of your kindness and regard, and of the cordial feeling which has marked all our official intercourse,

I sincerely hope that the Colony may continue to prosper, and I feel assured that no efforts will be wanting on your part to promote its true and substantial interests.

Address of the St. Andrew's Society to the Governor.

The following address was presented to His Excellency the Governor by the officers of the St. Andrews Society:—

His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.,

May it please your Excellency,—In anticipation of your approaching retirement from the high trust so long and efficiently sustained by you in this colony as representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty,

We the officers and members of the St. Andrew's Society, in this city, in common with all other fellow subjects who have shared the advantages of your Excellency's Government, beg to tender you our heartfelt congratulations on the signal prosperity which has distinguished the country during the period of your administration, and to record the warm esteem we cherish for the illustrious virtues of your Excellency's personal character, and while contemplating amidst an honourable seclusion aud repose, the rapid progress made by the colony

in wealth and enterprise, we trust that not the least gratifying reminiscences of your official connection with Vancouver Island, may be that so large a measure of success has attended the benevolent exertions of the national association we represent, under the direction of your Excellency as its first Honorary President.

While deeply regretting the termination of your functions as Governor, already extended much beyond the usual time prescribed by the Imperial Government, we venture to indulge the hope that your residence among us may be continued as a private citizen, and that this Colony planted chiefly through your agency and hitherto developed under your care, may receive as formerly, the benefit of your local experience and valuable counsel.

May you be long spared to enjoy the honors with which the labors of your public life have been rewarded by an approving Sovereign, and your future be crowned with tranquility and happiness.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

Gentlemen—I can assure you that I feel greatly obliged to you for this visit, and I am truly sensible of the great honor you have paid to my public service, in the highly complimentary address which you have now presented to me.

This compliment is the more appreciated, coming as it does from a large body of friends and countrymen, whose good opinion I so highly value and deeply respect. I assure you that my chief regret in retiring from office, arises from the prospect of being separated from friends whose society I shall miss, and I shall often recall with gratification the many pleasant days I have passed among you.

I shall have much pleasure in preserving this address as a memorial of your kindness and regard.

I hope, Gentlemen, that prosperity may ever attend you, and that the St. Andrew's Society may always be as warmly and respectably supported as it is now at Victoria.

From "Daily Chronicle" of 11th of March, 1864,

Presentation of an Address by the Fire Department to the Governor.

Yesterday morning, the Fire Department assembled in full uniform, without apparatus, to present an address to His Excellency Sir James Douglas, on the occasion of his retirement from office. The Deluge, Tiger, and Union Hook and Ladder Companies met at their respective engine houses at noon, and having mustered, fell into ranks, and with banners flying, marched down to the rendezvous (the Hook and Ladder Engine House) where the procession was formed as follows :—Mr. Maguire's band.

The Deluge Company, James S. Drummond, Foreman; 32 members present.

The Tiger Company, Sam. L. Kelly, Foreman; 20 members.

Union Hook and Ladder Company—W. H. Thain, Foreman; 28 members.

The Department was under the direction of Chief Engineer J. C. Keenan, and assistant Engineer, S. B. Abbott.

The procession marched up Bastion-street, and through Government, across James' Bay Bridge, to the Government Buildings, when a halt was called, and the Department having been ranged two deep along the front of the building, the committee appointed to present the address, advanced. The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the past year, Messrs. John Dickson, and John Malowanski, accompanied them. As His Excellency appeared at the head of the steps, the band struck up "God save the Queen." The air was listened to with uncovered heads by the assembled spectators, and at its conclusion, Chief Engineer J. C. Keenan stepped forward and in an audible voice read the following address :—

FIREMAN'S ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir James Douglas.

May it please your Excellency. We the members of the Fire Department of Victoria, V.I., who consider that valuable Institution owes its existence to Your Excellency, under whose fostering care it has attained its actual respectable and efficient condition, should think ourselves deficient in common gratitude if we did not before Your Excellency's retirement from office, make a public acknowledgement of the promptitude with which all the reasonable requirements of the establishment under our charge have been attended to; of the courtesy which our officers have ever received at your hands, and of the paternal interest Your Excellency has always displayed in the welfare of an institution of which a gentleman possessed of your sagacity could not fail to perceive the importance. Thanks to a kind Providence our services thus far have been but little needed, and we pray that this young and interesting city, which has reached its present proud position under your Excellency's auspices, may be long spared from that devouring element, which in a case of great emergency, if it ever should be our painful task to be called upon, we trust that provided as we are, we shall be enabled to render efficient service, and to convince the inhabitants in general, that they, as well as ourselves are laid under obligation to your Excellency for the wise and prudent precautions taken by you to arrest the progress of an enemy which has so often committed its fearful ravages in a neighbouring country, and by which we know not at what hour we may be assailed. With the assurance that a retrospect of our relations with your Excellency is and will long be a source of pleasure to us, and with best wishes for the health and happiness of yourself and your family,

We have the honor to be your Excellency's devoted and obedient servants.

J. C. Keenan, (Chief Engineer,) V.F.D. J. A. McCrea. C. W. Wallace. J. S. Drummond. Charles Gowen. Wm. Wilson. Philip Hall. S. L. Kelly. John Dickson.

Committee on behalf of the Fire Department.

Victoria, V.I., March 10th, 1864.

His Excellency replied.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel greatly obliged to you for this visit. I thank you most sincerely for the great honour you have now done me, and also for the many kind allusions to my public services contained in the very flattering address with which you have just presented me. I know that I have always befriended you, that I have ever been a friend and supporter of the Fire Department. I am happy to be enabled to say that I have never had cause to regret the confidence I have reposed in you, and I might add that your conduct as a body has always been most exemplary. You have never been backward in rendering assistance when it was required. You have always been ready to rush to rescue and protect the lives and property of your fellow-men. I can only say that I hope you will continue to do as you have done heretofore, and you may rest assured that you will ever have in me a warm friend and admirer, and must always possess the confidence of a grateful public.

At the conclusion of this reply, three hearty cheers were given for His Excellency, and when they had subsided, the band played "Rule Britannia." Three cheers were then proposed by the Chief Engineer for Her Most Gracious Majesty, and were responded to with enthusiasm. The band then played the National Anthem, and the Department fell in and marched back to town.

From "Evening Express," Saturday, March 28th, 1864.

THE Colony is about to lose its founder and best friend. Ere a week has elapsed, the present Chief Magistrate will have no more authority on the soil of Vancouver's Island than the humblest British subject. A new man, a total stranger, will fill the high position which Sir James Douglas vacates. The change comes, naturally, in the common course of events; and yet, like the loss of a beloved relative by some sudden visitation of Providence, those who miss the departed can not but mourn their bereavement. We have no desire to depreciate in any way the merits of his successor, but we feel it incumbent upon us to give expression to the universal sentiment of regret that the administration of Gov. Douglas is to give place to a new *regime*, The public see nothing to hope, have nothing to gain from the change; and it is not to be wondered at that reflections upon the past, excite some misgivings for the future. It is now universally admitted that to the wisdom of Governor Douglas, the commercial position of the city of Victoria is alone attributable; and His Excellency may well feel proud as he glances at the result of his foresight and fostering care. But His Excellency has higher cause for gratification. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Governor Douglas has not only won respect from the public for his capacity, but he has gained the affection and esteem of the people over whom he has presided for so many years; moreover "without having sought popularity," as the president at the late banquet remarked advisedly.

There was a time in Victoria, only two or three years ago, when a clique, who within the last twelve months have succumbed to the pressure of more enlightened public opinion, sought by every means to render the name and rule of His Excellency unpopular. This class through the columns of

the ribald newspaper then published, endeavoured by aid of the pen of a scurrilous and unprincipled writer, not only to bring the administration into disrepute, but to impugn the honour and integrity of Her Majesty's representative. Not satisfied with attacking the public acts of the Governor, the sanctity of his home was assailed, and even his personal attire made the subject of coarse criticism. But let us be thankful we live in more enlightened times. The Governor had also political enemies, who opposed his course of government boldly and independently; such men were Waddington, Young, and Hicks. These gentlemen were honest in their actions, and erred in judgment through lack of information. Surely the happiest moment of His Excellency must have been that on which he found that his honourable opponents, convinced that they, themselves, were in error, came forward like men to confess they had done him wrong, and to seek how they best might do him honour. It is a remarkable fact that the gentlemen who were most energetic in getting up the late demonstration, were some of those whose eyes were first opened to the true conduct of his Excellency when they read the despatches relating to the disputes between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Government in respect to the colonial lands.

We should leave our subject sadly deficient if we neglected one circumstance which it is most important to note, viz., the estimation in which Sir James Douglas is held by our foreign residents. Intimately associated as we are with our pushing American neighbours, how much has depended upon the tone adopted by the Executive towards fellow colonists whose presence is so highly valued! It might have been thought that the attacks, before alluded to, upon the character of a high official, would have been pleasing to those who came amongst us, more or less prejudiced against British Government; such, however, was not the case. Long before the

majority of the English upon Vancouver's Island, learned to appreciate the true worth of Governor Douglas, he was the idol of the American residents, who, have gained a higher estimation of our people, our laws, and our rulers, the more they have held intercourse with their valued friend Sir James Douglas. By the uniform kindness and courtesy which His Excellency, has shown to all, he has become endeared to the people; and has fostered in the foreign adventurers who are among us, a spirit of loyalty to our Government and of fellowship with our own nationality which we hope never to see diminished. Such spontaneous enthusiasm as was manisfested at the late Banquet when Sir James Douglas's name was mentioned, we have scarce seen equalled any where, and it reminded us forcibly of similar bursts of loyal affection we have heard when Her Majesty's presence has been perceived. In bidding, on behalf of all classes in Vancouver Island, a regretful farewell to the retiring Govornor, we feel consolation in the thought, that after years of arduous administration, he has succeeded far better than the average of rulers, by gaining the goodwill of the people, and the confidence of his Sovereign. And we can but express a hope that, when he is succeeded in the administration of British Columbia, he may be held in as high estimation by the people of that Colony as he is now by the settlers of Vancouver's Island.

