

*Governor's Messages
on
Opening & Prorogation
of
House of Assembly*

MS-0678
Box 1
File 5

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.



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Opening of the First House of Assembly, by His

Excel

The Governor's Address on opening the General Assembly at *Victoria*,
Tuesday, 12 August 1856.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Assembly.

I congratulate you most sincerely on this memorable occasion; the meeting in full convention of the General Assembly of Vancouver's Island, an event fraught with consequences of the utmost importance to its present and future inhabitants; and remarkable as the first instance of representative institutions being granted in the infancy of a British colony.

The history and actual position of this colony are marked by many other remarkable circumstances. Called into existence by an Act of the Supreme Government, immediately after the discovery of gold in California, it has maintained an arduous and incessant struggle with the disorganising effects on labour of that discovery. Remote from every other British settlement, with its commerce trammelled, and met by restrictive duties on every side, its trade and resources remain undeveloped.

Self-supporting, and defraying all the expenses of its own Government, it presents a striking contrast to every other colony in the British empire, and like the native pines of its storm-beaten promontories, it has acquired a slow but hardy growth.

Its future progress must, under Providence, in a great measure depend, on the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of its inhabitants, and upon the legislative wisdom of this Assembly.

Gentlemen, I look forward with confidence and satisfaction to the aid and support which the executive power may in future expect to derive from your local experience and knowledge of the wishes of the people, and the wants of the country. I feel assured that, as public men, holding a solemn and momentous trust, you will, as a governing principle, strive with one accord to promote the true and substantial interests of the country; and that our legislative labours will be distinguished alike by prudence, temperance, and justice to all classes.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you, that Her Majesty's Government continue to express the most lively interest in the progress and welfare of this colony.

Negotiations 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.

To show the commercial advantages connected with that treaty, I will just mention that an import duty of 30 *l.* is levied on every 100 *l.*'s worth of British produce which is now sent to San Francisco, or to any other American port; or, in other words, the British proprietor pays as a tax to the United States, nearly the value of every third cargo of fish, timber, or coal, which he sends to any American port. The reciprocity treaty utterly abolishes those fearful imposts, and establishes a system of free trade in the produce of British colonies.

The effects of that measure, in developing the trade and natural resources of the colony, can, therefore, hardly be over-estimated.

The coal, the timber, and the productive fisheries of Vancouver's Island, will assume a value before unknown; while every branch of trade will start into activity, and become the means of pouring wealth into the country.

So unbounded is the reliance 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.

Gentlemen, 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.

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Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

His

Excellency Governor Douglas, 12th August 1856.

Through the blessing of God, they have been kept from committing acts of open violence, and been quiet and orderly in their deportment; yet the presence of large bodies of armed savages, who have never felt the restraining influences of moral and religious training, and who are accustomed to follow the impulses of their own evil natures, more than the dictates of reason or justice, gives rise to a feeling of insecurity, which must exist as long as the colony remains without military protection.

Her Majesty's Government, ever alive to the dangers which beset the colony, have arranged with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the "President" frigate should be sent to Vancouver's Island; and that measure will, I have no doubt, be carried into effect without delay.

I shall, nevertheless, 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; many cogent reasons of humanity and sound policy recommend that course to our attention, and I shall therefore rely upon your support in carrying such measures into effect.

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 enmity to which the colony is directly exposed.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, according to constitutional usage, with you must originate all Money Bills; it is, therefore, your special province to consider the ways and means of defraying the ordinary expenses of the government, either by levying a Customs duty on imports, or by a system of direct taxation.

The poverty of the country and the limited means of a population struggling against the pressure of numberless privations, must necessarily restrict the amount of taxation; it should, therefore, be our constant study to regulate the public expenditure according to the means of the country, and to live strictly within our income.

The common error of running into speculative improvements, entailing debts upon the colony, for a very uncertain advantage, should be carefully avoided.

The demands upon the public revenue will at present chiefly arise from the improvement of the internal communications of the country, and providing for the education of the young, the erection of places for public worship, the defence of the country, and the administration of justice.

Gentlemen, I feel, in all its force, the responsibility now resting upon us. The interests and well-being of thousands yet unborn may be affected by our decisions, and they will reverence or condemn our acts according as they are found to influence for good or for evil the events of the future.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I have appointed Chief Justice Cameron to administer the oath of allegiance to the Members of your House, and to receive your declarations of qualification; you may then proceed to choose a Speaker, and to appoint the officers necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the House.

(signed) James Douglas, Governor.

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Government Gazette

FOR THE COLONIES OF
VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.] VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859. [PRICE 6s.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND,

December 7th, 1859.

The Council met this day pursuant to notice, for the special purpose of attending on the occasion of His Excellency's proroguing the House of Assembly.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Roderick Finlayson, Senior Member.

Hon. John Work.

Hon. Donald Fraser.

And the following members of the House of Assembly:

John S. McIncken, Esquire, Speaker.

James Yates, Esquire.

Joseph D. Pemberton, Esquire.

T. J. Skinner, Esquire.

Joseph W. McKay, Esquire.

His Excellency addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I have summoned you to meet me on this occasion, in order to release you from your legislative duties.

A protracted session, extending over a period exceeding three years, has led to many changes in the Colony. The town and district of Victoria, as well as other districts of Vancouver Island, have during that time advanced in wealth and population, with a rapidity surpassing our warmest expectations; and I am, from circumstances, led to entertain the most confident hopes of the future progress of the Colony.

I thank you gentlemen, for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your public duties, and for the support which I have received from you.

It is my intention to dissolve this present Assembly without delay, and to summon a new House fully representing the growing constituencies of the Colony; and I sincerely hope that, in the exercise of the high functions, which according to the free constitution of our country will devolve upon those constituencies, they may be led to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me, in devising and carrying into effect, the measures which appear to be indispensably necessary in promoting the early settlement of the country, the develop-

Prorogation of the First House of Assembly.
December 7th 1859.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

the subject of congratulation, that the second Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island is convened at a season of comparative prosperity; when trade and commerce have assumed a firm and settled character. When the excitement and fluctuations which succeeded the discovery of gold in British Columbia have subsided, and the tranquillity of property has attained its usual but legitimate value; when population is increasing and enterprises, which must add largely to the wealth, and promote the general prosperity of the colony, are being set on foot by the co-energetic efforts of private individuals; when the stability and prudence of the Legislature have been demonstrated, and the sagacity overrules the minds of all classes,

The only event which seriously threatened to interrupt the prosperity of the past year was the occupation of the Island of San Juan by the troops of the United States; but as that force has been since in part withdrawn, and all questions respecting the disputed territory referred to Her Majesty's Government, it is hoped that the conciliatory tone adopted by both Governments, that nothing will occur to prevent a peaceful solution of the question at issue.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have announced their intention to enter into possession of the island of Vancouver Island, and that the connection of the said island with the Company of the North West Coast of America, and the Company of the Hudson's Bay Company, is the subject of a dispute between the said Companies and Her Majesty's Government, and more especially that the connection must be regarded as already terminated,—to this extent, that the Company are no longer required to provide means for defraying the expense of the civil administration of the colony.

Her Majesty's Government continue to express the most lively solicitude for the prosperity and well being of the colony, but have, nevertheless, authorized me distinctly to state, for your information, that Vancouver Island, like other British communities, however small, must expect no assistance from without towards defraying the ordinary and regular expenses of her government.

The amount of these expenses, and the salaries to be paid in the first instance, is left to our discretion, Her Majesty's Government having no wish to see any provision made beyond what the limited

With a pleasant and healthy climate, which enables us to compare favourably with that of any-where else in the world, the island also possesses fertile soil, and a plentiful supply of water for the raising of fish, and various other purposes, and is consequently a most desirable and safe haven for the extensive coal beds and the mucoperlitic lands of the Crova form a wide and varied domain, and we have to consider how these sources of wealth are to be developed and to be made of value to the colony.

To encourage and enable settlers to occupy the lands of the Crown, and to bring those lands into productive use, the first and obvious step to be taken is to open up the Crown lands to settlement. It is impossible, with present small population, to attract inducements should be held out capable of attracting emigrants to the colony, as it is chiefly to such means that we must look for an increase of population; and, as without attractive inducements, there will probably be no large emigration of British subjects to this part of the world.

The system of Free Trade already established in the Colony is one singular advantage enjoyed by the producing classes of Vancouver Island, and its usual effect in reducing the prices of foreign necessities, must ultimately enable them, in this market, to compete successfully in our own staples with the producers in other countries.

Pursuing that course of policy with respect to the general trade of the Colony, I am prepared also to concur in any measures which may tend more directly to encourage settlers to occupy and cultivate the country; and I believe that the cheap and easy acquisition of public land, and the construction of roads, to facilitate and reduce the cost of transit to and from the settlements, will tend materially to the advancement of those objects.

Should it appear that greater inducements are necessary to aid the settler in his early struggles with the difficulties, which nature everywhere interposes to the fruition of his hopes, it will be our duty to consider to what extent, and in what way that aid should be granted.

I will, hereafter, lay before you the copy of a correspondence with Capt. Stamp, a gentleman representing a high-southern English association which proposed

list the sympathies of Her Majesty's Government, and induce them to give their favorable consideration to the subject.

On the opening of the House, March 1st 1860

MR. Z. L. L. THE GOVERNOR SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, Council and of the House of Commons.
It is a subject of congratulation that the second Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island is convened at a season of comparative prosperity; when trade and commerce have assumed a firm and settled character; when the excitement and fluctuations which succeeded the discovery of gold in British Columbia have passed away, and every description of property has attained a high but legitimate value; when population is increasing, and enterprises, which must add largely to the wealth of the colony, are being set on foot by the courageous efforts of private associations; and when a well founded feeling of confidence in the stability and progress of the colony pervades the minds of all classes.

The only event which seriously threatened to interrupt the prosperity of the past year was the occupation of the Island of San Juan by the troops of the United States; but as that force has been since in part withdrawn, and all questions respecting the disputed territory referred to Her Majesty's Government, I have no reason to apprehend that any serious difficulties will arise from the military force adopted by both Governments, that nothing will occur to prevent a peaceful solution of the question at issue.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have announced their intention to enter into possession of Vancouver Island, and that the connection of the Hudson Bay Company with the Island was to terminate as soon as questions of account between the Company and Her Majesty's Government were settled; and, moreover, that the Company are to be no longer required to provide means for defraying the expense of the civil administration of the colony.

Her Majesty's Government continue to express the most lively solicitude for the prosperity and well being of the colony, but have, nevertheless, authorized me distinctly to state for your information, that Vancouver Island, like other British communities, however small, must expect no assistance from without towards defraying the ordinary and regular expenses of her government.

The amount of these expenses, and the salaries to be paid to the civil and military officers, will be ascertained by Her Majesty's Government having no wish to see any provision made beyond what the limited means of the colony will allow, for the civil government of the Island.

They, however, deem that payment for services of a permanent nature, such as those of the Governor, Chief Justice, and other principal officers of Government, *whether their amount may be, shall be fixed by law, and not merely placed on the annual estimates.* I shall, at once, take the necessary steps for raising a revenue within the colony to meet that expenditure; and I shall not fail, on such provisions being made, to recommend that the moneys hereafter derived from the sale of crown lands within the colony, may be left by Her Majesty's Government at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature.

I will cause the amount of that expenditure to be hereafter laid before you, together with the estimates for the colony.

It will also be expedient, in course of the present session, to revise the existing laws of the colony, and to provide for other enactments, for the quieting of titles transmitted through aliens, and for the registration of deeds, as the want of such laws is now felt to be a public evil; and their enactment will be a measure of general utility and advantage, by adding greatly to the value of real estate, in facilitating its transfer and conveyance, and by the security given to the title to land.

It will further be expedient to provide means for defraying the expense of making a selection from the Statute Law of England of such Acts as may be adapted to this colony.

The Public Schools have also strong claims upon our attention, and provision should now be made for their future support. I think inquiry will elicit the fact that the teachers are now in a deplorable condition; and I will therefore in my address propose measures for their support in a decent position; as since those rates were fixed, a great increase has taken place in the price of almost every necessary of life. A larger salary, by making the office desirable, will secure efficiency and high attainments in the teachers, and, with respect to the existing schools, may, by an increase of fees, be allowed without adding to the public burthen.

The same measures should be adopted with respect to being one of the most important duties devolving on the attention of the Government, the present is a fitting time for the initiation of a system providing for the erection and maintenance of places of Christian worship.

In a new country, to which persons of all religions are invited to resort, it would be impossible to have a church of any one denomination; and, while church; but it is, nevertheless, the duty of states to protect the interests of religion, and especially when new settlements are formed, to cause the means of religious instruction to be placed within the reach of every member of the community, either by granting assistance proportionate to, and in aid of private contributions, or by resorted to the method which may appear most conducive to that end.

I have also to consider how the colonization of the colony, and the development of its resources, may best be promoted. The colony, which is so fertile, with its pleasant, and healthy climate, which on a small island may compare favorably with that of any other country, Vancouver Island also possesses a fertile soil; forests of vast extent; a sea-coast abounding in fish; and, studded with safe and convenient harbors, extensive coal beds, and the unoccupied lands of the Crown. It is, therefore, a colony which we have to consider how those sources of wealth are to be developed, and to be made of value to the colony.

To encourage and enable settlers to occupy the lands of the Crown, and to bring those lands into productive state, are the first and obvious steps towards that great end. But its full attainment is impossible with our present small population; therefore inducements should be held out capable of attracting emigrants to the colony, as it is chiefly to such means that we must look for an increase of population, and for the active efforts of British subjects to this part of the world.

The system of Free Trade already established in the Colony is one singular advantage enjoyed by the producing classes of Vancouver Island, and its usual effect in reducing the price of foreign necessities, must ultimately enable them, in this market, to compete successfully in our own staples with the producers in other countries.

Pursuing that course of policy with respect to the general trade of the Colony, I am prepared also to consider in any measures which may tend more directly to the improvement of the colony, and to the benefit of the public land, and the construction of roads, to facilitate and reduce the cost of transit to and from the settlements, will tend materially to the advancement of those objects.

Should it appear that greater inducements are necessary to aid the settler in his early struggles with the difficulties, which nature everywhere interposes to the fruition of his hopes, it will be our duty to consider to what extent, and in what way that aid should be granted.

I will, hereafter, lay before you the copy of a correspondence with Capt. Stump, a gentleman representing a highly respectable English association which proposes to settle in the Colony, a large number of the best of the Coast of Vancouver Island, for the purpose of establishing fisheries, and of entering largely into the manufacture and export of deals and ships' spars. An enterprising and able man, important in all its bearings with respect to the Colony, that I did not fail, by such inducements as I could offer, to confirm the association in their purpose.

