GS WEDNESDAY, April 27.

THE CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

the Crown Revenue nor the condition General Revenue would justify the ac-tion of the proposition of Her Majesty's pal Secretary of State for the Colonies ovide a Civil List amounting to

25,800." or worst bluode on said in econsider the House of Assembly that the absolute separation of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia could not be otherwise than injurious to both and render their union hereafter more impracticable." ereafter more impracticable. 2 anxond and

neageous, and that such an union weble necessarily involve any alteration in the smercial policy of the colonies. Vancouver and, contributing a propertional revenue direct taxes, and that by such a distinct of affairs, the advantages of an invasing foreign trade, arising out of the Free resystem, would be secured to the united

The hop mover said the subject of the The hon, mover said the subject of the resolutions was a most important one, touching as it did upon an alteration in the constitution of this Colony, and therefore affecting the interests of a large amount of capital already invested. He regretted the manner in which the subject had been submitted for the consideration of this flouse, necessitating as it did, immediate action on a question requiring the most careful consideration. nat the Civil List proposed by Her a government is not an extravagant monard with other colonies, he would this House could concur in the opinion he House of Assembly "that neither the varieveness would justify the acceptance of proposition of Her Majesty's Government vevide a Civil List," which, it had been wan, is under the average of Colonial Civil Civil 2008.

ance at the different sources of revenue show, upon the whole, a favorable it of increase. The real estate lone at hax might be expected to yield an a warry year. There were large tractered at a value much under the market which, when in the hands of bone fide, would rise in value, and yield a cording increase of revenue. This tax was enerally an impopular one. In some it was felt to be burdensome on account apeculative value attached to property ding localities, but the fluctuations in the might be overcome by the adoption very early instead of a yearly assessing less than three years this tax would \$100,000. It am equal to the ordinary less of the government:

Trade Assessment, which was little one-third of one per cani on transaction of traders, the tax on importers being about one-tenth of one per cent. se at the different sources of fev

of traders, the tax of importers being bout one-tenth of one per cent.

I regard to the condition of the general to meet the ordinary expenses of ment, the estimates for the year 1864 d a total of \$146,080. The ordinary est of Government (exclusive of the Oit) were estimated at \$72,779; leaving not for all other purposes of \$73,301.

The present scale was abandoned, and a transactions adopted of one per cent; enue from this source would exceed the period of th

be liquor licenses, however, could not be seted to exceed the present valuation, as sumber of licenses granted was already and the limits of expediency. The harbor also wented not greatly exceed the prescutimate, for some years to come. The age does, as a source of revenue, had a very unproductive; no effort on the part overpment having been made to obtain copply in the transmission of letters. It come the total estimated revenue for the 1864, amounting to \$128,520, we deduct ordinary expenses of Government, as a amounting to \$72,779, and the amount a proposed Civil List, \$28,130, making ther, \$100,909, the balance remaining for all purposes would be \$87,611. This putture voted for general purposes (x-ve of that provided for by the £40,000 amounts to \$76,700, so that even with proposed Civil List, there would still be a list of revenue amounting to \$16,911. Considering the proposition of Her Made Government, it should not be forgotten the general revenues of the solopy were god for a loss of £40,000; and that in faith to the bend-holders it was out duly notice of the only for the annual payment of the only for the annual payment of the solopy were god for a loss of £40,000; and that in uor licenses, however, could not be deal for a loan of the bend-holders it was our duly servide not only for the annual payment of interest and sinking fund of this does, but of for the good government of the solony, hout which the general revenues would become a worthless security.

commerce, is to be found in the history of Yancouner Island. The basis of revenue in this colony had been speculation in land and merchandise, but its real prosperity was to be found in the mines of British Columbia, and the prospect of an increase or decrease in the yield of gold had the immediate effect of in oreasing or diminishing the importance of our sources of wealth. The inhabitants of this colony, therefore, felt a desire to possess some share in the management of the affairs of the sister colony, and that desire had been felt, and expressed on many occasions—the male tax meeting for lastance, and the Buts Inlet, and other movements. We had now arrived at a time when that desire must either be consummated or hushed for a period of six years. The patent state had said in effect, that the period of courtains had lasted long enough, and we must now choose union or, entire separation with all its disastrous consequences. To the parental overture the tech that the period of courtains had lasted long enough and we must now choose union or entire separation with all its disastrous consequences. To the parental overture the other branch of the Legislature had given an evasive teply, in the resolutions, the subject of which was before this House, and it was the duty of this House, to express a more desided opinion on the subject. The present policy of the colonies on the other side of the continent was in favor of Union, and the chief obstacle in the way of such a consummation was the growth and