From "Evening Express," of the 14th of March, 1864.

Departure of SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

About 11 o'clock this morning His Excellency accompanied by the members of the official staff of both Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia, left the Government House, and proceeded into town on foot. Upon reaching Fort-street, he was

received by Mr. Maguire's excellent band. They led the way playing the appropriate air of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," The party continued their course through Yates-street, to the Hudson Bay Wharf.

Every flagstaff in town was ornamented by a display of bunting, and the people on the side-walk paid him the utmost respect as he passed, universally raising their hats as he came opposite. Many citizens also joined the procession. On reaching the Wharf his Excellency was greeted with spontaneous and hearty cheers, which were taken up by different portions of the crowd during his progress to the Enterprise, which, gaily decked with colours, had steamed up ready for starting. As Sir James Douglas crossed the Gang-path, shouts arose anew and he had as much as he could do to grasp for a moment the many hands extended to him. As the splendid steamer moved from the wharf, the band stationed on the Otter, struck up "Auld lang syne," and at the same moment the first gun of a salute of thirteen was fired by the Hudson's Bay employes, under the direction of Dr. Tuzo. Another salute of guns *ad libitum* was also fired from the wharf of Messrs. Dickson, Campbell and Co. As the Enterprise, having turned finally started for her destination, the band played the National Anthem, when cheers again rang through the air.

None that witnessed the demonstration of to day could doubt for one moment the high esteem and good will which is felt for Sir James Douglas by the public at large.

His Excellency, whose family accompanies him to his new home in New Westminster, carries with him the best wishes of the people of Vancouver's Island for his own and their present and future welfare. It is not certain when Governor Douglas will again visit Victoria; but it is probable that the event will not occur for some time.

From "British Colonist," 11th of April, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fete given by SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

On Thursday afternoon Sir James Douglas gave a *fete* to the *elite* of the inhabitants of the Colony. His Excellency in proposing the toast of "The Queen," remarked as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As this is a time for cheerfulness and hilarity more than for a serious business, I shall on this occasion propose but three toasts, and three toasts only. The first toast I have to propose, and the dearest to every loyal heart, is the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—It does not become an humble individual to pass eulogy on a sovereign so well known and distinguished for her personal virtues; but I may remark without presumption, that if ever a country had cause to be proud of its sovereign and of the family of that sovereign, that country is England; and I may add, with equal truth, that if ever sovereign had cause to rejoice in the love and respect of a loyal and devoted people, that sovereign is our own noble Queen. Who has not heard of the touching spectacle of the Widowed Queen in her bereavement; of the exemplary patience, the noble fortitude, the christian spirit, which shone forth throughout all her sorrows, and excited the deep sympathy and admiration of her sorrowing people? We fondly hope that the auspicious event we are now here to celebrate, may bring comfort and joy to that desolate heart, so sorely tried by the fires of affliction; and I know that every loyal heart in this assembly will respond with fervor to that prayer.

His Excellency also proposed the health of the "Prince and Princess of Wales" and the "Infant Prince." Respecting the latter he said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Life is a sore trial, and life is yet all before our Infant Prince. May the blessing of God rest upon the future hope of our country, and may he grow up to man's estate in the ways of righteousness and become as dutiful a son and as good a man as the Prince his father, a Prince who has exhibited a maturity and solidity of judgment, a firmness and rectitude of character, which augur well for the future peace and happiness of his country. May our Infant Prince be the worthy inheritor of the valour, the wisdom, and the throne of his ancestors, and may he ever be the firm supporter of those constitutional principles of civil and religious liberty which are the Briton's pride and dearest birthright."

THE BANQUET

The banquet in honor of the retiring Governor came off at New Westminster on Friday evening. Seventy-nine guests sat down at the table. Attorney General Crease, ably assisted by Dr. Black, presided. The whole affair was highly successful. The only unpleasant circumstance occurred when "the Press" was proposed, a storm of hisses drowning the proposer's voice. Mr. Walkem immediately rose and responded on behalf of the *Victoria Press*, and was received with vociferous cheering. The following is a list of the toasts:—Chair, 1st., QUEEN—Band "God Save the Qeen;" Chair, 2nd., "Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family;" Band. Chair, 3rd., "The Governor;" Band. Reply; Vice-Chair, 4th, "The Legislative Council;" Song; Reply by the Hon. Mr. Smith; Vice-Chair, 5th, "Army and Navy;" Song. Reply by Captain Hall; Chair 6th., "Clergy, of all denominations;" Band. Response; Vice-Chair, 7th., "The Bench and Bar,"

Song; Reply by Judge Begbie and Mr. Walker; Chair, 8th., "Our Sister Colony;" Band; Reply by Mr. Wood; Chair, 9th., "Our Foreign Residents;" Reply by Captain Fleming; Vice-Chair, 10th., The Press;" Band; Reply by Mr. Walkem; Vice-Chair, 11th; "The Ladies;" Song; Reply by Mr. Holbrook; Song; Farewell; "God Save the Queen."

The following bodies also presented Addresses to His Excellency on Friday; The Legislative Council, The Government Officials, the Fire Department, the inhabitants of Hope and Yale, and the Hyack Fire Company, New Westminster. A beautiful medallion likeness of Sir James Douglas was presented on Friday to Lady Douglas, by the Hon. Messrs. Smith, Orr, Holbrook and Black.

PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

On Friday a deputation consisting of the following named gentlemen: Hon. R. S. Smith, Hon. W. S. Black, and Messrs Edgar Dewdney, Walter Moberley, Charles T. Seymour, Thomas H. Cudlip, F. G. Richards, and John J. Barnston, who waited on his Excellency Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., and read the subjoined address, to be forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle. The address was signed by upwards of 900 residents of British Columbia:—

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of British Columbia, beg to approach your Grace for the purpose of conveying to you our sense of the energy, ability, and wisdom, which have characterized the administration of his Excellency Sir James Douglas, the Governor of this Colony, and of representing to Her Majesty's Government that it is with feelings of keen regret we learn that he is about to be relieved.

During the period His Excellency has been in office, he has

assiduously devoted his remarkable talents to the good of the country; ever unmindful of self, he has been accessible to all, and we firmly believe that no man could have had a higher appreciation of the sacred trust vested in him, and none could have more faithfully and nobly discharged it than he has.

The great road system which Governor Douglas has introduced into the Colony, is an imperishable monument of his judgment and foresight. It has already rendered his name dear to every miner, and future colonists will wonder how so much could have been accomplished with such small means. The colony already feels the benefit resulting from his unwavering policy in this respect, and year by year will the wisdom of that policy become more manifest.

During his term of office the laws have ever been rigidly, faithfully, and impartially administered; the poorest man has always felt, that in a just cause he would not have to seek redress in vain, and the country has in consequence enjoyed a remarkable exemption from crime and disturbance.

"Under these circumstances we cannot resist thus spontaneously and heartily laying before your Grace, our appreciation of the services of a noble and wise man."

Hon. R. T. Smith, who read the above, said: "This deputation begs to hand to your Excellency the enclosed address, from the inhabitants of British Columbia, as a mark of their appreciation of your Excellency's services as Governor of this Colony."

His Excellency was visibly affected, and in reply, said:

Gentlemen,—Envy and malevolence may be endured, but your kindness overwhelms me; it deprives me of the power of utterance; it excites emotions too powerful for control. I cannot indeed, express, at this moment, in adequate terms, my sense of your kindness. This is surely the voice and the heart of British Columbia—here are no specious phrases, no hollow or venal compliments. This speaks out broadly, and

honestly, and manfully. It assures me that my administration has been useful ; that I have done my duty faithfully ; that I have used the power of my Sovereign for good and not for evil ; that I have wronged no man, oppressed no man ; but that I have, with upright rule, meted out equal-handed justice to all men ; and that you are grateful. A pyramid of gold and gems would have been less acceptable to me than this simple record. I ask for no prouder monument, and for no other memorial, when I die and go hence, than the testimony here offered that I have done my duty ; to use our own emphatic words "faithfully" and "nobly" done my duty. Gentlemen, I claim no merit for these acts ; it was clearly my duty to promote the interests of all Her Majesty's subjects, and the good of this colony in particular ; and I cannot help feeling that your kindness has placed a higher value on my services than they deserve. I have been fortunate in the selection of officers, who have ably assisted me in administering the government ; but it is to yourselves, gentlemen, it is to the public of this colony at large, that I owe a debt of unutterable gratitude for their ready obedience to the laws ; for their signally good and exemplary conduct in maintaining the peace and order of society ; for their regard of the public good ; and for the cheerful support they have given to every public enterprise. In closing my public relations with this colony it is no small consolation to know that my public services are highly appreciated by those who are so well qualified to judge of their real worth and importance. Assure the people of British Columbia that they have my heartfelt thanks for this gratifying expression of their opinion ; assure them that I shall ever rejoice to hear of their prosperity, and of the progress of all that relates to the moral and material interests of this colony.

From "Evening Express," of the 10th of March, 1864.