If the results obtainable through those industrial pursuits may be estimated from the number of ships employed in the fishery, and the value of the produce, the fisheries and timber trade in the British Provinces of North America, we shall at once perceive their extraordinary value and importance. Fortunately, the growing trade of Nanaimo, where, as appears by the Port returns for the month of January last, a number of vessels forming an aggregate tonnage of 2000 tons, were then employed in taking in cod for exportation, furnishes a ready illustration of the subject and of the results that may be expected from judicious and well-planned measures.

I would further claim your attention to the great national object of establishing fisheries on the coast of Vancouver Island, in order that the subject may be brought thoroughly under review, and that measures may be adopted to attract attention to a branch of industry of great political and commercial importance, and that is capable of adding so largely to the wealth and future power of the colony.

It is in contemplation to bring forward many useful measures for the improvement of the colony, and especially an act for the incorporation of the Town of Victoria, which will speedily be laid before the Legislature for their consideration. The native Indian tribes continue in a perfectly tranquil state, and the assurance received from them universally, profess sentiments of loyalty and of devoted submission and obedience to the government.

The House of Assembly will have to provide means for the support of the native population. Title the Lands in the districts of Cowichan, Chemainus, and Salt Spring Island, which are now thrown open for settlement. The purchase should be effected without detriment, as the Indians may otherwise regard the settlers as trespassers and become troublesome.

In conclusion I have to express a fervent hope that your deliberations may be guided by the wisdom which cometh from above, as that alone can save from error and direct the councils of nations to those measures which will benefit the community. I will therefore, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, the Chief Justice has been appointed to receive your declarations of qualification; you may then proceed to choose a Speaker, and to appoint the officers necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the House.

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DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

*On the Proclamation of the House
6th February 1861.*

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In releasing you from the labors of the session, I desire to express my satisfaction at the result of your deliberations.

It is indeed impossible to review the many important measures which you have passed this session without feeling that you have applied yourselves to the performance of your arduous duties with a degree of zeal and assiduity worthy of the highest praise.

Those measures embrace almost every department of the public business. They have been uniformly, and become an essential part of our policy; you have also been careful in providing for the better administration of criminal justice; the formation of roads; the improvement of the harbor of Victoria; the legislation of Titles to real estate, and other useful measures have been passed, which will no doubt tend to promote the permanent interests of the colony.

The interesting experiment of defraying the expenses of the government by direct taxation so propitiously begun will direct not disappoint the anticipations of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—I have to convey to you my warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the year, and for the ~~services~~ of public works essential to the progress of the colony.

I sincerely hope that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon our labors, and render them subservient to the substantial prosperity and well being of the colony.

Chief Justice Cameron has notified the House that it was His Excellency's desire that they should be prorogued until the third day of April next, and the legislators separated for their homes.

Execution

*On the opening of the second session of
the legislature - June 26th 1861*

Thursday Morning, June 27, 1861.

House of Assembly.

This body convened yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past two o'clock, in the Supreme Court-room. Ten members were present, viz.: Mr. Speaker Helmcken, Messrs. Foster, Crease, Burnaby, Southgate, Cary, Gordon, Tolmie, McDougal, and Waddington. The absentees were: Messrs. Green, of Nanaimo; Coles, of Saanich; and Franklin, of Victoria Town. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the members of the Legislative Council, Chief Justices Cameron and Beggs, Colonial Secretary Young and other dignitaries, soon after entered, and took the Speaker's chair, addressed the Assembly as follows:

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly:

Since the close of the last session of Parliament, the Colony has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity, and though a large portion of the population have been induced to leave the Colony, and to return to British Columbia, causing by their absence a temporary stagnation of trade, there is every reason to believe from the rich and extensive discoveries of gold, and the existing depression, to be succeeded by a season of greater prosperity.

I am happy to think that there is nothing in the present state of the Colony to excite disquietude, and that the Colony is enabled to acquire laws, whereby every settler is enabled to acquire land, and to make a homestead in the Colony without expense or delay, have given very general satisfaction, and I am happy to promote the early settlement of the country.

The discussions at present existing in the United States give rise to feelings of profound interest and sympathy for the great interests of humanity, that those differences are found capable of an amicable adjustment. Her Majesty's Government, while tendering their good wishes for the accommodation of those difficulties, has not hesitated to maintain a strict neutrality, and taking no part in those disputes.

I regret to inform you that the final settlement of the claims of the United States against Her Majesty's Government on account of the organization of Vancouver Island, has not been yet effected; but the question continues under the consideration of the Privy Council. Her Majesty's Government has endeavored to prevent any delay upon dealings in land in consequence of legal estate being still in the Company, and I am happy to say that the Company has been able to present unavoidable, yet it is hoped that they will be at an end. I have at the same time to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will endeavor to secure the Company in regard to the disposal of the ground in the Colony of Victoria until the Government of the Colony has been consulted.

I have lately addressed Her Majesty's Government on the subject of establishing a direct Postal Service with England, and in submitting the memorial of the inhabitants of Victoria on the same subject, I have fully explained the difficulties under which we labor, and the unfavorable position in which we are placed in regard to its communications with the Mother Country, and I trust those representations will enable the sympathies of Her Majesty's Government, and the Legislature, to give their favorable consideration to the subject.

I have assured Her Majesty's Government that every exertion will be made to have the Colony of Vancouver Island, respectively represented at the second session of the House of Commons, in 1862, a subject which I have no doubt will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I will cause the Estimates for the year to be submitted to you. They have been framed with a view to the economy of the public service, and the efficiency of the public service. The formation of the Corps, and of a party intended for the exploration of Vancouver Island, will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure; but I am persuaded that the Government will be able to meet this increase of expenditure, and that you may find to be requisite for objects of similar importance as the exploration and protection of the Colony.

I would also press strongly on your attention the vital importance of encouraging settlement by the opening and improvement of main roads into the Colony, and the improvement of the main roads into the Colony.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly:

I have great satisfaction in informing you that I have received communication to which I have affixed the signature of the Government, and which gentlemen, who have offered to form themselves into a Volunteer Corps for the purpose of protecting property, and, in case of need, to assist in defending the Colony, and to assist in the maintenance of their wise determination to adopt precautionary measures for the maintenance of the Colony, which are additional safeguards for the maintenance of the Colony.

I feel that this proof of their spirit and loyalty, and of their wise determination to adopt precautionary measures for the maintenance of the Colony, which are additional safeguards for the maintenance of the Colony, applied to Her Majesty's Government for a supply of rifles to arm, without expense to the Colony, and a Volunteer-Company that may be formed.

At the same time, I have to inform you that the Town of Victoria will be laid before you for your consideration. Measures will be introduced to quiet titles derived through aliens, and to enable the Colony to have a certain residence in the Colony, the privileges of British subjects, to amend the present practice and pleadings of the civil courts and to accommodate the jury system of the Colony. A system of Bankruptcy will be introduced, and as great urgency exists for the passage of such a measure, I feel sure I need not recommend it to your earliest consideration.

I have also to inform you that the ordinary tribunals, being found to involve considerable expense, without any compensating certainty in the result, a less expensive system, more adapted to the needs of justice, will be prepared and submitted to you.

These and other measures will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business will permit, and I earnestly hope that your councils will be able to give effect to the measures for the prosperity of the people of the Colony.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech, Chief Justice Cameron advanced and announced that the second session of the House had now opened, and that he would retire for the day. On motion of Mr. Burnaby, the House adjourned, a reply to His Excellency's speech was postponed till to-morrow.

Estimates 1861.

Victoria, Vancouver Island

23rd July 1861.

To the Speaker and Gentlemen
of the House of Assembly.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to lay before you herewith the Estimates of the Expenditure for the current year, accompanied by accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of Revenue for the year 1860, and for the half year ending the 30th June 1861.

The two members of this Government, who are also members of the Assembly, the Attorney General, and the Treasurer — being conversant with all matters of detail in connection with these documents, will be prepared to afford such explanation in respect thereto as may be required by the House.

(Signed) James Douglas
Governor.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, For the year ending 31st December, 1860.

Dr.		Cr.	
HEADS OF REVENUE.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	
Harbor Dues,.....	£2127 11 7	1. Parliament,.....	£2030 0 7
Liquor Licenses,.....	3851 17 6	2. Salaries, Provincial and Temporary,.....	1400 10 5
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court,.....	1105 10 2	3. Police and Gaols,.....	624 2 0
Postages,.....	14 1 4	4. Office Contingencies,.....	8 8 9
Land Sales,.....	4576 6	5. Allowances,.....	200 0 0
Trades Licenses,.....	472 0 0	6. Works and Buildings,.....	61 12 4
Registration Fees, (Gas Bill),.....	15 0 0	7. Transport,.....	61 12 4
Survey Fees,.....	22 0 0	8. Provisions and Fuel,.....	90 11 6
Miscellaneous,.....	19 15 7	9. Cost of Maintenance of Militia,.....	16 0 0
Refunds,.....	5 5 4	10. Postages,.....	48 0 0
		11. Rent,.....	209 18 9
		12. Surveys,.....	1433 16 4
Government of British Columbia for main- tenance of Prisoners,.....	174 7 6	13. Police and Gaols, (exclusive of Salaries),.....	230 4 8
		14. Administration of Justice,.....	33 5 8
		15. Roads, Streets and Bridges,.....	68 15 1
		16. Miscellaneous,.....	211 5 5
		17. Purchase of Stores,.....	91 0 9
		18. Interest,.....	11 12 10
		19. Light-houses, Race Rocks and Fis- gard, including salaries and ex- penses,.....	455 15 7
		20. School Deposits,.....	9 17 4
		21. Exchange,.....	5 6 4
		22. Balance against the Colony in favor of Imperial Government on 1 st Jan., 1860,.....	1207 14 1
		23. Less amt't debited Imperial Gov for one month's salary to Magistrate at San Juan,.....	20 16 8
		24. Dec 31. Balance on hand,.....	1186 17 5
			561 3 9
			£12,762 3 4

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR 1861 TO 30TH JUNE.

Dr.	1861.	Ca	EXPENDITURE, &c.	
Jan. 1st Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	£ 561 3 9	1. Establishments—		
Harbor Dues.....	1446 14 10	Salaries, Provisional and Temporary.....	£237 18 9	
Land Sales.....		do Police and Jails.....	737 2 10	
Fines and fees of Court of Chief Justice.....	446 9 8	Office contingents.....	400 3 0	
Fines and fees of Police Court.....	167 7 0	Allotments.....	151 10 11	0.3.0
Trades Licenses.....	1154 0 0	2. Administration of Justice.....	53 7 5	
Liquor Licenses.....	1875 0 0	3. Conveyance of Mails.....	395 5 1	
Registration of voters, &c.....	68 4 3	4. Police and Jails.....	74 2 3	
Postages,	72 15 0	5. Miscellaneous.....	24 1 3	
Real Estate Tax.....	62 0 1	6. Fire Department.....	50 17 11	
Registrar General's Fees.....	104 18 4	7. Purchase of Goods.....	22 10 3	
Amusements, British Co.....		8. Roads and Buildings.....	17 18 11	
prisoners.....	321 9 1	10. Rent.....	16 8 0	
Lighthouses—received from colony of B. C. for share of Lighthouse expenditure.....	690 0 0	11. Roads, Streets, and Bridges.....	22 9 3	
	£7814 1 10	12. Taxation expenses.....	464 19 0	38.7.9
		13. Advanced to several Heads of Departments and accounted for as per statement B.....	1709 3 6	
		Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	1038 2 8	
			£7814 1 10	

No. 5.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE REVENUE OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Harbor Dues, up to the 16th day of July.....	£1017 17 2
Liquor Licenses.....	1800 0 0
Trades Licenses.....	1800 0 0
Fines and Fees of Court.....	1100 0 0
Registrar General's Office.....	500 0 0
Postages.....	350 0 0
Real Estate Tax.....	6000 0 0
Land Sales.....	6000 0 0
Victoria Street Fund, indebted to Colonial Government.....	719 13 0
Balance in hand January 1st, 1861.....	561 3 9
	£21,148 12 11

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Estimate, No. 1.....	£2300 0 0
No. 2.....	2125 0 0
No. 3.....	8710 0 0
No. 4.....	4092 0 0
	£20,385 0 0

No. 1.

ESTIMATE OF SALARIES TO BE PAID TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Governor.....	£800 0 0
Chief Justice.....	800 0 0
Colonial Secretary.....	500 0 0
Treasurer.....	500 0 0
Surveyor General.....	500 0 0
Attorney General.....	300 0 0
	£3300 0 0

No. 2.

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE NOT INCLUDED IN ESTIMATE No. 1.

Supreme Court.....	£530 0 0
Treasury.....	300 0 0
Colonial Secretary's Office.....	250 0 0
Attorney General's Office.....	250 0 0
Department of Lands and Works.....	700 0 0
	£2125 0 0

No. 3.

ESTIMATES OF CURRENT EXPENSES NOT PROVIDED FOR IN ESTIMATES No. 1 AND 2.

Legislative Council.....	£200 0 0
House of Assembly.....	250 0 0
Police.....	600 0 0
Fire-Brigade.....	150 0 0
Purchase of Horse, &c.....	350 0 0
Lighthouses.....	300 0 0
Royal Hospital.....	300 0 0
Works and Buildings.....	200 0 0
Auditing Public Accounts.....	100 0 0
Public Offices.....	2250 0 0
Jail.....	1200 0 0
Education.....	550 0 0
Sheriff's Office.....	300 0 0
Crown's Fees.....	200 0 0
Administration of Justice.....	350 0 0
Registrar General.....	400 0 0
	£8910 0 0

No. 4.

SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE EXECUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS, &c.

Mail Subsidy.....	£2500 0 0
Formation of Roads.....	2000 0 0
Exploration of Vancouver Island.....	500 0 0
Diffusion of Information respecting Vancouver's Island.....	500 0 0
Grant for Industrial Exhibition.....	250 0 0
Volunteer Corps.....	£1050 0 0

MS-0678
Box 1
File 5

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

1 TO 30TH JUNE.

CR EXPENDITURE, AC.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	1058 2 8
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NO. 2.

ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1861.

11 61 871 163

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

£20.185 0 0

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT

Who's expenditure for establishment?.....2,156

B

STATEMENT OF ADVANCES TO THE SEVERAL HEADS OF

9 6013 3 6

Industrial Exhibition Meeting. Feb. 13th 1861.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 13, 1861.
Industrial Exhibition Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a large number of gentlemen assembled together at the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of considering and adopting means whereby this and our sister colony may be represented at the Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London during the month of May, 1862. Among those present we noticed His Excellency Governor Douglas, Bishop Hills, Bishop DeMers, Chief Justice Begbie of British Columbia, Rev. Dr. Evans, Hon. A. J. Langley, Wm. A. G. Young, Esq., and Messrs. Helmcken, Foster, Coles, Gordon, Waddington, McDonald, Crease, Burnaby, and Franklin, M. P.'s.