Union, and the chief obstacle in the way of such a consummation was the growth and settled character of their pelitical institutions. Before arriving at such a condition of separation our, wisest, policy would be to effect a union. The whole of our past legislation in Vancouver, island amounted to an experiment to build up a commercial capital for the two colonies. This has been accomplished, and, in the event of annexation, Victoria would still remain a depot for the trade of the Pacific. Even supposing that the Free Port system came to an end, the immediate loss to the trade of the United Colonies would not exceed 1-10th of our imports; but it was he thought, quite possible to arrange the question of the Free Port, so that both colonies would reap the benefit of the growing commerce arising out of the Free Port system. The ports of Vancouver Island might remain free, whilst the present tariff was maintained in British Columbia. The only element of inequality in such a

deduct exports to foreign ports \$400,000, and to foreign ports \$400,000, and to foreign ports \$400,000, amounting to \$2,500,000, leaving the value of consumption in Vancouver Island, \$1,351,430; the British Columbian percentage thereon, viz., 12 per cent; would be \$162,171; the present value of the revenue of Vancouver Island was \$188,520; so that a country constribution towards the inited revenue of the rev

constituents are simply a hellow profession.

The efforts of an United Parliament would be source vigorous and less likely to run to seed. For these and many other reasons to which he; would not now sallude, the shon gentleman had much pleasure in moving the resolutions.

gentleman had much pleasure in moving the resolutions a transpanse to not possess and to the Freedom to not possess and to the resolution serialized he accordingly, cread the second resolution, which was accorded by hon. Attorney theneral Cary, in the moderation to disagree with the resolutions lately, passed by the House of Assembly. His own opinion was entirely in fever of the course, adopted by the House of Assembly. This colony, was not able to affort the Givil List proposed by the Secretary of State for the solonies. As to the calaries composing the Civil List line did not high them at all too high; competent officials could not be obtained for less, but the point was were we justified in throwing as heavy expenses on our tax payers as this List asks for the thought were not in a position to do this; the diffed in throwing as heavy expenses on our tax payers as this List asks for. He thought we were not in a position to do this; the revenue of the colony would not afford it. He was amazed to hear the hon. Treasurer set down the revenue of the Crewn Lands at such a very large same. It had been stated in the Honse of Assembly that all the revenue which nould be expected from the Grewn Lands as arrears of metalments was about \$18,000, and in his apprehension not a shilling more would be received from the state of public lands. His reasons for this were that as the lands had been reduced to \$1 per acre. (and he must say that if there was one man more than another whe had been instrumental in reducing the price of land, he himself was the map), he believed the whole tayenue from them would be consumed in the expenses attendant on their survey and management. The only case in which the colony could expect to receive any revenue would be where a pre-emptor height allarge additional quantity of lands. There would be sume to be paid to Indians; costs of survey, roads and various other expenses, and altogether he did not believe the public lands would pay one shilling to the revenue, and he

The Attorney General-How?

Mr. Fraser We have seen it stated the the Governor has set apart a fund for explora-tion, and it could only be from that source. sion, and it could only be from that source.—

sted As to the mining resources of the colony, he
y of (Mr. F.) had lived in mining countries, and
had some experience in these matters, and his
and impression was that all the revenue caised
from the mines would have to be paid out in
expenses. Even suppose the mines in the colony were valuable, which was yet to be seen,
there was not enough capital in the whole island to work one mine. The only way to develop the mines was by foreign sapital, and
that can only be brought in by having proper
laws properly administered. As to a royalty,
on timber, that was simply an absurdity; if
he owned timbered lands himself, he would
gladly allow any one to get it off for nothing.
There were no means whatever of reising togladly allow any one to cut it off for nothing. There were no means whatever of reising revenue in this colony but by direct personal taxation. The hon, Attorney General had spoken strongly in favor of the real estate tax and he (Mr. H.) must say that gentleman was the first man in the colony he had ever heard speak in its favor. The hon gentleman proceeded at great length to condemn the increase of this tax, as causing many cases of joinstice and suffering, as tending to keep capital out of the country, and to discourage labor. He maintained that the greater portion of the real estate tax of last year was raised on capital, and not on profits; and

tion of the real estate tax of last year was raised on capital, and not on profits; and that the tax nearly equalled the rents on the whole property taxed.

Mr. Walson—No, no!

The Surveyor General—It really does! I can show an instance, in my own ease, where on a property on which I had expended thou sands of pounds, I was unable to lease it for the amount of taxes I paid on it!