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

The aborigines, who had held undisputed sway in Vancouver, beheld in the year 1839, the quiet waters of Esquimalt harbour ruffled by the pioneer steamer, Beaver, on board of which was James Douglas, Esq., Chief Factor, who had come to select a spot upon which to erect an establisment of the Hudson Bay Company, rendered necessary as well by the Oregon treaty as by the many inconveniences of Fort Vancouver. He was about fixing on the southern side of Esquimalt for this purpose, but hearing from the Indians of what is now termed Victoria harbour, he proceeded thither, landed, wandered over the foundation of Victoria City, park, and surrounding country, was much pleased therewith as being suitable for the purpose intended, and decided upon placing the establishment where its remains now stand. Had the future greatness of the country been foreseen, Esquimalt would have been chosen, and then Victoria would have been where she ought to be now. Ten years elapse, during which Fort Victoria had been erected; the Oregan treaty signed, by which Vancouver's Island continued a British possession. In 1848, the island was transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company, upon condition that they should establish a colony of British subjects, sell the land at twenty shillings per acre, and defray all expenses of government; but that if her Majesty's Government resumed possession, which they could do at the end of five or ten years, they were to reimburse the Hudson Bay Company, for all expenses incurred. In 1849 Mr. Douglas returned to Vancouver's Island, now being the chief agent of the Company, and having charge of Fort Victoria which he had founded, and which had not been free from

Indian attacks. A few months afterwards, Richard Blanchard, the first Governor, made his appearance on board H. M. Ship Driver, and entered upon his duties, which appear in the main to have been the settlement of disputes of the Hudson Bay Company's servants, who seem to have come out under great expectations of being supplied with abundance of beer, beef, and plum-pudding, which they did not obtain. From some cause or other an antagonism arose between Governor Blanchard and Mr. Douglas, which was brought to a point in some dispute. The latter having signed the "register" of the Cadboro upon the change of 'masters,' a right supposed to belong only to the former, but which the Hudson's Bay Company officers had done from time immemorial, the Governor summoned Mr. Douglas to appear before him, which he obeyed but the affair was never settled, for the governor, who had been in India, seems to have been troubled with a disordered liver and enjoyed very indifferent health, resigned and left the Colony in 1851. Previous to this event a petition was presented to him by the settlers asking the appointment of a council to protect their rights from being usurped by the Hudson Bay Company. This was done. The colonists at this time, who had no connection with the company, seem to have been less than twenty, but they made more row than a much larger community, having among them a political parson, carpenter, and sailor, who had been company's servants. From that time the troubles in Liliputia commenced, the malcontents probably having no other amusement. A considerable amount of this wrangling apparently arose from the disturbed condition of men's minds arising from the gold discoveries in California; everything was turned topsy-turvy. The Hudson's Bay people attempted to, or did desert, and proceeded to the gold regions, and there were plenty of arrivals here that tempted them so to do; great irritation existed on all sides. Governor Douglas now came upon the

stage, and although his term of office commenced in Sept. 1851, he did not take the oaths of office until November of the same year. The first notable act of his reign appears to have been the collecting of all the Indian tribes around Victoria, and paying them for their lands in Victoria, Lake, Saanich, Esquimalt, Metchosen, and Sooke districts. They appeared in full costume, received their blankets, shirts, &c., signed the deed of conveyance, and left quite jolly. The scene is said to have been very impressive, and the Indians being armed, apparently, not free from danger. Both parties have maintained the settlement, but some of the natives doubt whether the trees were conveyed with the soil upon which they grew. The times were not peaceable, for the Indians committed various depredations upon the cattle, &c., for which, however, they were invariably brought to justice; but in the fall of 1851 the first murder took place; a shepherd at Christmas Hill was shot. The perpetrators were found to be Indians, who had fled to Cowichan; they must be brought to judgment. The Governor's qualities of bravery, determination, perseverance, and tact were to be put to the test. A little after Christmas, 1852, an expedition was organized, consisting of marines and blue-jackets from H.M.S Thetis, and the Vancouver's Island Voltigeurs, which was conveyed to the scene of action in the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels Recovery and Beaver. The Governor took charge. At this time the weather was exceedingly cold, and a large quantity of snow covered the ground. The people landed at Sock-a-lin's Village, a proverbially strong place, and demanded the murderer. After a good deal of diplomacy, one was given up; the other had gone to Nanaimo. Upon proceeding thither, the Indians were much excited, turned out armed, said the man was not there, but had escaped up the river. After they had been pacified by the Governor who exerted his well-known influence over them, part of the expedition went up the river

to the village, but the murderer had gone, his track being discovered in the snow; it was traced to the river and then lost. The voltiguers (half-breeds) crossed the cold water, found the track again far up the river, and after some time discovered the fugitive hidden under a log in the woods quite exhausted. The pair were tried and executed at Nanaimo. The Governor afterwards made a speech in which he declared his regret that these poor fellows should have committed so great a crime, but warning his hearers that he was determined to have the white man respected and protected. The expedition returned covered with honor. Not long afterwards, a white man living among the Indians at Cowichan was shot at, and severely wounded. The power of the white man must be proved and maintained. As this Indian lived far up Cowichan River, where the tribes were very numerous powerful and had but little acquaintance with the Pale-faces, his capture required great caution and good management, for the Governor always maintained, that the great object was to obtain the culprit without bringing on any disturbance with the tribes. The sacrifice of innocent blood should be by all means avoided. On this occasion H.M.S. Trincomalee was towed to Cowichan by the Otter. The Governor again took charge of the expedition; a party of marines and blue jackets landed, to proceed by land, carrying with them a heavy field piece. There not being any roads the journey through the bush, and over fallen logs, was most harassing and fatiguing. Boats were likewise sent up the stream, but on account of the shallowness of the water they failed. The land forces reached the village, the Indians turned out armed, naked, and covered with paint, all very much excited; every one expected hostilities to commence forthwith; all held their breath and their muskets; the combatants were face to face. The smallest mistake now and a battle ensues; in such a country who could foretell the result? The Governor in front of the forces now beckoned

the chiefs, who, after some moments hesitation, responded to the summons; the danger for the time is arrested; the Governor explains the object of the expedition, the seizure of a murderer, not the molestation of the tribe; he is informed that the Indian had gone, no one knows where; this is not believed, further parleying ensues, night comes on, and the proceedings of the day are ended, campfires are lighted for a time, but soon they are all extinguished, the Governor knowing this to be necessary. Pickets are placed around, and military laws maintained. On the following day negotiations are resumed, in the meanwhile the natives are astonished by the firing of the big gun, and precision of the aim. On the following day the Indians are again in battle array, the whites likewise; in front of them stands the murderer naked, painted, and armed, brandishing his knife and his gun undismayed: he presents his musket, is about to fire at the Governor, a signal for a general engagement; he is suddenly seized by some of his tribe and handed over to be tried. The moment of seizure was a critical period, but the chiefs averted the impending mischief. This man was tried and hung. About this time there appear to have been several minor Indian disturbances which occasioned some annoyance, but which were settled satisfactorily. These items may appear of but little importance, but the truth is the safety of the colony depended upon peace being kept with the natives, and that was done. The influence the Governor exercised over the Indians was truly surprising, and that influence has been of vast benefit to the Colony no one will deny. Political agitation nevertheless went on. The Governor had his enemies and his friends, the former determined upon sending home a delegate to lay their grievances before her Majesty's Government. What their supposed grievances were it is not necessary to consider, neither is it necessary to bring the names of the imaginary sufferers into notice; the delegate left,

but the ship, a rotten old tub, met with a gale of wind outside the straits, became water-logged, he and the whole crew perishing. One survived for a time; he was found by a passing vessel in the cross-trees, rescued from his frightful position, but died on his arrival at Puget Sound; from him the sad tale was learned. Indians for some time had been taking gold to Fort Simpson, and they had in their possession large masses of a pound or two in weight. A gold excitement was got up here. The Governor raised an expedition upon shares, fitted out the Recovery and sent her to Queen Charlotte Island, where the gold had been found. They arrived at a place now called Gold Harbour, and set to work and discovered auriferous quartz leads, which they blasted, and brought back several tons of gold-bearing rock; but they failed to find the spot where the large nuggets had been found. The Indians were very troublesome, and the lead appeared to have been worked out, so the expedition returned. The Governor had, however, sent up a war vessel for their protection. At this time also one or two American vessels went there also, but with no better success. As there was no one having authority, Governor Douglas was now appointed Lieut.-Governor of Queen Charlotte's Island. We now pass on to the year 1856, a notable period, as being that in which representative institutions were granted to the colony, the responsibility of initiating them as usual being thrown upon the Governor and his council, which at this time consisted of John Tod, James Cooper, John Work, and Roderick Finlayson. The House consisting of seven members was called together, June, 12th 1856. The Governor in his opening speech said, (the colony) "self supporting and defraying all the expenses of its own government, it presents a striking contrast to every colony in the British Empire, and like the native pines of its storm-beaten promontories, it has acquired a slow but hardy growth."

"Negociations are now pending with the Government of the United States which may probably terminate in an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty to Vancouver's Island.

"So unbounded is the confidence which I place in the enterprise and intelligence possessed by the people of this Colony, and in the advantages of their geographical position, that with equal rights and a fair field, I think they may enter into successful competition with the people of any other country.

"The extension of the Reciprocity Treaty to this Island once gained, the interests of the Colony will become inseparably connected with the principles of free trade, a system which, I think, it will be sound policy on our part to encourage.

"The Colony has been again visited this year by a large party of northern Indians, and their presence has excited in our minds a not unreasonable degree of alarm.

"I shall continue to conciliate the good will of the native Indian tribes, by treating them with justice and forbearance, and by rigidly protecting their civil and agrarian rights.

"We know from our own experience, that the friendship of the natives is at all times useful, while it is no less certain that their enmity may become more disastrous than any other calamity, to which the Colony is liable."

The arrival of Indians here spoken of has only of late taken place, formerly such advents were all but unknown: and as they were foreigners and but little known to the colonists, they were naturally looked upon with much distrust, many of them were however employed as labourers, and curiously enough they displaced the natives of the place in that employment, they being found far superior and more intelligent.

The early policy of the Governor is the one not only maintained, but is supposed to be the only one beneficial to the colony.