His Excellency, having consented to act as Honorary President of the meeting, presided, and after the meeting had been called to order addressed the assemblage as follows:

MR. VICE PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have experienced much pleasure in acceding to the request I have received to preside at this meeting, summoned for so good an object as the proper representation of the resources of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, at the great Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London, in 1862.

Connected as I have so long been with the direction of affairs in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and having so large a stake in these countries, I cannot but feel a deep personal interest apart from the official position which I have the honor to occupy, in everything which tends to promote the success and progress of these colonies.

Very little is known at home of the great extent and abundance of our material resources; and that little known only to a few.

I can conceive nothing which would so tend to bring these colonies face to face with the general public at home, and the world at large as a proper representation of our material products and industrial resources at the great Industrial Exhibition of 1862.

It will give me great satisfaction to do all in my power to further the objects of this meeting, of which I so cordially approve.

With this view, I have thought it expedient, on public grounds, not only to sanction the use of offices and a place for storing the various collections that may be contributed for transmission home; but I am also disposed to sanction such pecuniary assistance in aid of private contributions as may be granted out of the public Treasury consistently with the existing state of the public finances. And I have reason to believe the House of Representatives is not indisposed to make such an appropriation.

To ensure a fair amount of attention to the articles exhibited by this country, and to promote the interest of these colonies at the great Exhibition, I have it in contemplation to appoint a Commission, under Seal of persons peculiarly fitted by experience, knowledge and position, to advance and protect our interests at home.

I trust that all who take an interest in the prosperity of these colonies will come forward with alacrity, and contribute by every means in their power to promote the complete success of an object of such general public importance as the adequate representation at the World's Fair of 1862, of England's two youngest colonies.

During the delivery of the address, His Excellency was frequently interrupted by loud applause from the audience.

On motion of Mr. Crease, Alfred Waddington, Esq., M. P., was appointed to act as Vice President; and Joseph W. Trutch, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Vice President said that he was pleased to see so many gentlemen present who seemed to take a deep interest in the prosperity of the colonies, and he had no doubt but that by a concert of action, much good would result from the movement. Several committees must be appointed, such as Industrial Committees, Committees on Minerals, Agriculture, Indian Manufactures, etc. In regard to minerals, we had gold, coal, copper and silver ores, and in agriculture he considered that we were equalled by but few countries in the fertility of our soil and the quality of the products.

Mr. Crease, at the conclusion of the Vice President's remarks, said he had a resolution to offer which would form the groundwork of the meeting. It was as follows:

That it is expedient that the productions of these colonies should be represented at the Great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1862; and that a General Committee be appointed for the purpose of making more generally known the objects of the Exhibition, meeting at stated intervals, and with full power to superintend and manage and control the collection, arrangement and transmission of our Colonial products as indications of our industrial resources, and to appoint committees for distant localities (with power to add to their numbers), to aid in working out the desired objects; and that such General Committee consist of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their numbers:

His Excellency the Governor, President; Alfred Waddington, Esq., M. P., Vice President; The Bishop of Columbia, Bishop DeMers, Dr. Evans, Chief Justice Cameron, Mr. Justice Begbie, Col. Moody, R. E., Mr. Attorney General Cary, Mr. Colonial Secretary Young, Mr. Treasurer Gordon, Hon. Captain Spencer, R. N., Hon. Alfred J. Langley, Hon. Speaker Helmcken, Mr. Surveyor General Pemberton, H. P. P., Crease, Esq., M. P., P., Robt. Burnaby, Esq., M. P., P., Jno. Coles, Esq., M. P., P., Major Foster, M. P., P., Selim Franklin, Esq., M. P., P., W. J. McDonald, Esq., M. P., P., A. R. Green, Esq., M. P., P., Dr. Tolmie, M. P., P., J. J. Southgate, Esq., M. P., P.,

A. G. Dallas, Esq., Dr. Forbes, R. N., J. McCraith, Esq., C. S. Nichol, Esq., D. McFarish, Esq., Dr. Seddall, R. E., Capt. Gordon R. E., A. De Cosmos, Esq., L. McClure, Esq., K. McKenzie, Esq., Dr. Rattray, R. N., Chas. Barrett Leonard, Esq., T. Jas. Skinner, Esq., Chatterton, Esq., J. P. Capt. Ed. Stamp, A. D. McDonald, Esq., C. B. Young, Esq., G. C. Pendergrast, Esq., F. M. Wood, Esq., Jas. Wm. Trutch, Esq., Dr. Wood, R. N., Mr. Postmaster General H. Ewes, Mr. Police Commissioner Pemberton, A. C. Anderson, Esq., P. O'Reilly, Esq., J. P. P. H. Nind, Esq., J. P. Capt. Parson, R. E., E. H. Sanders, Esq., J. P. — Ball, Esq., J. P., J. W. McKay, Esq., H. Cormack, Esq., H. Holbrook, Esq.

Mr. Crease continued—Because we have resources yet to be developed, is the very reason why we should exert ourselves to make them known to the world. This movement, I believe, will have the effect of making us better known abroad, and create a bond of sympathy between ourselves and all other nations that have the honor to belong to the Anglo-Saxon race. [Applause.]

On looking closely at the matter, I am surprised to find that we possess resources quite sufficient to entitle us to a place among other colonies. I was concerned in the products of Canada at the exhibition in 1851, in London, and was surprised to see the effect produced. You saw skins, rough pieces of stone, articles of Indian production (we have fortunately plenty here) birch canoes and sleighs (of the latter, I am most happy to say, we shall not be able to send any samples), timber, cereals, etc. Everything looked well, and the exhibition of the articles gave great satisfaction. There is no doubt but an equal effect can be produced by our own products; it will lay the foundation for our advancement, and bring capital into the country. It will act as a world-wide advertisement, and is the cheapest kind of an advertisement that we can have—we must organize; and in order to do so

brought together those different elements in society that do not generally pull together. The names now laid before you are selected without regard to politics, or social differences, and it will be the duty of the General Committee to send the names of donors home attached to the articles they contribute. His Excellency the Governor had been kind enough to extend assistance to the movement. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman hoped that the object for which the meeting had been called would be carried out, and that no obstacle would be encountered in furthering the ends of the movement.

Chief Justice Begbie rose to second the motion, and said that the necessity for some such action must recommend itself to all; and that if we could not send anything very dazzling home, we might still discover something very valuable to ourselves. He thought it a very good idea to send to the exhibition Indian curiosities. People would come miles to see Indian curiosities, and when they got there, would see, in addition, specimens of our minerals, or our spars, or

something else that would be sure to help us along.

Mr. T. J. Skinner said that in 1854 he had sent home a sample of wheat, and had received a letter from the party to whom he had sent it stating that it was the finest specimen of wheat ever grown in any country.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. A. DeCosmos said it had fallen to his lot to offer the second resolution of a series intended to inaugurate a system that was to bring before the world facts that would add to our industrial population, and benefit us incalculably. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a sub-Committee be appointed, consisting of the following members of the General Committee, for the purpose of promoting the collection of specimens bearing on our industrial resources: Capt. E. Stamp, A. DeCosmos, Esq., H. P. P., Crease, Esq., W. J. McDonald, Esq., S. Franklin, Esq., Dr. Rattray, R. N.

Mr. DeCosmos continued, that when the proposition of sending articles to the exhibition was first made to him, he was told it was a neutral question. He did not regard it as such. When he looked around upon this assemblage and saw the numbers, the intelligence and the wealth present, he was sure it was not a neutral question. When the first resolution had been read, his idea was to go into a Committee of the whole colony upon it. He belonged to a positive period, and was positively in favor of the movement; but was not in favor of sending to the Industrial Exhibition objects merely for the purpose of curiosity.

We must send practical objects in which capital may be invested. An industrial committee was needed, and the feeling in favor of this movement, he believed, was unanimous throughout the colony. If it is carried out, it will be of incalculable benefit to both colonies, and the committee should be able to collect such a mass of matter as would bring us to the notice of the world. Mr. DeC. here alluded to some statistical information gleaned from the Port Townsend Register, from which it appeared that Washington Territory had exported in 1860 to this colony \$206,376 of the products of that territory, being \$37,000 worth more than was sent to other parts of the world during the same period. While we have better land than the neighboring territory, it does not reflect much credit upon the energy of our people. If we send to this exhibition specimens of our minerals, we should also give some idea of the localities and surroundings in which they are found. If this movement goes on as commenced, in a year or two years we shall have great cause to welcome the annual return of this day.

Mr. Franklin rose to second the resolution. It was desirous that as all had an interest in the cause, all should be enlisted in the cause. The object of the meeting had a

wide and extended area. In 1770, three bales of cotton comprised the whole amount of cotton shipped from America. Now look at the immense amount exported from that country! In Australia, a few years ago there were no roads. Now there are roads intersecting the country in all directions. In the last century there was only one field of wheat grown in the county of Lancashire. Now see the progress she has made in agriculture. South Australia was considered the most productive of the Australian colonies, and only twelve bushels of wheat were grown to the acre. All we want is capital to advance and develop our resources. The facilities for ship builders and lumbermen are much greater here than in any other country. Ten steamboats have been built in this harbor since 1858, and within the past few days five ships have arrived at Nanaimo from San Francisco. Eventually the whole Pacific coast will be our market; and if proper exertions are made, there is nothing to prevent this becoming one of the most important of England's Colonies.

Bishop Hills said that previous to his coming here he had received a letter from Mr. Hooker of the Kew Gardens, inviting him to go down to London and see a vessel that had just arrived from this colony with a cargo of spars. His lordship said it was the finest timber he had ever seen, and one spar was 120 feet in length. It was, unfortunately, broken while some workmen were endeavoring to raise it. Since he had arrived here, however, he had learned that Messrs. Stamp & Co. had sent to England a spar measuring 160 feet. His Lordship advised the adoption of energetic measures to bring this colony into notice both in England and elsewhere.

The Vice President remarked that he had recently received a letter from a London firm, requesting him to send details of the two colonies, as a preliminary for the establishment of a line of steam vessels from London to this port direct; and also to see if the inducements were sufficient for the formation of an Emigration Society.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Wood, of H. M. S. Hecate, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sub-Committee be appointed, consisting of the following members of the General Committee, for the purpose of collecting specimens of Indian products and manufactures: Dr. Tolmie, J. S. Helmcken, Esq., C. B. Lennard, Esq., Dr. Wood, R. N., Dr. Seddall, R. N., A. C. Anderson, Esq.

Dr. Wood said that in 1852 he took home to England a piece of native cotton from one of the Polynesian Islands. It was considered a nuisance by the natives. He showed it to a cotton spinner at Manchester, and was told it was worth seven or eight cents per pound. The President of the Cotton Association afterwards told him they were starving for just such cotton. He believed it would be the same with many of the articles sent to the Exhibition from here. He advocated the policy of educating the Indians, and thought that under a judicious system of instruction they might change the grotesque images they at present carved into useful articles.

Mr. A. O. Garrett warmly seconded the resolution, and in the course of his remarks said that he did not agree with Mr. De Cosmos, who was sending home Indian curiosities. He thought it the best possible plan we could adopt. It would show capitalists that there was bone, muscle, energy and intellect here waiting for employment.

Mr. Robt. Burnaby rose to advocate the appointment of a Committee on Minerals. Minerals, he said, were the mainstay of the sister colonies. It was owing to the discovery of minerals that we first came into existence. Let specimens of our mineral wealth be sent to the exhibition. Nothing will advance our interests so much as sending home palpable, unmistakable lumps of truth. [Laughter.] It is to minerals that we are indebted for our present prosperity. Mr. B. concluded by offering the following:

Resolved, That a sub-Committee be appointed, consisting of the following members of the General Committee, for the purpose of collecting specimens of minerals: Dr. Forbes, Capt. Gosset, Mr. Justice Begbie, C. J. Nicol, Esq., C. C. Pendergrast, Esq., R. Burnaby, Esq.

Mr. C. C. Pendergrast seconded the resolution. He would do all in his power to further the objects of the meeting; and in doing so, he felt that he not only benefited this country but also his own. Until you get roads and capital here, we must supply you with the prime necessities of life. I only wish we had more to send you. If this movement will induce capitalists to come here, immigrants will soon follow, and so much the better for the rich valleys of the Similkameen and our neighboring territory. [Laughter.]

The resolution was adopted.

Major G. F. Foster said that this movement would show we are not devoid of fertile tracts of land; it does not exist in small patches of one hundred acres or so, but it is well known that we have immense tracts of land that will yield abundantly to the labor of the husbandman. In regard to his friend Pendergrast's remarks, he hoped our neighbors would not long be put to the necessity of feeding us; he hoped the Colony would return the compliment at some future time, and send back all the good things they have been so long receiving. [Laughter.] He had seen vegetables grown here that excelled anything he had ever before met with, and many gardens were not to be surpassed. There was not the slightest danger but if our resources were once made known that capital and immigrants would flow in upon us almost immediately. In conclusion, he begged leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That a sub-Committee be appointed, consisting of the following members of the General Committee for the purpose of collecting specimens of our Agricultural products: T. J. Skinner, Esq., K. McKenzie, Esq., Major Foster, J. Coles, Esq.

Mr. John Coles had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. So far, our farmers had had but a poor show, and were not to blame for their present inability to keep pace with and supply the population of the Colony. Now, however, that a judicious system of road-making had been adopted throughout the country, he believed we would soon see a change for the better.

He had seen a turnip that had weighed 66 pounds, and had known one acre of ground to yield 40 bushels of wheat. People once said the wheat here was smutty; that was because they sowed smutty wheat. Mr. Coles concluded by pledging his support in the House of Assembly to any measure that might be brought forward having for its object the furthering of this movement.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Chief Justice Begbie rose to make a proposition. He thought there were many gentlemen in the colony who would be willing to assist in this undertaking, and believed all classes would unite in advancing the interests of the two colonies. The Chief Justice made some humorous remarks touching the agricultural products of British Columbia, and said that nothing would enlist the sympathies of the people at home so much as a good handful of Cariboo gold. He offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Crease and unanimously adopted.

Resolved that communications from the General Committee be opened with the different towns in British Columbia, requesting co-operation, and soliciting that names of gentlemen be furnished who may be able and willing to assist in promoting the objects of the meeting. Such gentlemen, either to be placed on the sub-committees already named, or else to act independent as may be hereafter found most advisable.

Mr. Coles said that in the course of his previous remarks he had forgotten to say that the big turnip and the forty bushels of wheat to the acre were raised by Indians, under the direction of a white overseer. [Applause.]

Dr. Evans moved and seconded by Mr. Selim Franklin, That Dr. Wood and J. W. Trutch, Esq., be appointed honorary secretaries to the General Committee. Adopted.

Mr. John D'Eves moved and seconded by Mr. Pemberton, That George Tomline Gordon be appointed honorary treasurer to the General Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Alston moved and seconded by Mr. A. DeCosmos, That a vote of thanks be tendered His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in presiding over this meeting. Adopted by acclamation.