Hon. Mr. Fraser said he might state that nearly half his income from real estate went for taxes.

cor the two colonies. This has been accomplished, and, in the event of annexation, Victoria would atill remain a depot for the trade of the Pacillo. Even supposing that the Free Port system came to an end, the immediate loss to the Irade of the United Colonies would not exceed 1-10th of our imports; but it was he thought quite possible to arrange the, question of the Free Port, so that both colonies would reap the benefit of the growing commerce arising out of the Free Port system. The ports of Vancouver Island might requain free, whilst the present tailff was maintained in Ruttab Columbia. The only element of inequality in anoth a Union would be a gain to the population of Vancouver, Island of about 42 per cent, on the value of the local consumption. This inequality could be adjusted by maintaining direct taxes in Vancouver Island to about 2 per cent, on the value of the local consumption. This inequality could be adjusted by reference to the tables of imports and exports of both colonies. By this means the expenses of a resence asyries along the coest of them. The Hone gentleman proceeded to solve the there need not be any less to either colony by mion. The level imports of Settian Columbia for the year 1863 were \$2,109,000. There was no use in appealing to the there need not be any less to either colony by mion. The level imports of Settian Columbia for the year 1863 were \$2,109,000. There was no use in appealing to a court of the grantitions services to the tendence of the process of the proc

ment to pay a certain Civil List, and he was of opinion that we could pay the List with-out increasing the unation, but by simply regulating and equalizing the present mode of collection. As to the second and third resolutions they simply amounted to a question of union, of the selonies, ording other words sice. 171; the present value of the revenue of Yancouver Bland was \$188,520°; so that our contribution stowards the united revenue in pacess. of amount required would be \$26,349.

The political advantage of a union of the colonies would be very great. Our representative system would partake of a more general character. Measures of impertance affecting the interests of being colonies, such as immigration ponyopanes of mails, shorter rentes to the mines, gevernment of the Indians, uniformity, of colonial laws, intercelonial trade, &c., would no longer be the subjects of indifference or local legislation. At the present mement the representative body of this colony assumed a basis no higher than that of an ordinary transcribed, but everyone knows that the interests of the representative of the release of the distinct so far from being identical with those of their orders. Therefore of an United Parliament would be more, vicorous and less likely to run to seed. For these and many other reasons to which he would not now allude, the hon.

The learned gentleman again alluded to the uselessness of asking assistance from the uselessness of asking assistan

Hon. B. Finlayson. Why not go on as we have done for the last five years? Attorney General Cery. Simply because we cannot do it; our Civil List has been said out of the land fund, but now that land and is valueless.

Hon, Mr. Watson said the Home Govern-

Hon, Mr. Watson said the Home Government would certainly guarantee the salaries of its efficers, but in his opinion they would simply make up these salaries by a royalty on the minerals and timber of the country. If two shillings and six pence a ton were levied on the coal from Nanaimo, we would find it a serious matter.

The President—The Crewn cannot levy a royalty on the Nanaimo coal; it is a fallacy to suppose so. The land belongs to the Vancouver Coal Company.

The Committee here rose and reported progress, to sit again to-morrow (Friday.)

THE TELEGRAPH. We learn from Mr Strong, a gentleman connected with the State Telegraph Co., that Mr. Superintenden Haynes was about to explore the country between Portland and Puget Sound with view to ascertaining the best route for the wires. The work is to be commenced without idelay, O and wat I should being

Unrortunate We learn that on examining the hull of the steamer J. W. Moore, which lately foundered at Utsalady, the owners found that the machinery had become disengaged from the beston of the vessel and broken through the decks, thus leaving her a worthless shelled as Y - A

APPOINTMENT .- Dr. J. W. Powell M.L.A has been appointed Physician to the Franci Hospital, to fill the vacancy caused by the would pay one shilling to the revenue, and he death of Dr. Clerjon.

Wednesday, April 27. ROH OF ASSAULT. A YOUR man named Gorham G. Lewis was charged resterday in the Police Court with assaulting a Tehimsean Indian woman named Moss harm. The presecutrix appeared in court with her arm, which was broken, in a sling, and evidently suffering great pain. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecutrix deposed that she was at a house of the prosecutrix. deposed that she was at a house on Cormo rant steet, when an aftercation took place between the prisoner and her brother, relative to the latter's wife, she interfered on her broto the latter's wife, she interfered on her order there's behalf, and the prisoner threw her vietelently on the floor, thereby breaking her left arm above the elbow joint. Some Indian witnesses were called, who deposed to the circumstances under which the assault took comstances under which the assault took we learn was \$3,500. Attridge replaced the