At this period no taxes had been imposed save perhaps, license to public houses. The object of calling together a Legislature was to raise money by taxation. The House, however, finding that the H. B. Co., had to bear all the expences of the colony, and that they would be reimbursed when the Government resumed possession, refused to vote any taxes whatever, and so instead of assisting the Governor they only rendered his position more irksome. Their main forte seems to have been in finding fault—but they never applied any remedy. They occasionally asked the Governor to send the Indians home again, which was complied with, but at length great opposition arose to their being sent away on account of the money they spent in the town.

Owing to the want of money many necessary improvements had to be dispensed with, and as far as the Legislature was concerned, the country received very little benefit excepting indirectly—for they maintained the inviolability of free trade, and the very avoidance of taxation and the non-responsibility for debts incurred were very great advantages, which however they did not foresee. The Governor therefore had to spend money upon his own responsibility: about this the Governor ordered the lands at Esquimalt to be sold in five acre sections, the conditions being settlement and building. The object of this step being the inducement of settlement there, in order that a town might arise, for at this time it was supposed, that the chief city would be at Esquimalt, and in this opinion Governor Blanchard it is said also believed; in fact at one time it was proposed to place some Government buildings there. We shall soon fall upon a more stirring period, so it may at once be said, that the Governor and one clerk, with some aid from the Hudson's Bay Company officers, performed all the executive work of the Colony, and it is said he often worked until after midnight, his clerk likewise; he looked to all the details, attended to almost every matter

himself. The roads that existed had been ordered by him, and he often went to look after the work, in fact he took great interest in everything, and liked to see the Colony progress. Economy was the order of the day. Of course he had enemies to the most of whom he had done nothing but kindness, and as they could not repay it, they became foes. He had friends also, but as in everything else, the growling of the dissatisfied was far more loud than the praise of his friends, but he made no public demonstration of either, they each were allowed to take their own course, which rendered the ill feelings of the former still more rancorous. Although accessible at all times, always polite and urbane, he never allowed familiarity in public affairs, seldom decided anything upon the spot, but always took time to consider. However, either owing to his virtues or his faults, he received a second commission in 1857.

About the Autumn of 1857 a small parcel of gold dust, of the value perhaps of five dollars, was received from British Columbia acquired from Thompson's River. Very little notice was taken of the matter. In the spring of the following year a cargo of coloured gentlemen made their appearance to seek an asylum on British soil, which it is said some of them went so far as to kiss. About the end of May, a large influx of miners from California suddenly took place, steamer after steamer crowded with passengers, until probably not less than ten thousand were landed upon the shore. Previous to this Victoria was a quiet village of perhaps 500 people, but now everything was turned topsy turvy; there was no accommodation for so great a number; people slept and got provisions how, and the best way they could, and paid very large sums for even that privilege. Victoria was covered with tents, and the weather being very fine, rendered this no unpleasant mode of living, the place was like an ant-hill, excitement visible in the face and action of every one. Why this enormous crowd came, was and is perhaps still a mystery; no one knew so

much of the gold as themselves, and as far as Vancouver's Island was concerned, no one had made any reports thereon. The miners, however, believed Fraser River to be full of gold; they had to get there, but steamers and vessels assisted not, and at this time the entrance to the River was not as well known as now; otherwise, the California steamers might have gone there. Every canoe and boat was rapidly bought off, and people went off to the Fraser. Wharf-street became like a boat-builder's yard; everybody seemed to be building boats, many of these merely consisting of boards nailed together, and when finished exactly resembling coffins; and in these frail vessels many set out for the Fraser, without knowing its situation, and it is needless to add, many were drowned or murdered on the voyage. At this time the Fraser was rising, but some who had gone earlier had found pretty good diggings on the bars, the gold being very light. It was now generally supposed that as soon as the river fell, there would be found abundance of gold; they likewise supposed the River would fall about July or beginning of August: the River, however, would not fall until its proper time. Crowds continued to abide in Victoria to await that, but were fast becoming dissatisfied with its delay. The more the miners were told the people knew little or nothing about the gold, the more they were disbelieved, it being imagined they wished to keep the thing quiet either for some ulterior object or for the advantage of the Hudson Bay Company. We find on July 14th, "some miners met the Governor in the street, and asked him advice." He made a long speech: "You wish to ask my advice about going to Fraser River; now I tell you all plainly that I will not take the responsibility of giving you any advice upon the subject. Had you asked my opinion about Fraser River before you left California, I should have told you, one and all, not to leave your quiet homes, and to wait patiently until some-

thing more definite was known. Now, suppose I were to advise you to return immediately, without going further, what would the answer be? Why, you would all refuse to do so: you would all say, that course would never suit, after all the expense and trouble we have had in coming here; we must go to the end, we must see the Elephant. And perhaps yor might think that I had some object to gain in keeping you from going to Fraser River.

"Now I know what you wish me to tell you. You wish me to say there are lots of gold on Fraser river, but that I will not say, because I am not certain of the fact myself. But this I will tell you as my own settled opinion,—that I think the country is full of gold, and that east as well as north and south of Fraser River there exist gold fields of incalculable extent and value.

"Remember I do not give that statement as an established fact, but simply as an opinion. Now what more can I say to you, but go and prospect, and in a few short weeks you will be able to tell me what Fraser River is."

There then we have a plain statement of the whole case; the men acted exactly as the Governor had stated, they went to the River, but by this time the dangers of navigation had ceased, for the steamer Surprise had arrived and was running from Victoria to Fort Hope.

With this crowd of people, provisions began to be scarce, and ran up to an enormous price. Merchants wished to buy up the Company's stock, but the Governor, who was still Manager of the Company, prevented that and ordered the provisions to be sold to the miners at a very moderate charge, and not more than a certain quantity to each individual. At this time crowds beset from morn till night the Company's store, and had to wait their turn to be served, a sight much resembling that seen at the Post Office when the mail arrives. There is no doubt that this action of the Governor prevented

a great deal of suffering—and the miners acknowledged the same—the profits of business were sacrificed for the good of the country. The place swarmed with people, houses rose in every direction ; the Hudson Bay Company sold town lots at 100 dollars per lot, and so great was the demand that each person was only allowed to buy four or five, and that in rotation to their ticket,—the fact was the surveys could not keep pace with the demand for lots. There again the Governor did the place a good turn,—he ordered those lots to be sold at that price to fix the city. Had he considered the Company before the country, those lots would have been sold at auction, and doubtless would have realised a very much larger sum. It is to be regretted, that reserves for public buildings had not been made; but in such a state of excitement is it wonderful that that should have been forgotten. The Government reserves had been made at Esquimalt, where the town would have been had the Company's store been there, and had the lots been surveyed and sold at a low figure. The fact is, the first of the rush came to Victoria; here they could get all they wanted, but could not get anything at Esquimalt. The people crowded together, they wanted supplies, and so the merchants followed to trade with them. Thus the town rose, no design, no premeditation, but the result of circumstances. It is unnecessary to follow out the scene. In a few months the tide changes, and the rush back to California was as great as the tide hither.

During this exciting period, many cities were projected upon the American territory : many of them received large numbers of passengers, but in the end one and all failed. The fact is, there being no duties upou goods, no internal taxation of any description, very light charges upon ships, the beauty and excellence of the location of Vancouver Island, so astonished and pleased the Americans, that they preferred settling here to anywhere else; but it must not be forgotten

that the Governor, by making this the port for British Columbia and other innocent devices, maintained the trade in Victoria. Among these devices may be mentioned the head money levied upon and the licenses required by miners going into the country, the stationing of H.M.S. Satellite at the mouth of the Fraser to enforce those dues, the mining licenses were granted at Victoria; in fact, everything naturally enough had to be done at Victoria.

Notwithstanding this multitude of people thrown suddenly on our shores, under circumstances the most exciting, and suffering very many inconveniences, the greatest order prevailed—peace was not kept, but they kept the peace. It is a mistake to suppose they were all Americans: many were English, French, or German, still the majority were from the United States; and never did a people pay a greater compliment to their country than did these in their behaviour in a foreign land. Recollect also, that according to the Californian papers, numbers of thieves and vagabonds had accompanied them; in fact, the Courts in San Francisco had nothing to do. It is true that a few policemen were appointed, and Mr. Pemberton was indefatigable, but the people were law abiding. Whenever the law was required it was enforced; none resisted. On one occasion, however, there seemed a probability of a very serious riot. The celebrated (or notorious) Ned Mc Gowan and his party got up a sort of row: they marched through the streets, and it is said, intended to hoist the "stars and stripes." It would seem as though the quiet citizens of Victoria had heretofore been timorous lest the Americans should take possession of the country—filibustering being at that time not an uncommon amusement among restless spirits. Whether Ned McGowan wished to have (to him) some fun or not is doubtful, but the Governor took a determined stand. He ordered the Plumper

from Esquimalt; she came round in a very short time, and lay in the harbour with her guns loaded and her ports open. Marines and sailors were landed and kept in the Fort yard ready for use, and everything was prepared to quell a great row. Whether this determined action prevented it, or whether there was really any serious intention of making one, is now of little consequence; the ebullition subsided without any decided interference,—the only dispute remaining being whether Mr. Pemberton or Col. Hawkins, R.E., should have had command of the troops in case they had been required, a question yet perhaps not settled. There is, however, a notorious circumstance that cannot be omitted, but which affords a very striking contrast to the good feeling that existed generally with the American population. A person, called special agent of the United States, whose name is not worth mentioning alongside that of the Governor, but who, it would seem, had been appointed by the United States Government to report about Fraser River and probably the treatment of their citizens, thought fit, just when he was about leaving the Colony, to publish a manifesto, containing not only groundless charges, but the most wanton insult against the Governor, Hudson Bay Company, and officials of this Colony. They need not be reiterated, but it deserves special mention that on that occasion, at least nine-tenths of the American citizens resident here were indignant and considered their country insulted by his conduct. He left, and was never heard of more.