Thanks were also returned to the Vice President and the Secretary for their services.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Prorogation of the House of Assembly
Monday, February 3rd 1862.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

His Excellency the Governor, attended by the Members of the Legislative Council, proceeded to-day at 2 p. m., to the House of Assembly for the purpose of proroguing it.

The following message was received:

To the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to inform you that the several Acts set forth in the accompanying schedule have received my assent.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor.

SCHEDULE.

Trades Licenses Amendment Act, 1861.

Extension of Limitation of Foreign Actions Act, 1861.

Act to Prevent Swine and Goats Ruining at Large.
Bankruptcy Act, 1862.

His Excellency then delivered the following speech:
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I desire to convey to you my warmest acknowledgments for the great attention with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your public duties, during the Session of Parliament now about to close.

The important measures which you have passed, and which have been sanctioned since the meeting of the present Parliament, for the security and relief of aliens, for establishing direct Steam Communication with the port of San Francisco, and for deepening and improving the Harbor of Victoria, cannot fail to be conducive to the general welfare, and to the substantial benefit of the colony. You have also passed various measures of law reform, which from their value and importance demand special acknowledgement.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,—I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service of the year 1861, and I assure you that in the expenditure of those supplies it will be found that the strictest regard has been paid to economy, and to the purposes for which you intended them.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to learn that the general interests of the colony remain in a sound and satisfactory state, and that there is every reason to look forward with confidence to a prosperous future.

I now prorogue this Parliament.

At the conclusion of the speech, the Hon. David Cameron, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and President of the Council, declared the House prorogued till Tuesday, the 11th day of March next.

MS-0678
Box 1
File 5

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

*On the opening of the Third Session
of the Second Parliament.
March 19th 1862.*

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.*

There has been no material change in the condition of the Colony since the close of the last Session.

I am happy to inform you that the question which lately assumed so serious an aspect, as even to threaten an interruption of the amity existing between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of North America, has been satisfactorily settled, and our friendly relations with that power therefore remain unimpaired.

Her Majesty's Government has caused to be shipped from England for the use of the Volunteer Companies of this Colony, 500 stand of Rifles with ammunition. I shall therefore, be enabled to arm, without expense to the Colony, the several Volunteer Companies who, with characteristic spirit and loyalty, have offered their services for the protection of property, and the defence of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, in accordance with the provisions of the "Victoria Harbor Act, 1860," appointed Commissioners to report upon the best means of improving Victoria Harbor, and I will hereafter lay before you their report on that subject.

Agrarian disputes, endangering the public peace and safety, having occurred in Malahol District, I deemed it expedient, in order to remove the immediate cause of contention, to enter into arrangements with the natives for the satisfaction of their claims on the land, upon terms agreeable to them, and advantageous to the Colony. As an essential part of that agreement, I propose that a portion of land shall be reserved and secured for their exclusive use and benefit, a measure which will remove almost the only cause likely to disturb the general harmony existing between the settlers and the natives.

Arrangements will, if found necessary, be also made for the settlement of the native claims in Cowichan District.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the Estimates for the year, which will soon be laid before you, I have recommended a small pecuniary aid towards the equipment of the Volunteer Com-

panies; and also a grant in aid of the Fire Companies of Victoria, who are put to much expense in providing for the discharge of their public duties. I have also proposed an increase in the ordinary grant for educational objects; and in the sums to be applied to the formation and improvement of Roads.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The geological formations of Vancouver Island, and the recent discoveries of copper ore in Barclay Sound and other places, having given rise to a high degree of confidence in the mineral resources of the Colony, I recommend you to consider whether it would be expedient to investigate the character and extent of those resources in different parts of the Colony.

As it is evident that persons intending to settle on the waste lands of the Crown, would derive mutual aid and support and many other advantages, from acting in concert and combining together in the occupation of land, I propose that suitable districts should be surveyed in different parts of the Colony, and roads therefrom opened to convenient points upon the coast from whence produce may be transported by water; and as an attractive inducement to settlers that they should be allowed the option of paying for their lands by their labor on the roads. Such a measure will, I conceive, have the effect of advancing the progress of the Colony, and developing its agricultural and mineral resources.

A Bill for the Incorporation of the Town of Victoria will be again introduced, and I hope it will be passed at an early period of the Session.

A Bill to reduce and regulate the fees payable in the Law Courts, and Bills to facilitate the enjoyment of lands acquired under the provisions of the Proclamation of the 19th of February and 21st March, 1861. To increase the number of representatives for the town of Victoria; and to raise a sum of money by loan secured on the general revenue, to be applied to the formation of roads, will be submitted for your consideration.

A scheme for improving the harbor of Victoria, and other important measures, will also be laid before you as soon as the course of public business will permit.

*At the conclusion of the Speech, the Honorable
Chief Justice Cameron said,
Gentlemen, I have the honor to announce
that the Third Session of the Second Parliament of
Vancouver Island is now opened.*

*Estimates for the Year 1862
did before the House 21st March 1862*

COLONIAL ESTIMATES---1862.

Estimates for Vancouver Island.

Method of the probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the year 1862, showing also the Revenue of 1861:

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Estimate of Actual Revenue for the year 1861.	Estimate of Revenue for the year 1862.
1. Real Estate Tax, -	£ 200 0 0	£ 200 0 0
2. Harbor Dues, -	25 0 0	25 0 0
3. Licenses, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
4. Liquor Licenses, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
5. Trade Licenses, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
6. Fines, forfeitures and costs, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
7. Fees of Office, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
8. Reimbursement in aid of the Government, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
9. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
10. Light Houses, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
11. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
12. Light Houses, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
13. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
14. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
15. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
16. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
17. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
18. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
19. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
20. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
21. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
22. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
23. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
24. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
25. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
26. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
27. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
28. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
29. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
30. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
31. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
32. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
33. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
34. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
35. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
36. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
37. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
38. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
39. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
40. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
41. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
42. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
43. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
44. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
45. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
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48. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
49. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
50. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
51. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
52. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
53. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
54. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
55. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
56. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
57. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
58. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
59. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
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72. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
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80. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
81. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
82. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
83. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
84. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
85. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
86. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
87. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
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89. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
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91. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
92. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
93. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
94. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
95. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
96. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
97. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
98. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
99. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0
100. Miscellaneous Receipts, -	200 0 0	200 0 0

NOTE.—Although the sum shown above for the year 1861 is the actual revenue, the difference is occasioned through some items being included in the year 1861 which were not included in the year 1862, and as to be incorporated with the present Accounts.

Abstract of the sums required to defray the Expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the year from 1st of January to 31st December, 1862, showing also the Expenditure of 1861:

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimate for the year 1861.	Estimate for the year 1862.
1. Establishments—Salaries fixed, -	£ 4120 0 0	£ 8094 15 5
2. Charitable Allowances -	400 0 0	421 15 5
3. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
4. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
5. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
6. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
7. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
8. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
9. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
10. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
11. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
12. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
13. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
14. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
15. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
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29. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
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31. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
32. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
33. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
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37. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
38. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
39. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
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41. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
42. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
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66. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
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89. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
90. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
91. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
92. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
93. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
94. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
95. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
96. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
97. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
98. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
99. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0
100. Education -	100 0 0	124 10 0

* 1861, Expenditure for Education included in Statistics of the Colony of British Columbia.

† Vide note above.

‡ Vide note above.

§ Vide note above.

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* 1861, Expenditure for Education included in Savings.
† One-half of this borne by British Columbia.
‡ Vide note above.

DETAILED ESTIMATES.

Governor—Salary, £800.
Colonial Secretary—Salary £500; Clerk, 300; Messenger, 75; office contingencies, 100. Total, £1375.
Treasurer—Salary of Treasurer, £500; Clerk, 200; office contingencies, 60. Total, £760.

Rifle Volunteers—In aid of Regimental fund, \$200.
 Re-Vote—Diffusion of information regarding the Revote of Vascouzer Island, \$400.
 \$2500 was voted last year, only \$1000 of which has been expended. The balance is to be paid by the original donors as they are being prosecuted.)
 Vascouzer Island—Proportion of expense to be derived from the Island, \$1000.
 Vascouzer Island—In maintaining Race Rock and Leeward Light, \$1000.
 Vascouzer Island—Leeward Light, \$500.
 Vascouzer Island—Leeward Light, \$500.
 Loan Account—Repayment of a portion of the loan raised on security of the Harbor Fund, \$2500.
 Interest—Interest upon loans, \$150.
 Total amount of estimated expenditure for 1892, \$25,716.

Amount of Estimates £ 25.7 16. 0.0
Amount Voted £ 25.4 51. 0.0
less than Estimates. £ 265. 0.0

The amount short voted is as follows.

Office Contingencies } £ 615.0.0
 " Estimates }
 Amount Voted . . . 500.0.0 = 115.0.0

Surveyor General's salary
Unit. F-Ed.!

Deductant \$0.
 amt. Voted 250.00 - 100.00 = 150.00

Blank & Reserves	200.00
amt. Voted	nil
	200.00

Harbourn - Kaster - Bremen	137. 0. 0	57. 0. 0
Ant. F. Sted	103. 0. 0	

Propietate bunavino.	250.00	100.00
Amnt. Voted.	150.00	100.00

2.665:0:0

Am't. Voted for small hospital	3
Not in Estimates	3
	3
	400.00

difference £265.0.0

Prorogation of the House of Assembly
22nd day of December, 1862

Vancouver Island.

Comparative statement of the Estimated Expenditure of Vancouver Island, as voted by the House of Assembly for the year 1861, and the Actual Expenditure made under said votes.

	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
	£	S	d	
Governor.....	800	£800	0	0
Chief Justice.....	250	250	0	0
Colonial Secretary.....	400	372	0	10
Treasurer.....	400	487	10	0
Surveyor General.....	300	182	4	10
Attorney General.....	450	446	15	5
Supreme Court.....	200	183	6	8
Treasury.....	150	300	0	0
Colonial Secretary's Office.....	200	163	13	4
Attorney General's Office.....	620	399	9	4
Lands and Works Department.....	200	140	0	0
Legislative Council.....	450	450	0	0
House of Assembly.....	450	572	3	9
Printing for Departments.....	150	150	0	0
Fire Brigade.....	350	350	0	0
Purchase of Horse ac.....	600	734	4	3
Light Houses.....	6.0	600	0	0
Victoria Hospital.....	200	205	4	0
Works and Buildings.....	300	291	15	2
Post Office.....	250	309	12	6
Police.....	1200	450	0	0
Gaol.....	610	200	0	0
Education.....	200	99	13	1
Sheriff.....	100	NIL		
Coroner's fees and expenses.....	50	421	7	4
do for dead house.....	450	351	0	5
Administration of Justice.....	400	150	0	0
Registrar General.....	150	538	19	2
Auditing of Public Accounts.....	550			
Office Contingencies.....		2208	1	0
Equival Road, including loan of £200.....	2000	25.0	0	0
Mail Subsidy.....	2000	11100	15	8
Formation of Roads.....				
Formation of Roads through and to Cowichan.....	500	1350	15	6
Diffusion of Information respecting Vancouver Island.....	500	60	0	0
Grant to Industrial Exhibition.....	400	400	0	0
Volunteer Corps.....	250	245	0	0
	£22500	£19315	0	3

*Still due to Messrs. Trutch & Hick, £500 6s.
*Still due upon Sanich Road, £500 15s.
*Still due Cowichan Road, £194 15s.

ROBERT KER,
Acting Colonial Auditor.

1861

Amount of Estimates. £ 22500.0.0
Actual Expenditure 19315.0.3
Expenditure less than Estimate £ 3185.0.7

Amount paid by the House voted £3255.1.9
do paid more than voted - 600.2.0
£ 3243.19.9

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At 3 p. m., His Excellency the Governor, attended by the Legislative Council and the heads of the departments, entered the House. His Excellency then addressed both Houses, as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly:

In closing this session of the Legislature, it affords me great pleasure to convey to you my warmest acknowledgements for the anxious and careful attention with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties: and I may add, that the result of your deliberations cannot fail to be satisfactory to the people of the Colony.

The moneys which you have granted for the Public Works are now being laid out in improving the main roads leading into the settled districts about Victoria, and in forming a roadway through Cowichan and Nanaimo to the Comox settlement, for the purpose of connecting those districts by a practicable overland communication with each other, and with Victoria.

Measures are also in progress for improving the harbor of Victoria—a work which has been unavoidably delayed by financial arrangements.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

I thank you for the supplies which you granted for the service of the year, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the several objects of public utility which were set forth in the estimates.

Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly—

I have to congratulate you on the thriving state of trade, the increase of population, the growing value of fixed property, the large demand for agricultural produce, the state of the public revenue, and on the generally satisfactory condition of the Colony, which, I trust will, with the blessing of God, continue to prosper.

I now prorogue this Parliament until Friday, the 2d day of January next.

MS-0678
Box 1
File 5

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

Assembly
1862

On the Opening of the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament

2nd January 1862

RE-OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE

The fourth session of the second Parliament of the Colony was opened yesterday at 2:15 p. m. The following is

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The requirements of the public service have rendered it necessary to call you again together at this time, after an unusually brief respite from your legislative duties. The business which I have to press upon your attention is the consideration of the Estimates intended for the service of the current year; and also of certain Acts for enabling companies properly constituted, to acquire the land necessary for their operations:

The importance of such measures in their present bearing on the employment of labor, and on the prospective interests of the colony is so well known and so generally recognized that I feel assured no unnecessary delay will occur in their passage through the Legislature.

Government will have to extend its fostering care to the recently formed settlements at Cowichan and Comox, to provide for their protection and security, and to furnish such aid as may be deemed advisable for the secular and religious instruction of the settlers in those districts.

It affords me great satisfaction to state that the returns received from the Land Office show that there is a rapidly increasing demand in the colony for the acquisition of public land, the areas conveyed by sale, and occupied under the Pre-emption Act, without purchase, for the year 1862, being about 90 per cent. in excess of the quantities sold and otherwise conveyed in 1861.

I may also allude to the gratifying circumstance that a highly respectable English association is about to form a settlement at Quatseco, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. They propose to open mines of coal, establish fisheries, to embark largely in the export of deals and ship's spars; and in other branches of trade that promise remunerative employment for capital.

I will make no comment on the character of an enterprise of such obvious importance to the progress of the colony. I shall not fail to extend to it all the protection and encouragement in my power, and I trust it may prove completely successful, and fully realize the hopes of its spirited projectors.

I will again call the attention of the Legislature to the great importance of providing for a geological survey of the Colony—a measure well calculated to develop its true interests and resources. The mountain ranges which now so unprofitably occupy a large portion of the Island, are, with good reason, supposed to abound in valuable minerals. When that fact is demonstrated by carefully conducted scientific exploration, a new era will dawn upon the Colony, and sources of wealth will be laid open which must eventually place it at the summit of national prosperity.

