

carried on and it is estimated that in 1862 fifteen hundred substantial structures had been erected where two years previous the forest had stood. In 1861 the white population of Victoria was 3,500, and in 1863 it had increased to 6,000, and that not counting the large number of miners who yearly wintered there. In 1862 the city was incorporated with six councillors and a mayor, the latter office being filled in that year by Mr. Thomas Harris.

The existence of the first Legislative Assembly terminated in 1859, and a new election took place. The representation had been increased to thirteen, and the members returned, with the constituencies, were: Victoria City, J. H. Cary, S. Franklin; Victoria District, H. P. P. Crease, W. F. Tolmie, A. Waddington; Esquimalt Town, G. T. Gordon; Esquimalt District, J. S. Helmcken, James Cooper; Lake District, G. F. Foster; Sooke District, W. J. Macdonald; Saanich District, John Coles; Salt Spring District, J. J. Southgate; Nanaimo District, A. R. Green. In 1863 Mr. Douglas' term as Governor of the Island expired, and he signified his desire of retiring from public life. His successor was appointed in the person of Captain Kennedy, and Mr. Douglas was rewarded for his services to the crown by the distinction of Knighthood. The people of the Island also testified their high regard for his personal character and administrative abilities by the presentation of largely signed addresses and by banqueting him. Kennedy held the Governorship until 1866, when the union of the colonies abolished his office. By the Act of Union, which was proclaimed on November 17th, it was provided that the Legislative Council should consist of twenty-three members. In 1868, at the urgent solicitation of the colonists of both the Island and the Mainland, the capital was transferred from New Westminster to Victoria and has since continued there.

With the consolidation of the two colonies British Columbia's outlook was of the most bright and hopeful character. Her immense resources had been recognized by the world. Her mineral wealth was being developed as rapidly as the character of the country would admit. Her vast tracks of unsurpassed agricultural lands were being settled upon by intelligent and industrious farmers. Her riches in timber and fish were attracting the attention of capitalists, and already mills were in operation and supplying distant