We must now return again to the advent of the miners: they did not come to make Victoria, but to proceed up Fraser River. At this time the Hudson Bay Company had exclusive control over that country by virtue of their "license" to trade; no roads existed, save, perhaps, one by way of Fort Hope to the interior, a very difficult and impracticable route. The Governor had no authority there, while there were

thousands determined to seek the supposed gold, no wonder then, if the Governor should take a little time to consider as to the best steps to be taken; he did not hesitate long, but acted, and soon showed himself master of the occasion. He took authority as being Her Majesty's officer, and as Chief agent of the company consulted some of their people—the miners should not be obstructed in their progress. At first head money was charged, and shortly after this was changed to mining licenses, five dollars per head, which had to be taken at Victoria. The free navigation of the river was not allowed, but "sufferances" were granted to certain American vessels to navigate those waters. The Satellite was stationed at the mouth of the river to see that the unlicensed did not go up, and also to be at hand in case of necessity. At this time Whatcome seemed to be the most likely of all American towns to get on. The Governor's own words were to the following effect; that his advices from the home government left no doubt that the Hudson's Bay Company did possess the exclusive right of navigation and trade; as representative of the Crown, he had taken measures to preserve law and order and had made regulations enforcing the navigation laws of Great Britain, had appointed custom-house officers and Justices of the Peace, had granted licenses to mine, and had called upon H.M.S. Satellite to assist in preventing any violation of the navigation laws. That he had not abrogated and could not diminish any of the rights or privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, but that as far as he had gone, he had received the sanction of the officers of that body in this region. As to the sufferances of vessels, they had been granted by him acting as H.M. Representative, and as Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. That the company had not the means of supplying the numerous people, so he had given permission to American vessels to carry passengers and provisions. Necessity had compelled this action, and had

also forced him to act more or less illegally, but not unjustly. Should any further emergencies arise, permits would of course be granted to other vessels for like purposes, and every possible means adopted for the prevention of suffering in the mining region. He had been actuated by two motives: to do full justice to the Hudson Bay Company, and to promote by every legitimate means, the welfare and prosperity of the country. This was a very prudent course to take, for otherwise the company might have claimed compensation for the infringements of their rights. On the other hand even if it had been wished, no power could have prevented miners from going up the river, but the real danger existed in the possibility of starvation, for the country yielded nothing; but the Governor had ordered very large supplies of provisions from California in the company's name. These few restrictions, imposed upon all alike, created considerable bad feeling, and the old cry of that odious monopoly the Hudson Bay Company was freely used. Governor Stevens of Washington Territory even went so far as to represent to his government "that the Hudson Bay Company intended to set on foot a blockade and make other impediments to the access of American citizens to the gold mines of Fraser and Thompson rivers:" he knew no better,misrepresentations from all quarters being very common. Whatcome still went on, but gasping for breath, she reported having made a road to the upper Fraser, and used all kinds of devices to delude people into that idea, kept a mule or two for the purpose, the same mules being kept constantly going a short distance and returning, had a semblance of much business, she likewise carried on considerable trade in boats up the river Fraser. The Governor was determined upon the imposition of ten per cent duty upon goods going up, such duties to be paid at Victoria, and permits taken out. This edict caused great consternation and indignation at Whatcome, and proved to be the feather that broke the camel's

back. Whatcome caved in and was no more; the Indians took possession of the Buildings. The Governor saw his wish fulfilled, the trade had centered in British Territory, all rival towns had disappeared. The great excitement cooled and men now wondered why so much abuse had been heaped upon the Executive.

The next step was to open the country, the Douglas-Lilloet trail was surveyed, and negotiations were entered upon for opening the same rapidly, in order that miners should reach the upper Fraser quickly, for even by this time the miners supposed the source of the gold to be in the interior. By all these various means the miners did not suffer any great hardships excepting a few who had penetrated into the interior Heaven knows how. We now find Her Majesty honouring him by making him a Companion of the Bath, and afterwards Governor of British Columbia, as the country was now called. It was however stipulated that the Governor should cease to have any connexion with the Hudson Bay Company, and he therefore "sold out." The company's license in British Columbia was now revoked, the whole being converted into a colony under the name of British Columbia. About November 1858 the Governor had caused a town to be laid out at old Langley on the Fraser, which he named "Derby." The lots were sold, and there appeared every probability of its becoming a large city, and the capital of British Columbia, had it gone on, it would have been the rival of Victoria; but soon after Col. Moody and his staff arrived, the former very quickly found many reasons, chiefly of a military nature, why Derby would not do, and he being chief commissioner of lands, had the location changed to Westminster, which possessed very numerous points of attraction to a soldier, but not to merchants. The city was laid out in process of time, purchasers of Langley lots being allowed to exchange, and a dispute arose whether it should be called Queensboro or Queenboro.

The name having been reported home, came out altered to New Westminster! The change of locality had a disastrous effect upon the weal of British Columbia, had it been left where Governor Douglas placed it, it would have been of some importance now. Westminster lots were sold in June 1859, eight months had been wasted during which Victoria progressed rapidly, and became pre-eminent. By this time she required suitable public buildings, for none of a public nature existed, so those at James's Bay were designed and a bridge leading thereto erected. Although the legislature was not called upon to pay any money for this purpose, true to their instincts they complained most loudly of the unconstitutional proceeding, passed a sort of no confidence resolution which they afterwards rescinded. British Columbia had hitherto been governed from Vancouver's Island, but now that she had a capital, the Custom House and most of her officers were removed thither; the system, however, that had sprung up was maintained, and the Governor taking a one colony view of the whole, still considered the two as merely parts of one, and the systems of both were so intimately interwoven, that there was as far as practicable but one Government. A custom house officer was placed in Victoria, so as to allow vessels going upon the coast to clear there, instead of going to the Fraser for her papers. It may probably be regretted that the two colonies had not been united in the first instance, without however allowing the legislature at first any control over British Columbia, the two would have grown in unison, and there would not have been any disputes afterwards or rival capitals. So far, the Governor had shown himself capable of instituting and organizing governments.

We must now pass on to 1859, about July of that year a settler upon San Juan Island committed a theft; on the 27th, the place is startled by the intelligence that United States troops had taken possession of the Island (presumed to be

British territory.) The Governor immediately ordered H.M.S. Satellite thither and appointed Major de Courcy, Justice of the Peace. The Satellite returned and announced the report to be correct. H.M.S. Tribune was ordered as it was supposed to drive off the soldiers and to take possession by force. By the beginning of August the Plumper was there also, as well as the Engineers from British Columbia. The commander of the United States troops, had issued an order. "This being United States territory, no laws other than those of the United States, or courts, except such as are held by virtue of the said laws, will be recognized on this Island." Intense excitement at this place reigned, and public patriotic meetings were called, and every moment hostilities were supposed to be about to commence, and as there were but 66 soldiers on the island, the result would not be doubtful, but no one wished the two countries to rush into war, nevertheless every one was in a fearful state of suspense the more particularly as fresh accessions of troops were expected from Oregon, and one or two small U.S. vessels of war lying in San Juan harbour. About August 6th H.M.S. Ganges unexpectedly arrived with Admiral Baynes on board, which altered the whole aspect of affairs, the war rumours diminished and it was reported that the Admiral asserted that no war should take place, until the matter had been referred home. The Americans had done a wrong, the British might do the same, but two wrongs could not make one right. H.M.S. Pylades, was sent to San Francisco, with Colonel Hawkins on board,bearing despatches to Her Majesty's Government, the weather being bad she had to return and the Colonel went in the mail steamer a few days after. About November General Scott arrived in these waters having been sent by the United States Government to arrange the dispute. He did not land at Victoria. Up to this time a belligerent attitude had been maintained, (a sort of review, for the officers of both sides mingled together) but now

it was resolved that the island should be left in joint occupation, the British military occupying the northern end, and the American the Southern, until the affair should be finally arranged by the respective Governments. That arrangement has never been completed and the troops remain there still. It should be mentioned, that previous to this, the Boundary Commission appointed by both Governments to settle the disputed boundary between the American and British possessions, had arrived and had been some time engaged in their work, but the commissioners could not agree as to the channel through the Haro Islands. The English thought it would be Vancouver's channel, and the Americans thought it ought to be by the Canal de Haro; each supported their ground by very good reasons: neither side would give in and the question would have to be referred to their respective Goverments. (The Satellite was attached to this commission.) The disputed territory was supposed to be under the jurisdiction of these parties, and therefore the more surprise at the seizure by the Americans under the orders of General Harney. The United States Commission however had not done anything either to advise or encourage the step. It may further be mentioned that General Harney had been in Victoria a few days before the seizure, had dined with the Governor, but had not said a word to him upon the subject. Now here was a matter requiring great judgement, discretion and dignity, a position certainly difficult enough for any man to be placed in. How did the Governor support the honor of his sovereign Here is a message to the Legislature: "I have to communicate for your information the intelligence of the landing of a detachment of United States troops on the Island of San Juan avowedly for the purpose of asserting the sovereignty of the United States to that Island.

"Having received no information from any quarter that

the government of the United States even contemplated taking military possession of any part of the disputed territory, while the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe that the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of that government * * * Convinced that any officious or unjust assumption on either side of exclusive right to the disputed territory, would simply be a mischievous waste of energy, neither detracting from nor adding force to the claims of either nation, wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so importaut a national question for settlement by the proper authorities and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of both governments. * * * Entertaining such opinions I have not failed to impress on H.M. Naval officers now stationed at San Juan, the desire of H. M. Government to avoid every course which might unnecessarily involve the suspension of amicable relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. At the same time those officers have been instructed and are prepared to assert the rights, and to maintain the honor and dignity of our sovereign and her Dominions."