Assistance will be asked from the House for the purpose of carrying that object into effect, and also for encouraging the taking of cod and other fish on the coast of the Island; and as a means of stimulating trade and settlement, I shall propose a small grant, to be employed in subsidizing a steam vessel to ply, at stated intervals, between Comox and Victoria, touching at Cowichan, Salt Spring, Nanaimo, and the other intermediate settlements.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The estimates for the year will shortly be laid before you, wherein I have provided for the various services alluded to, and for other services not herein specially noticed.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly:

A bill to legalize the collection of small debts, and to reduce the costs, and modify the present procedure, will, together with other measures, be introduced and submitted, in the course of the session, for your consideration.

His Honor Chief Justice Cameron declared the session opened, when His Excellency and suite, accompanied by the Legislative Council, retired.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly then took the chair, the following members being present—Messrs. Cocker, Trimble, Burnaby, Cary, Trutch, Franklin, Foster, and Tolmie.

Mr. Cocker gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a bill to prohibit Sunday trading; and also a petition signed by Messrs. Alfred Waddington and A. D. Macdonald, praying for an act to be passed to enable a company duly constituted to construct a railway between Victoria and Esquimalt.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that he would at an early day enquire of the Government as to the condition of the Indian Reserve situated on Victoria Harbor.

The House was then adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

MS-0678
Box 1
File 5

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

**Comparative Statement of the Estimated Expen-
diture of Vancouver Island, as voted by the House of Assembly, for the
Year 1862, and the Actual Expenditure made under said votes.**

	Amount voted for 1862.	Amount expended in 1862.	Actual Expenditure In excess of am't voted.	Short of am't voted.
Governor	£800 0 0	Nil.		800 0 0
Chief Justice.....	800 0 0	800 0 0		
Colonial Secretary	500 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0
Treasurer	500 0 0	516 13 4	16 13 4	*
Surveyor General	400 0 0	600 7 3	200 7 3	†
Attorney General	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Supreme Court	450 0 0	450 0 0		
Colonial Secretary's Office.....	375 0 0	375 0 0		
Attorney General's Office	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Surveyor General's Office	550 0 0	853 0 8	403 0 8	‡
Cowichan Road and Settlement of In- dian Titles	2000 0 0	998 13 0		1001 7 0
Hospital	800 0 0	860 12 7	60 12 7	
Audit Office	225 0 0	225 0 0		
Repairs of Government Buildings.....	200 0 0	227 7 6	27 7 6	
Extension of County Roads	4000 0 0	6638 8 10	2638 8 10	
Harbor Master's Office	568 0 0	649 14 1	81 14 1	
Post Office	218 0 0	212 10 6		5 9 6
Conveyance of Mails	700 0 0	3336 1 4	2636 1 4	‡
Expenses of Prosecutions	250 0 0	190 18 5		59 1 7
Sheriff's Department.....	250 0 0	225 16 4		24 3 8
Coroner's Fees, &c.....	160 0 0	89 0 4		70 19 8
Erection of Dead House	75 0 0			75 0 0
Registrar General.....	400 0 0	400 0 0		
Police	£1,960			
Gaols	3900 0 0	3615 3 6		284 16 6
Justice Fees—Quarter Sessions	50 0 0			50 0 0
Printing for Departments	600 0 0			79 2 11
Other Office Contingencies	500 0 0	1020 17 1		55 0 0
Magistrate at Nanaimo.....	180 0 0	125 0 0		119 11 10
Legislative Council	200 0 0	80 8 2		75 0 11
House of Assembly.....	450 0 0	374 19 1		124 14 7
Services of Indian Agents.....	200 0 0	75 5 5		144 13 8
Exp's under Real Estate Tax Act £600 }				
Trade License Act..... £100 }	700 0 0	555 6 4		34 10 0
Revision of Voters	80 0 0	45 10 0		
Fire Brigade.....	1100 0 0	1100 0 0		
Education	1000 0 0	630 5 0		369 15 0
Rifle Volunteers	200 0 0	242 10 2	42 10 2	
Diffusion of Information.....	440 0 0	86 10 0		353 10 0
Light Houses	600 0 0	758 5 5	158 5 5	
Repayment of Temporary Loan.....	1200 0 0	2000 0 0	800 0 0	
Interest on Loans	180 0 0	537 7 2	357 7 2	**
	26,301 0 0	29,746 11 6	7422 8 4	3976 16 10
		26,301 0 0	3976 16 10	
Expenditure in excess of amount voted		£3445 11 6	£3445 11 6	

* £16 13s. 4d. arrears 1861.

† £100 7s. 3d. and £100, arrears 1859, 1860.

‡ £322 18s. 4d. arrears 1859, '60, '61.

§ £2500 arrears 1861.

|| £25 still due to Magistrate.

¶ £25 still due to Clerk.

** £365 19s. under the authority of the
Temporary Loan Act.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND

Comparative Statement of Estimated Revenue and Revenue Received—Comparative Statement of Expenditure as Voted, and Actual Expenditure—For the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Comparative statement of the Expenditure for the year 1863, and the actual expenditure of the year, as taken from the accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1863:

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1863.	Actual Expenditure for 1863.
The Governor.....	\$3880 00	3880 00
Colonial Secretary.....	4245 00	33036 25
Treasurer.....	3625 00	3637 85
Auditor.....	1095 00	1095 00
Surveyor General.....	4640 00	3405 82
Assessor.....	2425 00	2425 00
Harbor Master.....	2450 00	2286 00
Post Master.....	1300 00	1380 01
Chief Justice.....	6380 00	5293 63
Attorney General.....	2455 00	2558 45
Sheriff.....	1220 00	1005 00
Registrar General.....	1940 00	1940 00
Commissioner of Police.....	12343 00	12790 41
Magistrate at Nanaimo.....	1200 00	(a) 1321 25
Clerk of Legislative Council.....	500 00	(b) 621 18
Clerk of House of Assembly.....	1250 00	(c) 2462 42
Adminis'n. of Justice.....	2278 00	3833 00
Charitable Allowances.....	3250 00	3250 00
Police and Gaols.....	7918 00	8484 29
Rent.....	600 00	757 00
Education.....	5090 00	3855 17
Conveyance of Mails.....	7290 00	10,890 35
Works and Buildings.....	95,964 00	(d) 7775 11
Roads, Streets, Bridges.....	47,530 00	50,607 11
Miscellaneous.....	20,630 00	5987 27
Int. on Temp'y loans.....	2965 00	952 20
Int. on Road and Harbor Loan.....	11,640 00	(d) 7210 00
Sinking Fund do.....	7217 00	(d) 887 25
Revenue Services.....	1500 00	7430 01
Lighthouses.....	2910 00	7373 39
Office Contingencies.....	6580 00	233 83
Refund of Taxes.....	—	—
Total.....	\$275,680 00	\$137,284 58
Temporary Deb. Loan.....	—	24,444 00
Temporary Loan to B. Columbia.....	—	43650 00
Redemp'n of Municip. Deb. C. of Victoria.....	—	10,724 00
Deposits repaid.....	—	247 83
Allowances to Hqs. of Departments.....	—	91,507 26
Home Gov. (Milit'y).....	—	9653 81
Total.....	\$275,680 00	\$337,511 48

REMARKS ON EXPENDITURE.

(a)—\$121 25 arrears, 1862.
(b)—\$121 18 arrears, 1862.
(c)—\$1212 50 arrears, 1862 and 1861.
(d)—Sum amounting to \$11,332 were remitted to the Crown Agents in London, during the year 1863, for services classed in the Estimates, as follows:
Works and Buildings.....\$87,300
Interest on Vancouver Island Road and Harbor Loan.....11,640
Sinking Fund for Debt.....7,217
The Column of Actual Expenditure does not include payments made by the Agents from the abovementioned remittances; the Agents account for the whole year, showing the appropriation of the same, not having been yet received in the Colony.

COLONY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.
Comparative Statement of the Estimated Revenue of Vancouver Island for the Year 1863, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.
Harbor Dues.....	\$19,400	\$17,284 06
Real Estate Tax.....	48,500	\$21,945 25
Trade Licenses.....	21,825	17,884 61
Land Sales.....	24,250	23,759 29
Land Revenue.....	19,400	23,833 94
Liquor Licenses.....	8,730	8,602 78
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,037	2,558 45
Postage Dues.....	3,201	3,803 47
Fees of Office.....	1,455	2,305 25
Miscellaneous.....	485	1,261 25
Rent.....	2,425	1,790 50
Stamp Tax.....	—	—
Re-insurements.....	—	—
Victoria Street Tax, arrears.....	—	412 85
Interest.....	—	3,740 16
Total.....	\$151,708	\$148,944 40
Road and Harbor Loan.....	194,000	164,085 29
Lighthouses.....	2,010	—
Deposits.....	—	337 31
Repayment on account of advance to Municipal Council.....	—	5,362 00
Repayment of advance to Heads of Departments.....	—	29,017 04
Gordon's defalcations.....	—	72 06
Total.....	\$348,618	\$337,818 01

(a)—Unexpected delays having taken place in the Revision of the Assessment Rolls, sufficient time was not left for the collection of the whole amount of the Tax within the year.
(b)—Arrears former years.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.
7th January, 1864.
Sir,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, Returns of the Transactions in the Land Registry Office during the past year, by which it will be seen that a very satisfactory increase has taken place in connection with the year 1862. The number of applications and the fees received show an advance of about 40 per cent over that year.

The excess of Income and Expenditure amounts to nearly \$1400; and I am happy to add that no Registration effected during the past year has been contested—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
E. GRAHAM ALSTON.
Registrar General.

TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 1.—RETURN OF TRANSACTIONS DURING YEAR 1863:

MONTH.	Number of Applications.	Absolute Reg'd.	Charges Reg'd.	Bills of Sale.
January.....	89	53	38	12
February.....	63	35	30	10
March.....	70	46	25	16
April.....	69	45	26	14
May.....	81	55	32	14
June.....	66	39	27	12
July.....	49	25	16	10
August.....	59	36	24	12
September.....	67	43	24	23
October.....	40	24	16	13
November.....	49	30	10	6
December.....	46	30	17	12
Total.....	729	452	294	154

No. 2.—RETURN OF FEES FOR YEAR 1863 & 1862.

MONTH.	1863.	1862.	Increase.
January.....	\$463 02	\$113 03	—
February.....	234 15	127 52	—
March.....	278 38	191 32	—
April.....	284 18	267 07	—
May.....	224 97	165 02	—
June.....	274 30	131 80	—
July.....	162 65	209 72	—
August.....	352 19	107 76	—
September.....	250 65	108 63	—
October.....	193 73	204 21	—
November.....	240 60	293 04	—
December.....	291 99	383 93	—
Total.....	\$3499 72	\$2467 05	\$1032 67

No. 3.—VALUE OF PROPERTY REGISTERED.

MONTH.	As Absolute Fees.	Fee by Charge.
January.....	\$82,860 00	\$7,730 00
February.....	37,730 00	49,050 00
March.....	96,445 00	50,240 00
April.....	58,305 00	37,340 00
May.....	66,550 00	46,870 00
June.....	49,300 00	33,700 00
July.....	29,025 00	32,950 00
August.....	91,525 00	59,300 00
September.....	48,730 00	59,940 00
October.....	36,115 00	41,750 00
November.....	48,360 00	35,080 00
December.....	92,150 00	16,350 00
Total.....	\$776,565 00	\$467,320 00

No. 4.

Number of Applications.	1862.	1863.
Income.....	\$2467 05	\$3499 72
Expenditure.....	2129 78	2120 50
Surplus.....	\$346 27	\$1379 22

7th January, 1864.
E. GRAHAM ALSTON.
Registrar General.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

12th January, 1864.
Sir,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a report of the transactions of this Department for the past 12 months:

1.—ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

Appended is a statement of the amount expended on roads during the year. (Statement A.)

Also a statement [B] of the amounts paid in 1863 on contracts entered into in 1862.

The Comox Road from Nanaimo has been cut and a great many of the bridges built. The bridge over the Nanaimo River has been swept away, but will be re-built at the expense of the contractor who was bound to keep it in repair for 12 months. There is a sum of \$375 due to him for the same. The amount expended of the vote is \$507 06. A great part of the road is blocked up by windfalls, and there is great reason to fear that the whole will be impassable in a very short time from the same cause.

The Esquimalt Road which is now nearly completed has been improved by widening and macadamizing some of the worst places.

The Cedar Hill Road, from the turn at Oaklands to the bottom beyond Merriman's, has been formed and gravelled, but owing to the bad quality of the gravel it is still soft in places. A continuation of this road to Cadboro Bay from James Tod's has been made.

The Craig Flower Bridge was in a very dangerous state, and it is now stronger than before as poles have been driven in place of cribs.

The Saanich Road has been macadamized from Victoria to Dr. Tolmie's and a few of the worst places gravelled beyond; at Lake Hill a very long stretch has been stoned and gravelled.

The Cadboro Bay Road has been formed and gravelled as far as Tod's. Some assistance was given by the Commissioners from the Statute Labor Fund.

The Foul Bay Road has been nearly completed to Mrs. Ross's, and formed from there to Gonzalo Hill.

Moss Street from the Cadboro Bay Road to Cary's Road has been made by private subscription and statute labor fund.

Superior Street has been partially repaired by the same means.

The payments on Victoria Street were outstanding since 1862.

Humboldt Street has been macadamized from Mr. Fraser's to the end by private subscriptions.

Mt. Tolmie Cross Road has been opened and a few of the worst places gravelled; it extends from the Cadboro Bay Road to the Cross Road from Saanich to Cadboro Bay.

Barnside Deviation has been opened and a long piece macadamized, and a substantial bridge built.

The Metcosen Road has been improved, from Craig Flower to Parsons Bridge many long reaches gravelled. Part of the money was from statute labor fund. Also, from the steep

ABSTRACT OF SUMS required to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

ESTIMATES FOR 1863.	
Salaries fixed.....	\$21,098
Salaries T. and Y.....	31,235
Office contingencies.....	7,880
Administration of Justice.....	3,128
Charitable allowances.....	2,570
Police and gaols.....	7,918
Rent.....	600
Education.....	5,090
Conveyance of mails.....	7,290
Works and buildings.....	97,164
Roads, streets and bridges.....	17,330
Miscellaneous.....	24,630
Lighthouses.....	5,820
Refund of taxes.....	—
Interest on loans.....	14,605
Sinking fund.....	7,217
Revenue services.....	1,500
Repayment of temporary loans.....	24,444
Home Government.....	—
Gordon's defalcations.....	—
Total.....	\$309,719 00

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the City of Vancouver for the Year 1862, and the Year 1863, and the Year 1864.