tional Church, in the absence of the occupants, and cooly proceeded to make a "grand from Mr. Newland, who arrived vesterday haul," packing up suits of clothes, &c., in a from Puget Sound by the sloop Monitor, of blanket, and then arming himself with a an affray resulting in the death of two In-Sharp's pistol and a large knife, which formed part of the plunder, marched out of the house and up the street in the most son-dalant manner. His exit was observed, however, by the owner of the building, who immediately gave chase, when the impudent tascal deliberately drew the pistol and threatened to blow his brains out if he followed him. Finding however that he was fairly discovered, he took to his heels, dropping part of the speil as he fied. He ran up Kane street and across towards the Iron Church, closely pursued by several citizens, shouting "stop thief" lustily. He was nt length overtaken and conducted to gao! The case will come up at the Police Court to-day. The greater part of the stelen goods was recovered.

It appears that on the night of the 23d, two men named Smith and Alex Davis, attempted to take away a woman belonging to the Snohomish tribe, they were resisted by the Indians and a fight ensued, Smith and Davis stabbed and shot several of the Indians, two of whom are known to have died. They then proceeded to Port Townsend and made their escape thence to Victoria. The Indian agent, Mr. Howe, was after the perpetrators, but did not succeed in capturing them. The Indians were much excited over the affair. Davis and Smith were two well-known whisky sellers.

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Thursday, April 28. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES. A meeting of the board of delegates of the Fire A meeting of the board of delegates of the Fire Companies was field vesterday evening at the Hook & Ladder House consisting of Messrs, Gowan, President; Bishop, McCrea, Holden, Frost and Wilson. Mr. Holden was elected Secretary of the board, vice Hanson resigned to fill the unexpired term. A communication was received from the Colonial Secretary of the manufacturers will receive of the fire manufacturers will receive of the manufacturers will receive of the secretary of the manufacturers will receive of the fire manufacturers will receive of the manufacturers will receive through Mr. McCrea, freasurer of the Departs the sum of \$1000. The purport of the letter (a rather long one) was, that is the corporation in their present position were unable to make the usual appropriation, the department should have another \$1000 in July next unless the corporation were again in full operation at that time. The communication was received and ordered to be filed. The money was divided as follows:—\$200 contingent ar-penses of whole department, and \$800 to be divided pro rata amongst the three compa-nies. The board decided not to order a general parade on the lat May on account of the feelings of the department towards the Legislative Council regarding the jury fall. It was suggested by Chief Engineer Keenan, who was also present, that they should await the action of the House of Assembly on the bill, as, in the event of it being passed, it would present a fitting occasion for a display. This met with the approval of the board. Several minor matters, were discussed and disposed of disposed of the original policy of besoggi

RUNAWAYS. A horse belonging to Mr. Williams ran away yesterday with a buggy, and proceeded down Fort and Broad Streets lowards the lowner's stables to The driver & to \$7 to the panel W was thrown out, but no harm was done. Bunwas thrown out, but no harm was done. Bun-ster's horse also 'ran away at the same time, with the beer cart, and after traversing Gov-ernment Street at luft speed, followed by the redoubtable brewer himself, was obsected at the corner of Broughton Street, where he at-tempted to turn, and thus upset the cart. Mr. Bunster was thrown, but received so injuly. These were two or three beer barrels on the cart, which turned some saults into the street, and emptied the treble X on the ground.

CELESTIALS IN TROUBLE.—Two Chinamen named Kim Wah and Sam Hing, were yester yesterday from Portland with Captain day charged in the Police Court with throw. Oressy, en route to San Francisco. ing vitriol over the property of Ah Gutt, with felouisus intent. "Green eyed monster" was the alleged sause of the offence. They were has visited Pertland and the Dalles with his remainded on the application of the superin-tendent, for one day, bail being taken for their ment be received in the latter place; but of

Hume appeared yesterday before, the Police Magistrate to answer a charge of feloniously

former be the case she may be expected here cured, and open for the season about the first about Sunday next.