Capt. Pickett had asserted that if an attempt were made to land troops, he would resist, of course knowing very well that he could be easily beaten. It was supposed that the British soldiers had orders to land by force, but for some reason or other, they did not. Probably H.M. officers would not undertake the responsibility of declaring war. They *believed* that Capt. Pickett would oppose them. This Capt. Pickett is now in the Confederate service.

A week or two after a letter was received from General Harney who was stationed at Fort Vancouver, in answer to a protest received from Governor Douglas.

"As the military commander of the department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the orders of the United States, I have the honour to state for your information, that by such authority vested in me, I placed a military command upon the island of San Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that Island from the insults and indignities which the British Authorities of Vancouver's Island, and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company have recently offered them, by sending a British ship of war from Vancouver's Island, to convey the Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company to San Juan for the purpose of seizing an American citizen and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island, to be tried by British laws.

"I have reported this attempted outrage to my Government and they will doubtless seek the proper redress from the British Government. In the meantime, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, I shall not permit a repetition of that insult and shall retain the command on San Juan Island, to protect its citizens in the name of the United States, until I receive further orders from my Government,

(Signed), W. S. Harney.

The Governor writes August 13th 1859 * *

"In reply to your Despatch, I must thank you for the frank (sic!) and straightforward manner in which you communicate to me your reasons for occupying the island of San Juan, with a portion of the United States forces under your command.

"You state that the reasons which induced you to take that course are the "indignities and insults" which the British etc. etc.

"To the reported outrage on an American Citizen, I beg to give the most unhesitating and unqualified denial. None of H.M. Ships have been sent to convey the Chief Factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan for the purpose of seizing an American Citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American citizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver's Island for trial as represented by you.

"I deeply regret that you did not communicate with me for information upon the subject of the alleged grievance; you would then have learned how unfounded was the complaint, and the grave action you have taken might have been avoided. I also deeply regret, that you did not mention the matter verbally to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Victoria last month, for a few words from me. would I am sure, have removed from your mind any erroneous impressions, and you would have ascertained personally from me, how anxious I have ever been to co-operate to the utmost of my power with the officers of the U. S. Government in any measures which might be mutually beneficial to the citizens of the two countries." * * * "It is needless to say more on this subject, the Governor was not found wanting. The U.S. Government did their best to settle the affair amicably and the appointment of so great and estimable a man as Gen. Scott, showed them to be in earnest in the matter. A few days after his arrival, the whole question was arranged and from that time no further trouble has ensued—but the troops are there still and apparently are likely to be for some time longer.

Notwithstanding their belligerent attitude the Plumper went on surveying for the light-house to be erected at Rocky Point. The Governor had been indefatigable to obtain the Lighthouses from H.M. Government, and had succeeded, and now they stand a monument to his exertions.

Let us return to British Columbia. A Government was organized and, by the import duties imposed, a considerable revenue collected. This revenue was, however, far too small, for the country required so much to be done at once, that a far larger outlay was immediately needed. He asked the Home Government for money but was refused. He asked to be allowed to negociate a loan which they should guarantee, this was refused also. His invention was now taxed to the utmost, but again he proved himself master of the position, he obtained roads without money, by the ingenious mode of giving those who would make the roads certain tolls, large it is true, but not more than sufficient to induce any one to undertake the risk. Americans for the most part embarked in the enterprise. The roads of British Columbia are the result. Is there any country in the world that can show such works in so short a time with so small a revenue, so small a population ? They will remain a monument of his talent. Look at the cutting from Yale ! would any but a man of iron will, and determination have carried out such a work ? Added to this we find courts of law and magistrates all over the country ; a code of mining regulations which have been annually improved until they have become of the most liberal character, and at the same time, a protection to the poor miner. At length liberty is obtained from the Home Government, a hundred thousand is borrowed, at six per cent ; how great a proof is this of the confidence reposed in his Government. Municipal institutions were granted to New Westminster, before Victoria could boast of them ; and liberal regulations for the admission of colonial lawyers which Victoria does not even now possess, and last of all, even for the establishment of representative institutions in British Columbia, as the crowning effort of his reign. He had it is true despotic power. Has it not always been used to advance the country ? Such a form of Government was wisely adopted in the first instance. Oh ! fortunate for British

Columbia that she had a despotic or if you please a paternal Government; for if she had been blessed with Representative Institutions at first, she might have had a house equal to the first one of Vancouver's Island. Nothing would have been done, and the country would have remained a wilderness. Whereas now she is traversed by roads in every direction and travelling has become as easy as it was before all but impossible. All this in five years. Truly if posterity should wish to know what kind of man Governor Douglas was, British Columbia will afford him a much higher standing than Vancouver's Island as far as works performed are concerned, for there they may see the great talent which he individually possessed. The comparison is not favourable to representative institutions.

We must now return to Vancouver's Island. The first legislature expired with the year 1859. There is little to be said in its praise, but they continued to the last true to their motto, that they would neither grant taxes nor become responsible for any debts incurred. Although the conditions of the country had changed, they had not the ability to change with them. The second legislature met in 1860. The connection between the colony and the Hudson Bay Company had been servered. The question now arose who should pay the debts. The House resolved that as the previous house had not incurrred any responsibility, the new house would hold to the same and leave the claims of the Hudson Bay Company to be settled by the Home Government as per agreement between the contracting parties; this decision, probably wise, had a peculiar effect, it threw great responsibility upon the Governor, and was the only cause of many of the attacks made upon him. During that session however, many very liberal measures relating to foreigners were enacted. The Government of Vancouver's Island had now to be organised, and this was done. No doubt the Governor was unfortunate

in some of his appointments: had the island been under a despotic Government would the same have happened? The Governor had left the Hudson Bay Company's Service, hitherto he had been almost the head of both colony and company, and had used the latter for a furtherance of the best interests of the colony; but another king now arose, from various causes the Governor and the company became estranged & many things that would otherwise have been settled amicably, with justice both to the Government and company now became sources of dispute and annoyance. The Governor had done many other things which his successor knew not, and the latter in due course did many things without the knowledge of the former: both doubtless were honourable men but complications ensued. For all this, the Governor was believed by some to be most favourable to the Hudson Bay Company, and they made the most of their supposition, and accused him in the public prints of what would really amount to crimes. He had nevertheless a very great number of friends, many of whom had large and comprehensive minds, and being honest themselves, firmly believed the Governor to be so also. He withstood the accusations of his foes and the praises of his friends alike. Silently he endured for years the vilest misrepresentations, and stood even accused of almost criminal connivance with the Company, in that he could not lay the despatches relating to the subject, before the legislature without the consent of the Crown. The assent was obtained, the Blue Book published. The sequel is of so recent date as to need no mention. Who now so popular as Governor Douglas! his very enemies bow before him, and many have manfully confessed their error if not their contrition. There are still a few minds as narrow as their hearts are cold, more whose prosperity is owing to his kindness that are too mean to acknowledge their error, rather indeed have become more rancorous the more their benefactor rises in public

estimation. The Governor has been accused of using British Columbia for the furtherance of Victoria, but the charge is groundless. He being the Governor of the two Colonies took a one Colony view of the whole, both Colonies have prospered. British interests have been protected, and the trade of the country has gone through the British settlements. Is anything more required ? Governor Douglas no doubt has his faults, and has probably committed errors, he is only a man, but such a man ! although there may be, and there are some his superiors, how many, however, are below his standard. He is not to be praised, such would be too contemptible, let history speak his virtues and his faults.

The Governor's commission for Vancouver's Island terminated in September last, and that for British Columbia would have expired in September next, but long since he asked permission to retire. That H. M. Government hold a very high estimate, may be presumed from the high honour so recently conferred upon him.

Here then we have a man, who has risen from the position of clerk in the Hudson Bay Company's service, to the position he now occupies, by reason of his own integrity and talent, the founder of two Colonies, the builder of two governments, the institutor of two legislatures. A man who has risen as occasion demanded, has supported the honour and dignity of his Sovereign, and maintained peace with the native tribes occupying a territory of hundreds of miles. A man who guided the tiny feet of infant Colonies, and as they grew older instructed them in their duty, slow in progress at first, the older they became the faster they went until now they are in a position to advance with geometrical progression. The city of Victoria is a witness of his exertions, the gold, copper, and coal mines are the result of the liberality of his rule. The future can only tell how great will be their benefit. He resigns the guidance too too soon for the Colony for which he has done

so much. Honoured by the Queen, valued by her Government, beloved by the people, be they British or foreign, known and respected from Bhering straits to Cape Horn, looked upon and admired as one of natures noblemen, he rallies around him friends innumerable. This is not retirement, but elysium.

From "Victoria Daily Chronicle," of 23rd of April, 1864.

LETTER FROM YALE-LYTTON ROUTE,

In Camp, March, 1864.

My Dear Chronicle.—The larger portion of your readers are familiar with the scenery along the Fraser, yet, but few of them, perhaps, have ever enjoyed the pleasure of a moonlight ride over the road winding along the base of the Cascades. Your correspondent left Lytton in the evening, and by the time he had ascended the highest point reached by road on "Jackass" mountain, the moon shone forth in all her glory. The high peaks on the opposite side of the Fraser were covered with deep banks of snow. Upon their soft and pillowy whiteness the light of the moon shone with splendid effect, while far beneath lay the rapid Fraser, seeming, down through the hazy light, still and motionless, shining like a thread of molten silver. The stillness of the night, and the wild grand scenery, illuminated with the soft and tranquil brilliancy of the "bonny moon," alone can awaken thoughts and feelings seldom experienced or indulged in, in a care creating country. The cloud-capping pinnacles of the Alps, the giddy path of the chamois hunter, and the defiant yet melancholy form of Manfred loomed up before the imagination so vividly, that we almost seemed to hear his voice ringing into the breeze, when expressing thoughts and feelings he would not deign to unfold to mortals.