Justice.....	100 00
City Secretary.....	100 00
City Engineer.....	100 00
City General.....	100 00
City Clerk.....	100 00
City Treasurer.....	100 00
City Surveyor.....	100 00
City Assessor.....	100 00
City Constable.....	100 00
City Watchman.....	100 00
City Fireman.....	100 00
City Police.....	100 00
City Jail.....	100 00
City Hospital.....	100 00
City School.....	100 00
City Library.....	100 00
City Museum.....	100 00
City Theatre.....	100 00
City Circus.....	100 00
City Fair.....	100 00
City Race.....	100 00
City Lottery.....	100 00
City Gambling.....	100 00
City Prostitution.....	100 00
City Drunkenness.....	100 00
City Vagrancy.....	100 00
City Pauper.....	100 00
City Poor.....	100 00
City Charity.....	100 00
City Religion.....	100 00
City Education.....	100 00
City Science.....	100 00
City Art.....	100 00
City Music.....	100 00
City Sports.....	100 00
City Amusement.....	100 00
City Entertainment.....	100 00
City Recreation.....	100 00
City Pastime.....	100 00
City Pleasure.....	100 00
City Delight.....	100 00
City Joy.....	100 00
City Happiness.....	100 00
City Well-being.....	100 00
City Prosperity.....	100 00
City Success.....	100 00
City Fortune.....	100 00
City Wealth.....	100 00
City Riches.....	100 00
City Grandeur.....	100 00
City Splendor.....	100 00
City Magnificence.....	100 00
City Majesty.....	100 00
City Dignity.....	100 00
City Honor.....	100 00
City Reputation.....	100 00
City Fame.....	100 00
City Glory.....	100 00
City Power.....	100 00
City Influence.....	100 00
City Authority.....	100 00
City Dominion.....	100 00
City Sovereignty.....	100 00
City Supremacy.....	100 00
City Pre-eminence.....	100 00
City Prominence.....	100 00
City Eminence.....	100 00
City Distinction.....	100 00
City Notability.....	100 00
City Celebrity.....	100 00
City Infamy.....	100 00
City Obscurity.....	100 00
City Ignominy.....	100 00
City Dishonor.....	100 00
City Shame.....	100 00
City Contempt.....	100 00
City Scorn.....	100 00
City Derision.....	100 00
City Ridicule.....	100 00
City Mockery.....	100 00
City Sarcasm.....	100 00
City Satire.....	100 00
City Caricature.....	100 00
City Parody.....	100 00
City Imitation.....	100 00
City Copying.....	100 00
City Plagiarism.....	100 00
City Theft.....	100 00
City Robbery.....	100 00
City Larceny.....	100 00
City Burglary.....	100 00
City Pilferage.....	100 00
City Stealing.....	100 00
City Appropriation.....	100 00
City Embezzlement.....	100 00
City Misappropriation.....	100 00
City Misconduct.....	100 00
City Misbehavior.....	100 00
City Misdeed.....	100 00
City Misdemeanor.....	100 00
City Crime.....	100 00
City Offense.....	100 00
City Delinquency.....	100 00
City Transgression.....	100 00
City Violation.....	100 00
City Breach.....	100 00
City Breach of Faith.....	100 00
City Breach of Promise.....	100 00
City Breach of Contract.....	100 00
City Breach of Law.....	100 00
City Breach of Order.....	100 00
City Breach of Decency.....	100 00
City Breach of Propriety.....	100 00
City Breach of Modesty.....	100 00
City Breach of Virtue.....	100 00
City Breach of Honor.....	100 00
City Breach of Reputation.....	100 00
City Breach of Fame.....	100 00
City Breach of Glory.....	100 00
City Breach of Power.....	100 00
City Breach of Influence.....	100 00
City Breach of Authority.....	100 00
City Breach of Dominion.....	100 00
City Breach of Sovereignty.....	100 00
City Breach of Supremacy.....	100 00
City Breach of Pre-eminence.....	100 00
City Breach of Prominence.....	100 00
City Breach of Eminence.....	100 00
City Breach of Distinction.....	100 00
City Breach of Notability.....	100 00
City Breach of Celebrity.....	100 00
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City Breach of Obscurity.....	100 00
City Breach of Ignominy.....	100 00
City Breach of Dishonor.....	100 00
City Breach of Shame.....	100 00
City Breach of Contempt.....	100 00
City Breach of Scorn.....	100 00
City Breach of Derision.....	100 00
City Breach of Ridicule.....	100 00
City Breach of Mockery.....	100 00
City Breach of Sarcasm.....	100 00
City Breach of Satire.....	100 00
City Breach of Caricature.....	100 00
City Breach of Parody.....	100 00
City Breach of Imitation.....	100 00
City Breach of Copying.....	100 00
City Breach of Plagiarism.....	100 00
City Breach of Theft.....	100 00
City Breach of Robbery.....	100 00
City Breach of Larceny.....	100 00
City Breach of Burglary.....	100 00
City Breach of Pilferage.....	100 00
City Breach of Stealing.....	100 00
City Breach of Appropriation.....	100 00
City Breach of Embezzlement.....	100 00
City Breach of Misappropriation.....	100 00
City Breach of Misconduct.....	100 00
City Breach of Misbehavior.....	100 00
City Breach of Misdeed.....	100 00
City Breach of Misdemeanor.....	100 00
City Breach of Crime.....	100 00
City Breach of Offense.....	100 00
City Breach of Delinquency.....	100 00
City Breach of Transgression.....	100 00
City Breach of Violation.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Faith.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Promise.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Contract.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Law.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Order.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Decency.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Propriety.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Modesty.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Virtue.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Honor.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Reputation.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Fame.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Glory.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Power.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Influence.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Authority.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Dominion.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Sovereignty.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Supremacy.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Pre-eminence.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Prominence.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Eminence.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Distinction.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Notability.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Celebrity.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Infamy.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Obscurity.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Ignominy.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Dishonor.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Shame.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Contempt.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Scorn.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Derision.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Ridicule.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Mockery.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Sarcasm.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Satire.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Caricature.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Parody.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Imitation.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Copying.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Plagiarism.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Theft.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Robbery.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Larceny.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Burglary.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Pilferage.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Stealing.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Appropriation.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Embezzlement.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Misappropriation.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Misconduct.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Misbehavior.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Misdeed.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Misdemeanor.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Crime.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Offense.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Delinquency.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Transgression.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Violation.....	100 00
City Breach of Breach of Breach.....	100 00

hill (which has been cut down) beyond the cricket ground to Metcosen, many bad places have been made passable, as also the Springs near the Belmont Junction.

The Old Sooke Road was carefully examined by me to ascertain the practicability of improving it, and after mature deliberation I determined on adopting the new line, which goes at an easy grade through the different valleys. There was a good deal of side hill cutting and a few bridges and cuttings. The whole expense of the work from George Cooke to Grants Mill at Sooke was \$233.50. A wagon road at a future day could be easily constructed.

The Park Entrance has been made with the sanction of the Municipal authorities.

2.—LANDS PRE-EMPTED AND SOLD.

The amount of lands pre-empted and number of pre-emptions in each district are appended in statement C. The payments on pre-empted lands under the Land Acts of 1861, 1862, are shown in statement D. There is a large amount due on lands sold prior to 1861, a statement of which I shall shortly prepare and submit. I have observed from the Land Records at Cowichan and Comox an account of the improvements in their respective districts, copies of which are appended. Statement E which gives \$1 45 per acre as the value of the improvements, stock, &c., at Cowichan, and \$1 25 per acre for Comox—in the latter exclusive of stock.

SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS.

There have been no surveys of any importance executed this year. The explorations for gold in the neighborhood of Gold Stream will I trust be the means of drawing more general attention to the mineral resources of the country. The first exploring party sunk a shaft to the bed rock and fixed their stakes, but during the late heavy rains these were carried away excepting only one.

There have been no reports from the second party. The Copper discoveries at Sooke, Nanaimo, and various other places along the coast, show that ore rich in copper actually exist—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, H. W. PEARSE.

Acting Surveyor General, V.I.

ABSTRACT OF LAND EXPENDITURE FOR 1863:

Comox Road, \$20,868 24; Esquimalt Road, \$2642 18; Cedar Hill, \$2346 56; Craig Flower Bridge, \$850; Sanich and Cadboro Bay Roads, \$14,008 54; Fort Bay, \$1748 03; Moss street, \$225; Superior street, \$112; Victoria street, (outstanding from 1862), \$921; Humboldt street, \$169 40; Mt. Tomin Cross Road, \$901 24; Hurville deviation, \$1161 04; Hill Side, \$208 75; Metcosen Road, \$2399 11; Sooke New Trail, \$1092 94; Park Entrance, \$633 31. Total, \$50,579 47.

Work.	Name of Contractor.	Amount of Contract.	Amount Paid.
Metcosen Road and Bridges.....	M. M. Tinn.	\$50 00	\$50 00
Cowichan Road.....	J. Nicholas.	2747 50	2747 50
Comox Road.....	M. Muro.	17,038 10	16,732 10
Esquimalt Road.....	M. Muro.	243 00	43 00
Esquimalt deviation.....	McGowan & Co.	350 00	350 00
Fort street.....	M. Muro.	721 00	721 00
Store street.....	W. Rick.	1000 00	200 00
Total.....			\$21,435 50

Showing Number of Pre-Emptors and Quantity Land Pre-empted in each District during the year 1863.

Victoria District, 2 claims, 75 acres; Esquimalt, 3 claims, 250 acres; Metcosen, 12 claims, 1742 acres; Sooke, 14 claims, 1722 acres; Lake, 1 claim, 100 acres; Highland, 1 claim, 100 acres; North Saanich, 13 claims, 1369 acres; South Saanich, 6 claims, 580 acres; Cowichan, 14 claims, 1361 acres; Quamichan, 13 claims, 1400 acres; Shawwassen, 5 claims, 550 acres; Comiakien, 12 claims, 1240 acres; Soomoon, 10 claims, 1508 acres; Nanaimo, 3 claims, 250 acres; Mountain, 3 claims, 250 acres; Cedar, 5 claims, 600 acres; Cranberry, 1 claim, 78 acres; Unserved Districts near Nanaimo, 5 claims, 600 acres; Chermanis, 13 claims, 1370 acres; Salt Spring Island, 15 claims, 1650 acres; Barclay Sound, 1 claim, 100 acres; Nootka Sound, 1 claim, 100 acres; San Juan Harbor, 1 claim, 100 acres; Port Rupert, 1 claim, 100 acres; Comox, 21 claims, 1990 acres; San Juan Island, 1 claim, 100 acres; Salinas Island, 1 claim, 1483 acres; Small Islands and Dependencies, 11 claims, 1330 acres; Oyster Bay, 7 claims, 700 acres. Total, 294 claimants; 23,000 acres.
--

Amount received in 1863 for Lands Recorded under the Land Proclamation Acts of 1861, 1862.	Amount Paid.
Somerset, Blackie.....	100 00
Do. A. G. G. Street.....	50 00
Do. W. M. Davis.....	50 00
Quamichan, J. Corrigan.....	50 00
Do. L. P. Harris.....	100 00
Cowichan, A. Waddington.....	165 50
Do. G. W. K. Smith.....	141 10
Do. G. Compagnon.....	85 00
N. Saanich, W. Booth.....	25 00
South do. J. A. Robertson.....	100 00
Esquimalt, Geo. Cook.....	150 00
Metcosen, A. Elliott.....	150 00
Do. J. Ash.....	182 00
Do. G. Williams.....	100 00
Do. J. Ash.....	1000 00
Sooke.....	50 00
Do. J. Ash.....	60 00
Cranberry, Chas. York.....	80 00
Nanaimo, P. Salomon.....	100 00
Salinas Isld, G. H. Cary.....	1483 00
Lake.....	98 00
Highland, H. Child.....	52 56
Nanaimo, J. Langston.....	156 00
Chemainus, J. Kinnear.....	100 00
Total.....	4844 85

STATEMENT E.

[It is a statement of the population, stock and agricultural improvements in the five Cowichan districts, to 1st November, 1863. The statement shows the population to be: Males, 63; females, 8; number of acres pre-empted, 7,150; number of houses, 52; barns, 10; oxen, 10; cows, 17; pigs, 97; horses, 20.—Value of improvements, \$30,555.]

REVENUE.	1863.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Entrances and Clearances, 7488 24	7920 00		437 76	
Permits, 1020 43	687 43		292 00	
Licenses, 1537 33	952 32		585 01	
Reg'trs, &c., 240 43	317 71		77 28	
Total, \$16,305 43	16,033 46		787 01	515 04
Total Increase, \$271 97				
EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries, 2282 00	2065 35		316 65	
Repairs to Buys and Beacons, 394 62	376 52		18 10	
Rent Office, 330 00	303 25		26 75	

Miscell. n's, 70 50	91 42	22 92
\$3077 12	2838 54	361 50
		22 92

Total Increase, \$338 58

(Signed) HENRY WOOTTON,
Collector of Dues.

1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
From what Place.			
Esquimalt, 120,000	120,000		
Port San Juan, 120,000	120,000		
Port San Juan, 120,000	120,000		
British Columbia, 120,000	120,000		
China, 120,000	120,000		
Metcosen, 120,000	120,000		
Total Increase, 3,610,232	746,241	435,686	
Total Increase, 3,610,232	746,241	435,686	
Total Increase, 3,610,232	746,241	435,686	

1863.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nationality.			
Colonial, 604	62,722	414	56,718
British, 29	11,542	14	8,425
Americans, 285	104,585	728	123,723
Danish, 1	533	1	331
Hanover, 1	363	1	363
Russian, 1	261	1	261
Total, 1213	170,372	1160	150,250
Total, 1213	170,372	1160	150,250
Total, 1213	170,372	1160	150,250

Miscell. n's, 70 50	91 42	22 92
\$3077 12	2838 54	361 50
		22 92

Total Increase, \$338 58

(Signed) HENRY WOOTTON,
Collector of Dues.

1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
From what Place.			
Esquimalt, 120,000	120,000		
Port San Juan, 120,000	120,000		
Port San Juan, 120,000	120,000		
British Columbia, 120,000	120,000		
China, 120,000	120,000		
Metcosen, 120,000	120,000		
Total Increase, 3,610,232	746,241	435,686	
Total Increase, 3,610,232	746,241	435,686	
Total Increase, 3,610,232	746,241	435,686	

1863.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nationality.			
Colonial, 604	62,722	414	56,718
British, 29	11,542	14	8,425
Americans, 285	104,585	728	123,723
Danish, 1	533	1	331
Hanover, 1	363	1	363
Russian, 1	261	1	261
Total, 1213	170,372	1160	1

COLONIAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Abstract of the Probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the Year 1863; showing also the Revenue received under the similar heads during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1862.