Indian Row.—A disturbance took place yesterday, on Cormorant afreet, among a number of Indians who were having a free fight when officer Bond interfered, and was set upon by the combatants. The polices man finding himself likely to be worsted! called upon some spectators to assist, and

Robbert .- About three days ago at the logging camp of Mr. Attridge, on Whidby Island, a robbery was committed under the following circumstances. Mr. Attridge had comstances under which the assault; took place, but which are unfit for publication. Prisoner alleged that the Indian rushed at him with a knife, and he struck him in self-defence; he could not tell whether he knocked the woman down at the same time or not.—The magistrate told prisoner that the nature of his justification constituted a grave offence, and it was in his [the magistrate's] power to commit him for trial. Prisoner was sentenced to make the magistrate of the present the same time or not.—The magistrate told prisoner that the nature of his justification constituted a grave offence, and it was in his [the magistrate's] power to commit him for trial. Prisoner was sentenced to make the present the same time or not.—The magistrate told prisoner that the nature of his justification. He was sarrested by a man who had received his description. He was hand-outlied and searched and the whole of the ced to pay a fine of £5,or to suffer two months? cuffed and searched and the whole of the DARING BURGLARY. Yesterday morning, about 12 cleleck, a scoundrel entered a cottage on Kane street, behind the Congrega-

MURDER ON SNOHOMISH RIVER. We learn

Williams Creek The Long Point. The pipes are 84 inches in diameter and the entire length of the piping is 70 ft. it is in 4 ft. lengths, so orders for a number of similar ones, I swip of

ACCIDENT AT SOOKE -A Cornish miner named Benjamin Jennings, employed at the Sooke Copper mines fell down the shaft gesterday morning, and was severely injured. The shaft is 60 feet in depth, but his fall was fortunately broken by a plank about forty feet down; had he fallen on the rocks at the bottom he would inevitably have been dashed to pieces. The injured man was brought to town in a boat and was attended by Dr. Powell, who found that he had escaped with only a broken shoulder blade.

FROM CARIBOO.—By a private letter dated April 17th, received by a gentleman in this eity yesterday, we learn that the Cariboo Company, Williams Creek, expected to bottom their shaft the next day. The writer of the letter picked \$10 to \$15 out of the gravel, but there was so much water in the shaft that they could not work. Shares are held at \$6000. The Welsh Company, immediately above the Cariboe, had struck a streak of gravel 7 feet thick, prespecting

House of Assembly .- A "count-out" took place at the House of Assembly yesterday, only the Speaker and Messrs, DeCosmos and Bayley being in attendance. Messrs. Young, Oarswell, and Dennes made their appearance shortly afterwards. The House will meet

THEATRICAL Mr. Thomas Ward, the well-known theatrical manager, " arrived Portland Mr. Ward does not speak in very THE KANE STREET BURGLARY. William favorable terms: Mrs. Leighton, Mr. A. B. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Miss Douglas and Mesers. Townsend, Potter, Mortimer, Magistrate to answer a charge of feloniously stealing the house of fligh Moore, and stealing therefrom clothing, jewelry, and other articles valued at \$100 and upwards. The prisoner asid he was drunk, or he should never have taken the things. He was remained for three days.

Hymr fire Burgara - Yesterday Superintendent Smith searched the habitation of this individual, and discovered a number of this individual, and discovered a number of articles of wearing apparel belonging to J. D. Walker, Esq. Hume will now be indicted on two charges of burgary, besides other charges which are to be brought against him.

The Next Mail Steamer - The steamer Pacific was to leave han Francisco on the 27th inst.; but it was not certain whether she would come direct or via Portland; if the former be the case she may be expected here about Sunday and open for the season about the first

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THE BRILISH BVSRY MOR

AT VICTORIA,

TERWERKLY C

sollecting of advertisements, e

MR. DeCOSMOS' 1

This gentleman's elaborate troduced into the Crown L yesterday. As the debate of strictly private we are una give even a glimpse of the document. It may, however again urge upon the member dispatch. Every day now to pass without bringing the to an issue, may prove of ve to the colony. It is, in for regret, that a Commission wa months age ; so that the res been laid before the Hou before its prerogation in July We pointed out in our Satu rmone interests which

herbor frontage, probably tion dollars more, can be Company if proper steps the Government of Vancouris not the shadew of a do evidence could be obtain were a Commission formed would prove to the Imperia the Indenture of 1862 was false representations as Home Government in at o instrument. It can be prot la, statements on which founded their celebrate greement, were utterly There is also quite suffice show that large quantities ously changed hands after made, giving to the Hudso the proceeds of sales to clearly unentitled, and it of tracts of valuable land to the Hudson's Bay Compothers, at a merely nomi porating the assertions of t ral, that a great number ented as sales were not heavy responsibility both the Legislature ts of Vancouver Island trimony. It is no use donial Office in Bownin treat question. Its me tready weighed in the I tabling. It was either to secut description, or to blic interest amounting estual dishonesty, that to estimate to give away to disting the rights of the sta ot the people on would be difficult to say; been of a character sufficient strey what little judgment Is fact the magnetic teem to have to find His Grace, in a