"And you, ye crags, upon whose extreme edge
I stand, and on the torrents brink beneath
Behold the tall pines dwindled as to shrubs,
In dizziness of distance, when a leap,
A stir, a motion, even a breath, would bring
My breast upon its rocky bosom's bed
To rest for ever."

It is too frequently a fault of many small minds to feed upon the grand thoughts and sublime description given to the world by their masters; your correspondent belongs to that class, and is but too apt, when indulging in sentimental admiration for fictitious personage, to loose sight of the real; but, after all, fancy is but the "bead" which rises to the surface when the volume is agitated; for in the depths of feeling exist the things tangible, things practical and things important. As we rode leisurely and safely over the broad and solid road, the visionary magnificence of Manfred fled our thoughts as the portly and noble form of

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS

loomed up in comparison. The practical greatness and solidity of the man, whose far-seeing wisdom and indomitable will had unlocked the primitive gates of a wilderness, and thrown open to industry and civilization a wide and extensive domain, pregnant with gold and silver, and only wanting the care of the husbandman to be made to bloom with fruits for both man and beast, caused the splendid shadow wrought by unhappy Byron, to sink into insignificance. We naturally remembered the "old Indian path" or "mule-trail" over which *was* done all the land-carrying of freight between Yale and Lytton. We thought of its narrow, rough, tiresome and dangerous windings, and tried to compare the past with the present. But! though recently

so familiar, the complete wretchedness of the old trail could no longer be realized. We could sit securely on our ponies and suffer our thoughts to keep time with the clattering of their hoofs, without experiencing the terrible apprehension that *one* false-step, and we, horse and rider, would be hurled thousands of feet down the merciless Fraser. The building of a wagon road from Yale to Lytton was thought an insane undertaking by a few, an impracticable work by many, and an unprofitable project by the majority. There was a mighty influence opposed to the enterprise; but the interests of these Colonies were intrusted to a *man*, wise and good, who has sown that which future millions might reap abundantly. On history alone can the character and worth of Sir James Douglas depend for due appreciation, and a just meed of praise. In the general summing up of his character and deeds, but one great fault will ever tinge upon his name, *i. e.*,, he was too good, too honest. and too wise for the inferior few who lived to mar, but who were not *able* to thwart his course and ends. His works compose a solid pathway and guide to his successors which will exist as a monument of respect and renown to his memory, long after the vain, envious, and selfish dwarfs of Victoria and Westminster have turned to dust and are forgotten. Sir James Douglas, like Coriolanus, knew himself, and was far too proud to humble himself to "curs that can judge as fitly of his worth as I can of those mysteries which Heaven will not have Earth to know."

From "Daily Chronicle," of Saturday, May 14th, 1864.

PRESENTATION

The beautiful casket of colonial woods, inlaid with gold, which was prepared some time ago for Sir James Douglas, was presented to him at his residence yesterday by a deputa-

tion from the subscribers, Messrs. C. B. Young, J. J. Southgate, G. Cruickshank, J. G. Shepherd, and C. J. Hughes.

Mr. Young, in handing this little souvenior to the late Governor, said:

"Sir James Douglas, We have great pleasure in being deputed to present this casket to you as a becoming receptacle for an address for which you have expressed great satisfaction, and which we trust is a faithful record, alike honourable to yourself and those who subscribe their names to it. We could conceive no material more acceptable to you than various woods, the growth of the Colony, of which you may be considered the founder, and over whose destinies you have presided for many years. It is adorned with the precious metal from the treasures of Cariboo, which had laid dormant in the womb of time for innumerable years, but which your Excellency has rendered accessible to the sturdy miners by judicious government, and opening up roads to the mines. For these reasons we hope, when removed from us, if you should cast your eyes to this object it will prove a source of agreeable recollections to you; and if you should ever be asked from whom it came, you will feel proud in saying that it was presented to you by the inhabitants of Victoria. May you enjoy long life and health to possess it; and when it shall descend to your children, and children's children, we hope they will not regard it as the least honourable portion of their inheritance."

Sir James returned his sincere thanks, and desired them to be presented to his friends and fellow-citizens for the handsome offering; and said, that although he admired the good taste and skill displayed in the workmanship, and recognized the intrinsic value of it, it had a far greater value in his estimation from the kind feeling in which it was presented, and he rejoiced to think that it would serve to remind him that those

who presented it, believed he had endeavoured to use his best exertions for the benefit of the Colony; that it would be carefully preserved to be handed down to his children, who, he felt convinced, would prize it as he did.

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FROM GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

OPENING OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At New Westminster, on the 21st January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—I have great pleasure in meeting the Legislative Council of British Columbia, assembled this day for the first time, by authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor on the 11th day of June, 1863; and I offer you and the people of the Colony at large, my sincere congratulations on this event, the first step towards a perfect form of representative Government, and the establishment of those popular institutions, which we all revere as our birthright and inheritance; and which Her Majesty's Government saw fit to withhold in the infancy of the Colony, only, from a sincere regard for its happiness and prosperity.

In reviewing the condition of the Colony, it is with an irrepressible feeling of thankfulness that I allude to the success which has attended our efforts in improving the public roads, and removing those difficulties of access which have hitherto fettered enterprise, and retarded progress; and that feeling is enhanced as I look forward with well grounded hopes to a period of accelerated prosperity, which will both aid and

stimulate our exertions for the development of the great material interests of the Colony.

While all recognise the benefits resulting to the public from facilities of intercommunication, and their obvious effect in cheapening food, in reducing the cost of transport, in developing the Gold Fields, in attracting population, and giving to the waste lands of the Colony a value which they do not now possess, I think it superfluous to urge by any further considerations the vigorous prosecution of public works of such acknowledged merit and utility; but I wish on this occasion to place on record my deliberate opinion of the vital importance of such works to the Colony. I wish to impress upon your attention that no measure can be more fruitful of prosperous results, than that of improving the thoroughfares until the Railway and Locomotive supercede the existing cumbrous modes of conveyance on all the main lines of road from the Coast to Alexandria, whence there is a practicable water communication, through the valley of Fraser River, to the Rocky Mountains; a route which moreover presents so many facilities of ground and general position, that there is every probability of its becoming the main line of overland communication with Canada.

The state of the Colony in other respects exhibits favourable indications of prosperity, as may be inferred from the progress of settlement, and the increase of the public revenue for the past year.

I have thought it incumbent on my government to pursue, as a fixed policy, a course that would tend to the increase of population and encourage the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown, which are now unproductive alike to the Sovereign and to the people.

With that view the public lands have been thrown open to actual settlers, on the most liberal terms of occupation and tenure, and I have endeavoured with even greater liberality to

encourage Mining and every other species of enterprise, tending to develop the resources of the Country. The result of these measures has not been in all respects equal to my wishes. The influx of Capital and population has not been commensurate with the resources of the Colony, and the advantages offered; leaving the impression that these advantages are not fully appreciated abroad. Though we have been thus disappointed of the aid expected from foreign Capital our regret for this disappointment has been mitigated by the vigorous achievements of domestic enterprise, in developing the Gold Fields, and by the number of private associations now being formed for the purpose of carrying on Mining operations, upon a scale of magnitude heretofore unknown in this Colony.

I propose, during the present year, to introduce such necessary changes in the Mining Laws as may be called for by the growing wants of the Country; and I propose, at once, to bring forward an act to render shares in Mines convertible like other property by Sale or Mortgage.

I am glad to inform you, Gentlemen, that the Country continues to enjoy uninterrupted peace and tranquility.

The Native Indian Tribes are quiet and well disposed; the plan of forming Reserves of Land, embracing the Village Sites, cultivated fields, and favourite places of resort of the several tribes, and thus securing them against the encroachment of Settlers, and for ever removing the fertile cause of agrarian disturbance, has been productive of the happiest effects on the minds of the Natives. The areas thus partially defined and set apart, in no case exceed the proportion of ten acres for each family concerned, and are to be held as the joint and common property of the several tribes, being intended for their exclusive use and benefit, and especially as a provision for the aged, the helpless, and the infirm.

The Indians themselves have no power to sell or alienate these lands, as the Title will continue in the Crown, and be

hereafter conveyed to Trustees, and by that means secured to the several tribes as a perpetual possession.

That measure is not however intended to interfere with the private rights of individuals of the Native Tribes or to incapacitate them, as such, from holding land; on the contrary, they have precisely the same rights of acquiring and possessing land in their individual capacity, either by purchase or by occupation under the Pre-emption Law, as other classes of Her Majesty's Subjects; provided they in all respects comply with the legal conditions of tenure by which land is held in this Colony.

I have been influenced in taking these steps by the desire of averting evils pregnant with danger to the peace and safety of the Colony, and of confirming by those acts of justice and humanity, the fidelity and attachment of the Native Tribes to Her Majesty's rule.

I have endeavoured, so far as the circumstances of the Colony would permit, to give effect to Her Majesty's instructions enjoining that due attention be paid to the encouragement of religion and morality; but in a Colony to which persons of every religious persuasion are invited to resort, it is impossible without injustice to some, to establish a dominant or endowed Church. It is nevertheless the great duty of States to provide for the service of Almighty God, and to cause the means of religious instruction to be brought within the reach of every member of the community. I would therefore recommend the granting of pecuniary assistance, proportioned to, and in aid of private contributions, having that object in view; or else the grant of an equivalent in land, if that be considered more conducive to the proposed end.

I have also to recommend that provision be made for the formation and maintenance of Schools in all parts of the colony requiring such aid.

I shall soon lay before you a communication from Her

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing proposals on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Companies, for establishing Telegraphic and Postal communication between British Columbia and the head of Lake Superior, and also of the answer returned by Her Majesty's Government to these proposals. By this contemplated arrangement it is proposed that Canada, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia should guarantee to the Company a profit on Capital expended, at the rate of not less less than Four per cent. per annum, it being however provided that the total annual payment to be made by Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, jointly, shall in no case exceed the sum of £12,500, to be borne, if necessary, by the respective Colonies, as may be agreed upon.