ESTIMATE FOR 1863.	REVENUE OF 1862.
Harbor Dues	\$19,400 \$16,141 49
Real Estate Tax	48,500 32,415 44
Trade Licenses	21,825 13,776 43
Land Sales	24,250 14,794 42
Land Revenue	447 19
Liquor Licenses	19,400 17,233 26
Fines, Forfeitures & Fees	8,730 8,093 71
Postage Dues	2,037 2,174 68
Fees of Office	3,201 2,455 38
Miscellaneous	1,455 170 52
Rent	485 850 63
Stamp Tax	2,425
Reimbursements	1,153 55
Lighthouses	2,910 4,745 42
Victoria Street Tax	313 72
Gordon's Defalcations	1,405 25
Interest	398 63
Deposits	48 98
Loan	194,000
Temporary Loan	63,343 53
Home Government	7,767 28
Total	\$348,618 187,640 01

Advances to Heads of Departments, repaid

Balance in Treasury, 1st Jan. 1862

Votes for 1863.

The Governor	\$3,880
Colonial Secretary	2,425
Chief Justice	2,830
Attorney General	1,455
Treasurer	2,425
Surveyor General	1,340
Indian Claims at Cowichan	9,700
Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	1,450
Messenger	370
Clerk in Treasurer's Office	1,200
Auditor	725
Clerk in Auditor's Office	370
Assistant Surveyor General	1,700
Postmaster	500
Clerk	500
Extra Assistance	300
Harbor Master	1,300
Clerk	750
Boatmen	500
Registrar	1,500
Clerk of Write	1,000
Clerk to Attorney General	1,000
Sheriff	970
Occasional Assistant	250
Registrar General	1,840
Commissioner of Police	1,000
Superintendent	1,000
Clerk and Storekeeper	600
Two Sergeants at \$40 per month	1,200
Eight Constables at \$45 per month	4,220
Cook	525
Sergeant at Esquimalt Town	600
Governor of Gaol	250
Gaoler	750
Assistant Gaoler	800
Superintendent of Convicts	800
Two Guards	1,000
Assessor	425
Legislative Council Clerk	500
House of Assembly Clerk	1,250
Printing, &c., House of Assembly	750
Gunpowder Magazine Keeper	1,000
Magistrate Nanaimo	1,200
Pen, lights, cleaning offices, stationery, and other office contingencies for all departments	2,350
Printing for all departments	3,880
Administration of Justice.	
<i>(See Establishments.)</i>	
Attorney General	1,455
Coroner, fees to	145
Fees to Witnesses	250
Removal and Burial of Bodies	340
Contingencies	50
Erection of Dead House	600
Victoria Hospital	2,500
Police Clothing, for Superintendent and Police Constables	2,500

and provided, Members of the said appointment as

Abstract of sums required to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island, for the year 1863, showing also the amount actually expended during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

ESTIMATES FOR 1863.	EXPEND 'T'S 1862.
Salaries fixed	\$21,088 00 \$15,481 34
Salaries P. and T.	31,355 00 29,378 74
Office contingencies	7,880 00 5,506 52
Administration of Justice	3,198 00 1,321 79
Charitable allowances	2,500 00 1,940 60
Police and goals	7,918 00 8,346 96
Rent	660 00 605 49
Education	5,000 00
Conveyance of mails	7,290 00 16,176 62
Works and buildings	97,164 00 3,038 39
Roads, streets and bridges	47,530 00 37,039 90
Miscellaneous	24,630 00 14,244 05
Lighthouses	5,620 00 7,355 23
Refund of taxes	90 33
Interest on loans	14,605 00 2,606 19
Sinking fund	7,217 00
Revenue services	1,500 00
Repayment of temporary loans	24,444 00 48,599 55
Home Government	11,339 38
Gordon's defalcations	3,155 71
Total	\$309,719 00 201,766 40

Notes for 1863 voted for the year 1863.

Amount voted

Less than estimated

Balance as follows; -

Various contingencies

Various contingencies

Various contingencies

Various contingencies

Various contingencies

On the Closing of the Fourth Session of the
Second Parliament.

27th February, 1863.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

It affords me great satisfaction to inform you that I have received a communication from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, signifying Her Majesty's approval of the V. I. Road and Harbor Act, 1862, which authorizes the Governor to contract a loan not exceeding £10,000, for the purpose of constructing roads and improving Victoria Harbor.

Her Majesty's assent to this measure having removed the only obstacle to the progress of these important works, no time will be lost in their vigorous prosecution.

With that view, it is proposed to obtain a steam dredge, and to commence as soon as possible the work of excavating and deepening the harbor.

I am happy to inform you that the colony is everywhere in a state of profound tranquillity. The native Indian tribes continue to manifest the most friendly disposition, and to express sentiments of the truest loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Government.

As the powers of the Legislature will soon legally terminate, it is my intention to dissolve the present House and to issue writs for a new election.

In releasing you from the labors of the Session, I desire to convey to you my sincere thanks for the zeal and attention with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your legislative duties.

Many wise and useful laws have been passed since you were first assembled, and that period has been signalized in no common degree by the blessings of such industry, prosperity, and abundance.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—I have also to thank you for the supply which you have granted for the service of the year. The money will be applied with due care and economy towards the ordinary expenses of the Government, and in carrying on the public works, which are so essential to the progress and prosperity of the Colony.

The House was then declared by the Chief Justice prorogued until to-morrow.



Vancouver's Island.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES DOUGLAS,

Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver's Island and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, the House of Assembly convened on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1862, has been prorogued until the 28th day of February, instant, for the purpose of convening a new House of Assembly:

NOW, THEREFORE I, JAMES DOUGLAS, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said House of Assembly is DISSOLVED from this 28th day of February, A. D. 1863.

Issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of Vancouver's Island, this 28th day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and in the Twenty-Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

JAMES DOUGLAS

By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

mh2

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File 5

DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.

Executive and Legislative Councils Appointed 8th Oct 1862



VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, 15th July, 1863.

WHEREAS, by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 8th day of October, in the Twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, addressed to JAMES DOUGLAS, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Vancouver and its Dependencies, Her Majesty hath declared Her pleasure to be that there shall henceforth be established within the said Island two distinct and separate Councils, to be respectively called The Executive Council and The Legislative Council of the said Island, to consist of such and so many members as shall from time to time for that purpose be nominated and appointed by Her Majesty under Her Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or as shall be provisionally appointed by the Governor as aforesaid, until Her Majesty's pleasure therein shall be known in conformity with any instructions which the said Governor may from time to time receive from Her Majesty under the Royal sign Manual and Signet.

AND WHEREAS, by Her Majesty's instructions under Her Royal Sign Manual and Signet, dated the 8th day of October, 1862, the following officers are nominated and appointed to be during Her Majesty's pleasure Members of the Executive Council of the said Island, that is to say:

The Colonial Secretary for the said Island;
The Attorney General for the said Island;
The Treasurer for the said Island; and
The Surveyor General for the said Island;

Or, the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of such Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Surveyor General.

AND WHEREAS, by the instructions aforesaid the following officers are nominated and appointed to be during Her Majesty's pleasure Members of the Legislative Council of the said Island, that is to say:

The Chief Justice;
The Colonial Secretary for the said Island;
The Attorney General for the said Island;
The Treasurer for the said Island;

The Surveyor General for the said Island; or the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Surveyor General, together with such other persons being residents within the said Island as are now Members of the Council constituted by Her Majesty's Commission addressed to the aforesaid JAMES DOUGLAS, bearing date the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1861, or as may hereafter be appointed by Her Majesty by any instrument under Her Royal sign Manual and Signet, or as may be provisionally appointed by the Governor as aforesaid until Her Majesty's pleasure therein shall be known.

Provided, that every such officer or person who shall be elected to be a Member of the General Assembly of the said Island shall, upon taking his seat therein, cease to be a Member of the said Legislative Council; but every such person having an official seat in the said Council shall again become a Member of the said Council on ceasing to be a Member of the General Assembly; and provided, also, that the number of unofficial Members of the said Council shall not by any such provisional appointment as aforesaid be raised above the number of four.

NOW THESE ARE TO NOTIFY AND DECLARE, That in conformity with and under the authorities before recited, the undermentioned officers and persons have been appointed and constituted to be Members of The Executive Council of Vancouver's Island:

William Alexander George Young, Acting Colonial Secretary;
George Hunter Cary, Attorney General;
Alexander Watson, Treasurer;
Joseph Despard Pemberton, Surveyor General;
And that the following officers and persons have been appointed and constituted under the provisions aforesaid to be Members of The Legislative Council of Vancouver's Island:
David Cameron, Chief Justice;
William Alexander George Young, Acting Colonial Secretary;
George Hunter Cary, Attorney General;
Alexander Watson, Treasurer;
Joseph Despard Pemberton, Surveyor General;
Roderick Finlayson;
Donald Fraser;
Alfred James Langley.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Vancouver, 15th July, 1863.

In reference to the foregoing Minute His Excellency The Governor has, in the absence from the Colony on leave, of the Attorney General, provisionally appointed David Robinson King, Acting Attorney General, to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Vancouver's Island.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Speech on the opening of the Third Parliament of B.C.

3rd September, 1863.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Assembly met to-day at one o'clock, and the members elect, with the exception of Mr. Burnaby, who was not present, took the usual oaths.

At 2.25, His Excellency the Governor, attended by the Executive and Legislative Council, entered the building. The following address delivered:

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In opening the third General Assembly of Vancouver Island, I have great pleasure in observing that among the events of national importance which have marked the period since the last meeting of Parliament, none have excited a more general degree of public interest than the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; that event has called forth expressions of the warmest sympathy and attachment from every part of the empire, and I regret that you have not had an opportunity since that auspicious occasion, so intimately connected with the happiness of our Sovereign and her family, of manifesting in your public character the loyalty and devotion of this Colony.

I shall soon lay before you a copy of a communication which I lately received 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 Island, and British Columbia should guarantee to the Company a profit on capital expended at the rate of not less than four per cent., nor more than five per cent. per annum—it being, however, provided that the total annual payment to be made by Vancouver 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 favorable 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.

Before concluding any arrangement on the terms proposed it should, however, be stipulated as an express condition of the guarantee that the telegraph and postal communication shall be extended to Vancouver Island.

I will also cause to be laid before you a despatch containing the decision of Her Majesty's Government with reference to the form of government which is to be adopted in the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island—a measure which will be carried into effect, and the colonies be placed under different Governors so soon as the proper financial arrangements are made for the permanent support of the Government. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a permanent Act of the Legislature should be passed securing to the principal officers of the colony salaries at the rates suggested in the aforesaid despatch; and, also, that the initiation of all money votes should be secured to the Government. When this is done Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to hold the Crown Revenue of Vancouver Island at the disposal of the Legislature of the colony, retaining only such temporary power over the land as will enable Her Majesty's Government to close its transactions with the Hudson Bay Company. When this is effected, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to transfer the management of the Revenue to the Colonial Legislature.

In concluding this subject I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the opinion so impressively given in this despatch by the able statesman at the head of the Colonial Department in favour of a union of the Colonies under one Government,—an opinion which comes with the weight of a wide experience in the workings of Colonial Institutions, and which will, I trust, exercise a due influence in your deliberations.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the native Indian tribes continue to evince a friendly disposition, and that nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of the outlying settlements, which will be protected as heretofore, by the occasional visits of Her Majesty's ships.

I have to congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the state of the public revenue for the half year ending the 30th June last. You will observe by the return which will be laid before you a remarkable increase for that period, representing a sum more than equal to the whole amount of revenue collected for the corresponding six months of the year 1862.

The half-yearly Reports from the Treasurer and Harbor Master, which I have had prepared for your information, will exhibit that, and other important facts connected with the trade and financial condition of the colony.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

I will cause to be prepared and in due time submitted to you the Estimates for the year 1864, and in the meantime I have to call your attention to the importance of continuing the improvement of the Public Roads as recommended by the road commissioners, and of providing for the exploration of certain Districts where valuable minerals are believed to exist.

Assistance will be asked for carrying these objects into effect, and also for establishing elementary schools in the country districts where the settlers have at present no means of educating their children. This latter object will not involve a present outlay of more than a few hundred pounds, to aid in the erection of school houses and of suitable residences for the teachers. The salaries of five teachers may be provided for, as required, in the annual Estimates.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

A Bill for restraining the issue of Writs of Habeas Corpus in the case of actions accruing in a Foreign Jurisdiction, unless the defendant has been resident in the Colony for a term of 30 days; and also a Bill to alter and amend the Act for incorporating the Town of Victoria, and a Bill to facilitate the collection of Small Debts, and to reduce the costs and multiply the present procedure with other measures, be introduced and submitted in the course of the session for your consideration.

It being desirable that the Fire Department of Victoria should be placed under the control of the Mayor and Corporation, and that members of this institution should, in consideration of their valuable and efficient services, be exempted from doing duty on juries, measures having these objects in view will be submitted to you.

In the settlement of all these matters for the prosperity and happiness of the Colony much must depend upon your wisdom and foresight, and, in conclusion, I can but express the fervent hope that the blessings of the Almighty may ever rest upon your labors.

His Excellency then took his leave, and His Honor David Cameron, Esquire, Chief Justice, declared the House duly opened.

The Governor's speech was listened to with profound attention.

The Speaker afterwards took the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice, *pro forma*, that he would introduce a bill entitled "An Act to increase the safety of vessels approaching the Port of Victoria."

Expenditure of V.I.
September, 1863.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1864, AND THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR, AS TAKEN FROM THE ACCOUNTS MADE UP FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1864.

	Estimated Expenditure as voted for 1864	Actual Expenditure, 1864.	Overdraft.	Underdraft.	Reference to Remarks.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.					
The Governor	\$	1,605 86	1,605 86		a
Legislative Council	600 00	624 78	24 78		b
Legislative Assembly	3,450 00	3,726 37	276 37		c
Colonial Secretary	2,980 00	4,039 40	1,059 40		d
Treasurer	1,920 00	4,098 68	2,178 68		e
Auditor	1,175 00	1,023 49		151 51	
Surveyor General	2,780 00	5,868 95	3,088 95		f
Registrar General	2,675 00	2,441 26		233 74	
Assessor	2,831 00	2,374 64		456 36	
Postmaster	1,825 00	1,633 93		191 07	
Harbormaster	2,700 00	2,411 92		288 08	
JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.					
Supreme Court	2,750 0	6,029 89	3,279 89		g
Attorney General	1,250 00	2,453 03	1,203 03		h
Sheriff	1,350 00	1,046 62		303 38	
Police, &c., Establishment	16,450 00	15,329 02		1,120 98	
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nanaimo do Sooke	2,250 00	2,189 84		60 16	
Pensions, Retired Allowances, &c.	2,425 00		749 34	2,425 00	i
Revenue Services, Exclu. of Estab.	1,600 00	1,633 63	33 63		j
Administration of Justice, do	3,606 00	3,374 34		231 66	
Charitable Allowances	5,250 00	5,050 00		200 00	
Education	10,000 00	4,993 76		5,006 24	
Police and Gaols, Exclu. of Estab.	9,487 00	7,773 70		1,713 30	
Rent	760 00	1,796 64	1,036 64		k
Transport		136 50	136 50		l
Conveyance of Mails	13,800 00	6,483 30		7,316 70	
Works and Buildings	75,078 00	88,703 32	13,625 32		m
Roads, Streets and Bridges	65,200 00	51,321 89		13,878 11	
Miscellaneous Services	24,612 50	20,006 79		4,605 71	
Interest	11,640 00	16,630 83	4,990 83		n
Sinking Fund	7,760 00	11,824 68	4,064 68		o
Lighthouses	7,000 00	6,445 44		554 56	
Drawbacks and Refunds	500 00	754 49	254 49		p
	285,704 50	284,576 33	37,608 39	38,736 56	

- a For salary of Private Secretary and office contingencies of the Governor's department.
b The necessary expenses of the Council exceeded the vote by this amount.
c The same remark applies to this excess over the vote for the Legislative Assembly.
d This is principally for Stationery, a portion of which was supplied to other Departments in which the expenditure was less than the sums voted.
e Drawn under Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, 2d July, 1864.
f In consequence of the absence of the Surveyor General in England during a part of 1863 a portion of his salary was not drawn till 1864.
g } Drawn under Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, 2d July, 1864.
h }
i This amount, for which no provision had been made, was paid to the Stipendiary Magistrate on the discovery of the Sooke gold field.
j For clerical assistance to the Assessor beyond the amount voted.
k Rent for the residence of his Excellency the Governor.
l Traveling expenses of public officers.
m This expenditure over the amount voted was principally incurred in connection with the improvements of Victoria Harbor.
n Interest paid by the Crown agents in 1863 but not brought to account in the Treasurer's books till 1864.
o Sinking Fund invested by the Crown agents in 1863, but not brought to account in the Treasurer's books till 1864.
p Overpayment of Taxes refunded.

(Signed)

ROBERT KER,
Acting Auditor.

12, L. Withrow & Co., chopping Government Office Gardens,	27	16	0	23, A. Osborne, making approaches to North East Bridge,	5	0	0
15, Woodside & Watson, part payment for grading Section 2, Columbia Street,	22	13	4	28, John French, clearing Agnes Street West,	35	0	0
Woodside & Watson, balance grading Section 2, Columbia Street,	51	6	8	29, John McLennan, 4th instalment grading Columbia Street,	30	0	0
W. Robertson, or J. Murray, grading Blackwood Street,	22	0	0	June 11, John McLennan, 5th instalment grading Columbia Street,	40	0	0
James Kennedy, building N. East Bridge,	74	0	0	17, O. Urquhart, clearing Bushby Street,	10	0	0
1861.				22, John McLennan, 6th instalment grading Columbia Street,	40	0	0
January 1, Hugh Sutherland, chopping Victoria Gardens,	19	0	0	29, John McLennan, 7th instalment grading Columbia Street,	40	0	0
3, W. J. Crawford & Co., clearing and grading Spalding Street, and building Bridge,	48	0	0	Robert Wilson, teaming logs on Section 1, Columbia Street,	0	16	0
4, Valentine Hall, last instalment clearing and grading Sections 6 and 7, Columbia Street,	54	13	4	July 3, O. Urquhart, for work on cross-way during high water,	1	0	0
8, John Robson, clearing and grading Beyle Street,	33	12	0	6, John McLennan, 8th instalment grading Columbia Street,	40	0	0
15, Valentine Hall, making alteration in road, and taking out two extra stumps,	10	0	0	13, John McLennan, 9th instalment grading Columbia Street,	60	0	0
22, Thomas Woodside, first instalment Section 1, Columbia St., Alexander Collier, chopping Pleasure Grounds,	60	0	0	John French, clearing Carnarvon Street,	38	16	0
G. W. Hodgkinson, grading and clearing Agnes Street,	35	0	0	17, John Murray, 1st payment for grading Douglas Street,	30	0	0
Thomas Woodside, chopping Merchant's Square,	20	0	0	25, John McLennan, clearing the earth from under the sidewalks,	10	0	0
February 1, Joseph Stratford, chopping Market Place,	2	0	0	Aug't. 12, John McLennan, per order in favor Robt. Ridley,	14	0	0
March 2, John Robson, grading Douglas Street,	79	0	0				
11, John Hall, chopping Royal Avenue,	29	8	0				
14, Thomas Woodside, extra work on Section No. 1,	20	0	0				
15, O. Urquhart, chopping Ward No. 1,	25	0	0				
30, J. Vine, chopping Ward No. 4,	9	0	0				
April 3, Woodside & Watson, balance of contract for crosswaying Section 1, Columbia Street,	98	8	0				
John French, grading Hall St.,	5	16	0				
9, Henry Elliott, grading road to English Church,	35	0	0				
17, G. W. Hodgkinson, chopping Ward No. 3,	9	12	0				
22, O. Urquhart, first instalment grading Lytton Square,	10	0	0				
26, McGregor & Withrow, clearing logs and brush from North East Bridge,	15	16	0				
30, O. Urquhart, 2d payment on Lytton Square,	10	0	0				
May 1, John McLennan, 1st instalment grading Columbia Street,	30	0	0				
7, Thomas Woodside, allowance for graveling Columbia St.,	10	0	0				
11, John McLennan, 2d instalment grading Columbia Street,	50	0	0				
O. Urquhart, 3d instalment grading Lytton Square,	10	0	0				
17, John McLennan, 3d instalment grading Columbia Street,	20	0	0				
21, O. Urquhart, last payment for grading Lytton Square,	47	0	0				
23, John Hall, assisting Engineer in finding the grade of Columbia Street,	2	8	0				

Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.

1860.			
Nov'r 23,	By L. McClure, for Printing,	£19	15 0
Dec'r 1,	W. Posier, cleaning Council Room,	1	12 0
11,	S. T. Tilley, Stationery,	3	15 0
1861.			
Jan'y 30,	L. McClure, Printing,	12	0 0
Feb'y 15,	W. Armstrong, sen., 6 months salary as Treasurer,	25	0 0
March 8,	"Jancake," ringing bell for Industrial Exhibition meeting,	0	6 0
20,	S. T. Tilley, Stationery,	2	5 0
May 7,	W. J. Armstrong, miscellaneous articles,	9	5 8
16,	S. T. Tilley, Stationery,	2	11 0
18,	John Robson, Printing,	8	2 0
Clerk's salary for 12 months, Cash in hands of Wm. Armstrong, sen.,		137	10 0
		6	4 9
		£	228 6 5
	Amount of Expenditure,	1929	11 0
			£2157 17 5
Total,			
	VALENTINE HALL,		
	Town Clerk.		

Reductions -	
Indigenous loan	6000
Salaries	485
Office expenses	250
Victoria	250
Quarterly common fees	1700
Penalties	2910
Light House	11595

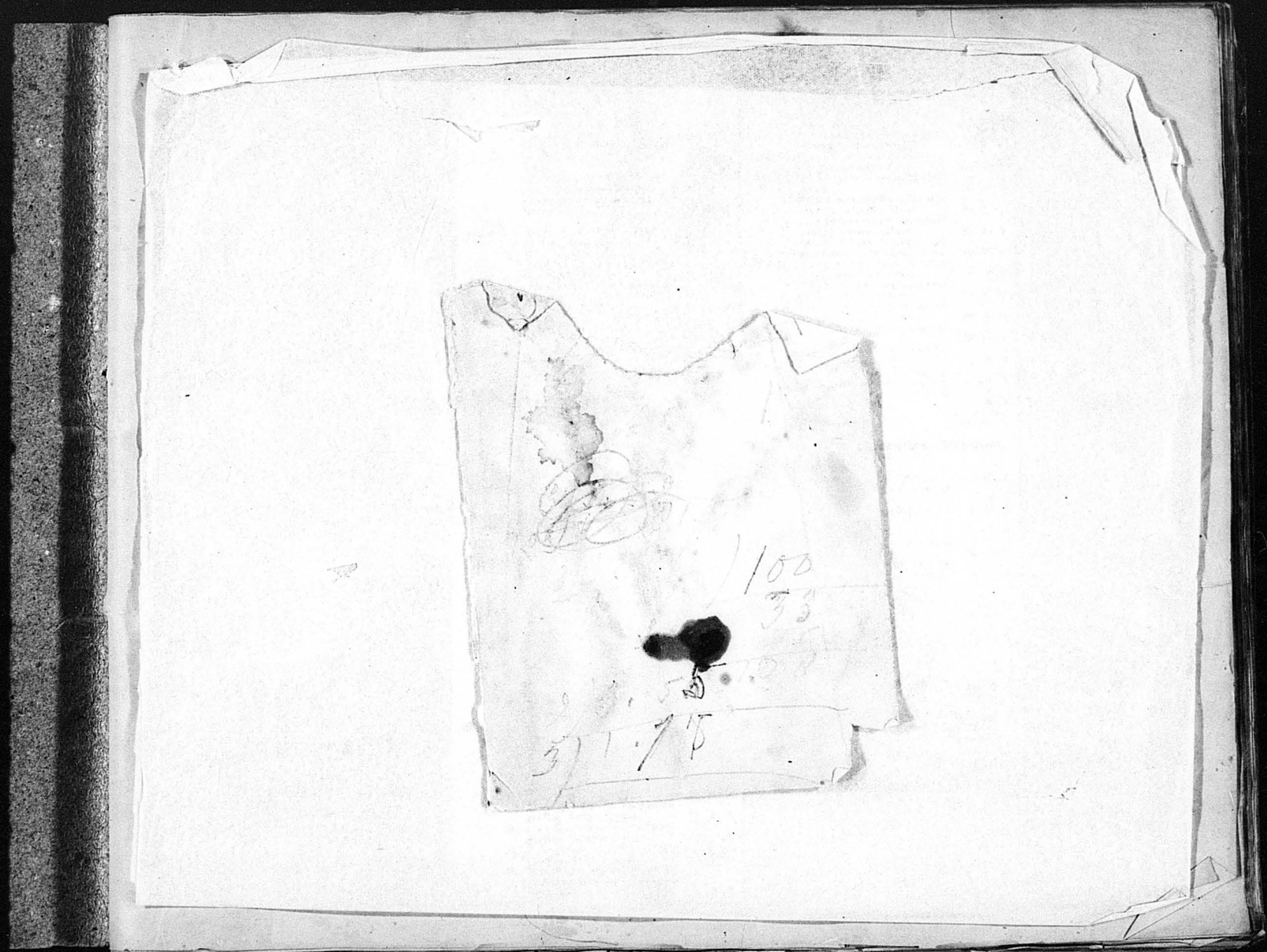
1 Act	247225 dollars
2 "	16005 "
	9700
	24129.53
	297059.53

~~1850 Deposit Colonies 14507.50~~

Hooks and handkerchiefs	97.164
Roads, streets & bridges	47.530
	144.694
Interest on loan	14.605
Looking forward	7.217
	166.516
Purchase of land from Indians	9700
	21.822

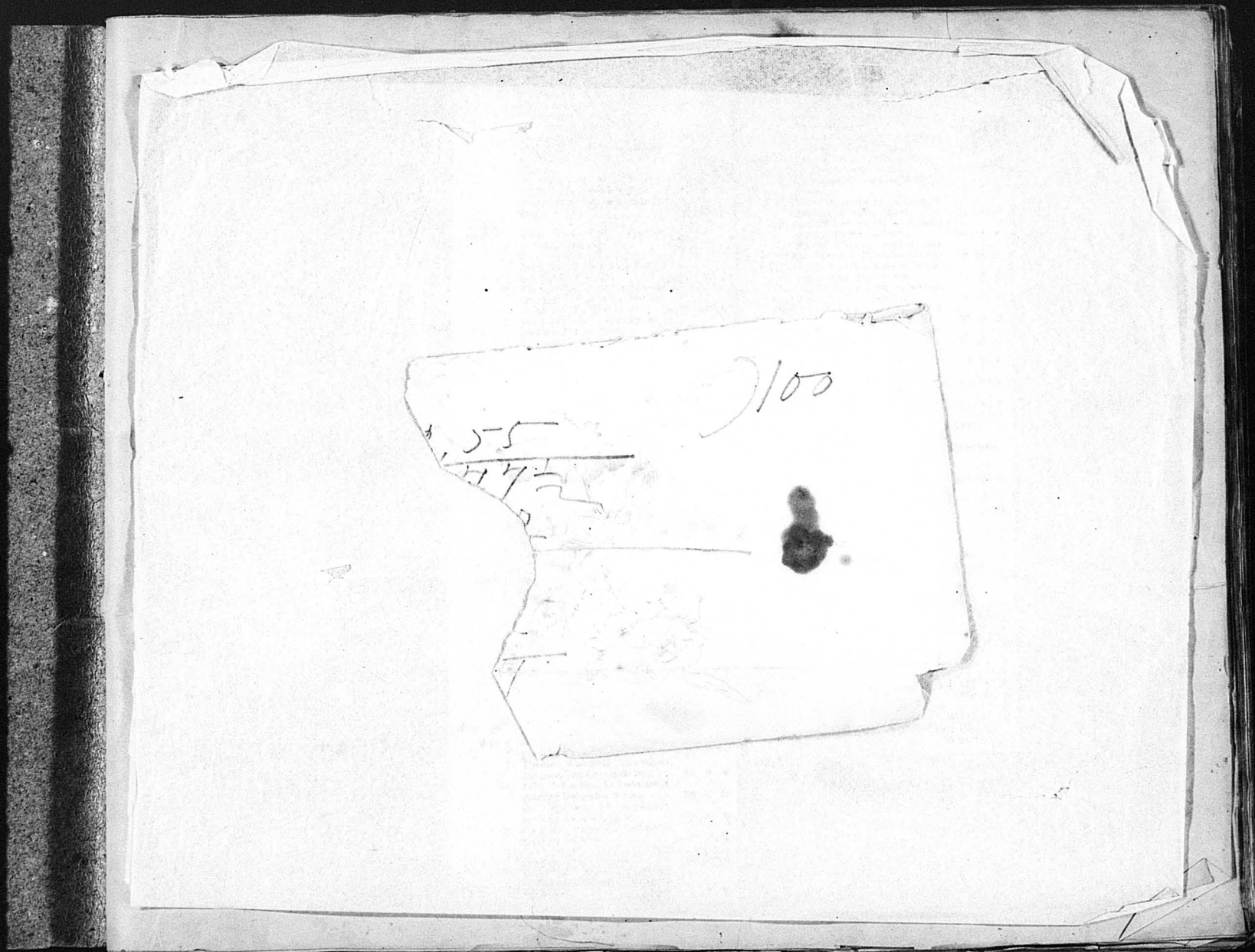
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DOUGLAS, Sir James
Messages of the governor, 1856-1864.



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