I have to recommend this project to your favourable attention as the conditions are not unreasonable, considering the magnitude of the undertaking and the advantages which this Colony will reap from the faithful execution of the enterprise.

The Estimates for the year 1864 will be laid before you in a few days. They have been prepared with the utmost regard to economy, consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

It appears by the accompanying statement from the Treasurer, that the Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1863, as far as it can, at present, be ascertained, amounts in round numbers, to the sum of £192,860, as shewn in the following abstract, viz:

Debtor balance from 1862	£9,302
Redemption of Road Bonds created in 1862	12,650
Repayment of Advances to Imperial Government	7,000
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.	
Including Salaries, Allowances, Office Contingencies..	31,615
Administration of Justice—Police and Gaols	5,761
Transport and other expenses, Works and Buildings..	15,288

Public Roads	83,937
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund	13,725
Colonial Pay and maintenance of Detachment of Royal Engineers	7,057
Conveyance of Mails	2,223
Miscellaneous	4,302
Making a Total of	£192,860

The public Revenue for the same period has produced, in round numbers, the sum of. £110,000

Bonds created and Loans contracted in aid of Revenue..... 65,805

———£175,805

The excess of Expenditure over income, is thus shewn to be about..... £17,055

In addition to that balance, there is an amount of £10,700 due to the Imperial Government in repayment of expenditure made on account of the Barracks and other Military Buildings, erected for the use of the Detachment of Royal Engineers at New Westminster, forming altogether with the above balance, a charge of £27,755 to be brought against the Revenue of 1864.

In considering the ways and means of defraying the Public Expenditure for 1864, we have thus a debtor balance remaining from 1863 of.....£27,755

Roads Bonds falling due in 1864	£4,250
Interest on Loans	8,000
Sinking Fund	6,500
	£18,750

Expenditure on Civil Establishment,

Viz : Salaries, Allowances, and contingencies.....33,915

Other ordinary Expences, viz :

Revenue Services	£425
Administration of Justice	1,900
Police and Gaols	3,650
Charitable Allowances	400

Education	500	
Rent	150	
Transport	3,265	
Conveyance of Mails	4,000	
Works and Buildings	3,900	
Roads, Streets, and Bridges (repairs)	5,000	
Miscellaneous Services	3,500	
Light Houses	800	
		£27,490

Which gives a total of ordinary, necessary, and probable expenditure for the year 1864, of.....£107,910

The Revenue from all sources for 1864 is estimated at..£120,000
Deducting the amount as above, say..... 107,910

There will remain a surplus of £12,090
For the general services of the year.

I have made no allowance in this statement for the maintenance of a Gold Escort, nor for any Public Works beyond the necessary outlay in keeping the existing Roads and Public Buildings in repair.

The balance of £12,090 above shown, which alone remains at our disposal, is not sufficient to meet the extra ordinary expenses, for objects of public utility, which will be shewn in the general Estimates, and it therefore rests with us to determine whether those works are to be undertaken during the present year, and if so, how their cost is to be defrayed.

In the settlement of these and other measures, which from time to time, will be laid before you, I look forward, with confidence and satisfaction, to the aid of your counsel and advice, and I trust that our decisions may all tend to the advancement of the public good and of the true and substantial interests of this Colony.

REPLY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

New Westminster,
25th January, 1864.

To His Excellency,

Governor Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The humble Address of the Legislative Council of British Columbia.

Sir,

We, the Legislative Council of British Columbia, have had placed before us for our consideration, a copy of the Speech which Your Excellency did us the honor to address to us, at the opening of the Council, on the 21st Instant. In reply we are happy to be able to take this early opportunity to join with Your Excellency in expressing our satisfaction at finding that a first step has been taken by Her Majesty's Government, towards admitting a portion of the people to a share in the management of the Public affairs of the Colony. We desire also to express our sense of the responsibility devolving on us, and our earnest resolve to act in concert with Your Excellency, to the best of our ability, in framing future Laws for the country, with the great object in view of advancing the interests of all classes of the community.

2. We think that your Excellency is justly entitled to speak in terms of pride and satisfaction, of the efforts that have been made in so small a population for establishing the thoroughfares necessary for our traffic; a much greater expense we know must follow for the maintenance and extension of our roads and other works, but we trust will be regarded

by the people at large, as by ourselves, in its true light of an investment for the public good, rather than as a burden to be imposed on the industry of the Colony.

3. We shall wait with anxiety to be made acquainted with Your Excellency's views for the proposed modifications in the Mining laws.

4. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the coming year, it is almost needless to say, will be most carefully considered, as well as the proposal for the great project of communication between this country and Canada.

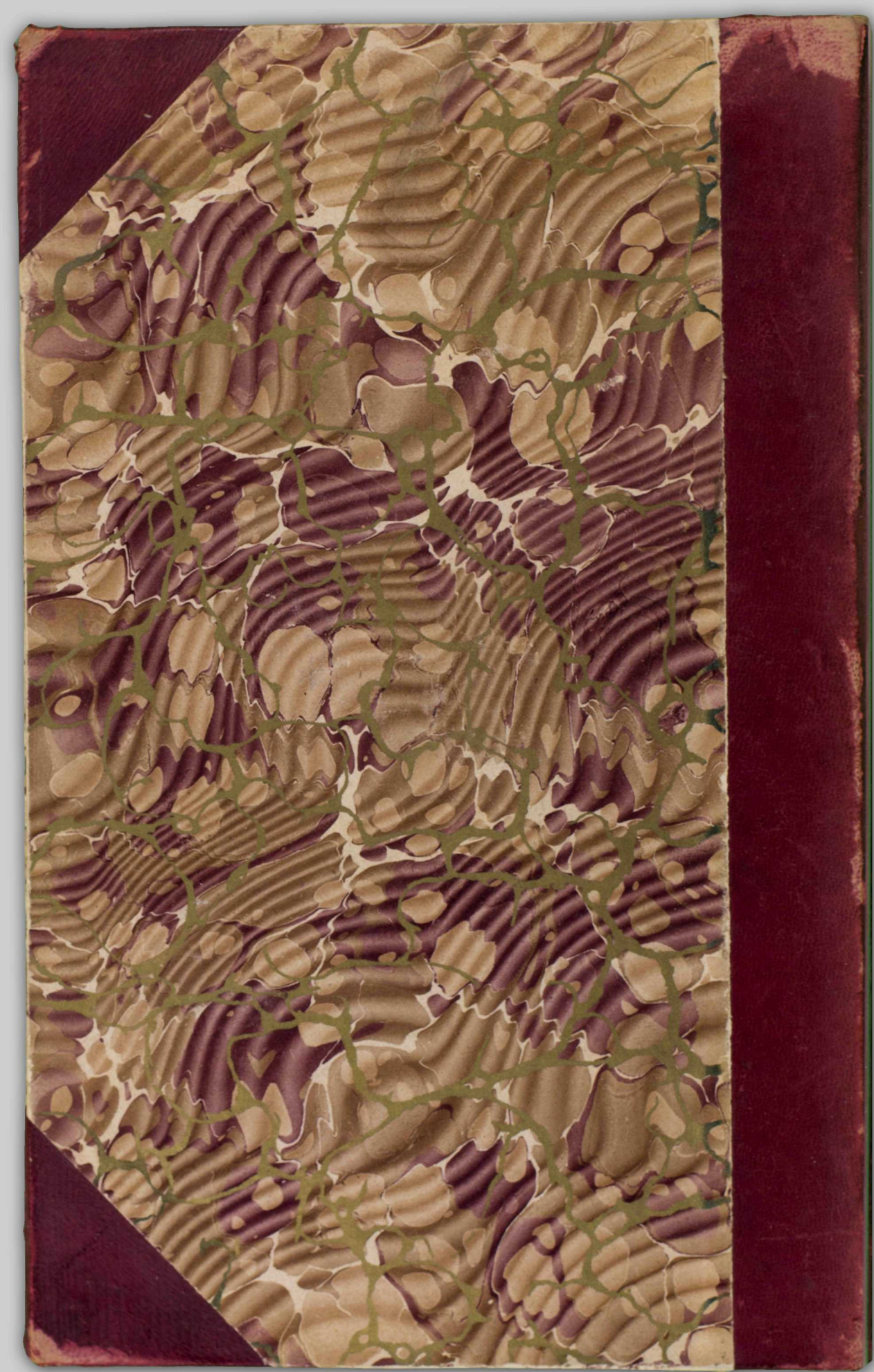
5. In the opinion of the inexpediency of making grants of public money for the endowment of a Church, we think it right to record our entire concurrence. We think it right also to state that every plan that is practicable for the encouragement of Education will be received with pleasure.

6. We feel scarcely competent, at the commencement of our duties, to enter minutely into the great questions affecting the well-being of the Colony, but we trust that whatever measures may be devised for the increase of trade, for promoting immigration, for the satisfactory settlement of occupiers of lands, and for affording protection to the Native Tribes and securing good order among them, will be found to be successful.

7. In deliberating on these and other matters to be developed hereafter, we shall trust humbly to the sincerity of purpose with which we undertake the duties of our office, and to the guidance we shall receive from the wisdom and experience matured by Your Excellency in conducting hitherto the Government of the Colony.

HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE,

Presiding Member.



BRITISH AMERICA.
British Miles.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
HUDSON BAY
Hudson Strait
Southampton Island
Ungava Bay
Labrador
Newfoundland
Anticosti
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Prince Edward I.
Cape Breton I.
Canada
Lower Canada
Upper Canada
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Kingston
Hamilton
Lake Huron
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake of the Woods
Red River Settlement
Winnipeg
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Rae
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Great Salt Lake
Great Salt Lake City
Athabasca
Deer Lake
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Rae
Fort Providence
Fort Resolution
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Vermilion
Fort Dunvegan