

In the telegraphic summary of 13th inst., would be seen an account of a serious anti-papery riot which had taken place at Ashton Lancashire, in which great violence was manifested by the mob, and several persons shot. This disturbance, and others of like nature in different parts of the kingdom, have their origin, we have but little doubt, in the increase of Ritualism, and as one of the signs of the times, are worth attention. This modern schism has extended so rapidly of late, that it is said there are no less than one hundred and fifty Episcopal churches in England which now habitually place lights on the altars during service, while the clergy of the ritualistic party and their followers, are daily becoming so aggressive in their adoption of ceremonial, which the English church rejected at the reformation under Henry VIII and at the revolution under James II, that fears are entertained in many quarters of much more serious troubles before long. It was hoped the Convocation of Bishops from all the Dioceses in the British dominions, or the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury which has recently been held in England, would have come to some final decision as to the rights of the Ritualistic party, and adopted some measures to quiet the growing alarm of the public. Whatever hopes were entertained from these quarters of a settlement of the question have been bitterly disappointed, for both have met and departed, according to the Times, without doing anything except making matters worse. Instead of grasping the question with a comprehensive spirit, and treating this troublesome party in a manner that would settle the point of individual right in a clergyman to defy the customs and government of his church, they have declared their own impotency in dealing with the Ritualists by passing a resolution in which it implies that the limits of ritual observances are now left to the discretion of individual clergymen, and are not defined by any rightful authority. Whether this resolution contains the truth or not, we cannot tell until we know the result of the cases pending trial in the Ecclesiastical Courts. However, the conduct of the Bishops in the premises is severely handled by the leading London journals. There does, we confess, in both Conventions appear to have been a great inconsistency. One day the Ritualists are condemned, while on the next day countenance is given to one of their most objectionable fancies; and the Times says that a more extraordinary discussion for the Bench of Bishops could hardly have been imagined.

(A petition from a clergyman had been presented by one of the Bishops, setting forth that in early times "the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was reserved for the necessities of Christian people, especially for the sick, and praying that means might be taken for reserving it in the Church of the present day." After some discussion this petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table. On a subsequent day a surgeon at Stoke Newington, well known among the Ritualists, supported the prayer of the petition, "craving for some explanation from the Bishops as to whether it is contrary to the law of the Church of England for a sick person to have the Holy Sacrament brought to him from the Church," adding that "those only who are in daily contact with the sick and the dying can conceive how seriously the denial of this privilege affects the spiritual interests of such persons.")

The upshot of this petition, if granted, will be the procession of the Host through the streets, and with the reaction such a thing in England would create, the violence will stretch from one end of the country to the other and cause much bloodshed. Such extravagance will never be submitted to by the people of England, and it seems the height of madness, after centuries of unimpeachable experience,

to attempt its revival. Without doubt such a ceremony is contrary to the practice and characteristic principles of the church. The Host, as conveyed through the streets of Catholic countries, is simply the water consecrated at mass and reserved for future use. To this the English church is clearly opposed; for she has expressly provided that none of the elements of the sacrament shall be reserved, but that they shall all be consumed, in church before the clergy leave the communion table. Yet three of the Bishops spoke in favor of the petition. If the English church has no fixed principles in her constituted authority to enforce her own uniformity of government, the sooner we know it the better, for then the Ritualists will be made to feel there is as much schismatic sin in reviving practices left for centuries in desuetude as in establishing them originally. The English church might with advantage, perhaps, abandon some practices she has, but she certainly requires nothing added to those retained. If the Ritualistic practices are to be made a question between the superstitious tendencies of one part of the English people and the progressive intelligence of the other, we know well enough what will be the end, they will be put down by intelligence and put down thoroughly; quietly if possible, ruthlessly, if needed. Strange to say this sensational schism of Ritualism, for after all it is only a question of ceremonial and dry goods, has spread very much over America, the last place in the world where we should have looked for such a thing, and is quite a rage just now in San Francisco. So far our Colonial church has been spared the disgrace and wickedness of this disgusting evil; let us hope it will remain so. Ritualism is a vain idea; appealing to the senses, not the intelligence of its votaries, it has no strength in itself. An external semblance of the Catholic church without its internal power; an abandonment of the simplicity of the English church with none of its dignity; it is simply a parasite clinging to both which must perish in its own corruption. All we can do now is to hope, contrary almost to our convictions, that it will do so without much bloodshed, but we shall be astonished if we have not soon to record riots in many parts of England far more deplorable in their results than the one suggesting this article.

Wednesday, May 20th

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—It is a singular fact that the youngest city of the youngest nation should have the honor of receiving the first visit from the first Embassy of the oldest nation on the globe. Yet so it is. The late Barlingame dinner, however, recently given in San Francisco to the representatives of China, although a very distinguished affair, does not appear to have been generally satisfactory. The Commercial Herald of the 6th inst. says it was altogether too exclusive. The compliment, it is contended, was in a measure national; and yet it is said leading manufacturers, learned professors, Christian teachers, sea and ship masters, distinguished artists, prominent agriculturists, etc., etc., were as if suddenly excluded out of existence, in order that the wealthy alone should attend the dinner. In these matters money in every country will take the lead, and there is no place in the world where it is made to tell more than in San Francisco. Barlingame seems to have a very nice thing. His salary is stated to be \$40,000 a year, with \$10,000 for travelling and incidental expenses. This salary, however, is drawn from the Chinese Government, to which he is reported to have taken the oath of allegiance.

MR MURPHY, editor of the Olympia Standard, was in town yesterday taking notes we presume of our condition and progress, four years having elapsed since he was last here. In a social chat our old friend referred to Uncle Sam taking us in charge and making us a prosperous people at once. Murphy for once is behind the times. The people of Olympia do not seem to learn the news, for he appeared quite astonished to find, that in view of immediate Confederation, we had generously concluded to take the languishing trade of the Sound under our care, and do something handsome for that isolated territory. Free from American jealousy, we should like to see the Sound rapidly advance for the more it improves the more it will enrich ourselves.

CRAIGFLOWER HOUSE.—Mr. E. O. Holden, formerly of the St. George Hotel, will be seen in another column has now completed his arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor him with their patronage. Of course everybody is aware of the pleasant drive it makes from Victoria to take Esquimalt, Craigflower and other places on the line back to town.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.—The British ship Princess of Wales, Capt. Sheppard, arrived here on Monday night from Shanghai, in ballast to Utasady mills, where she will load with lumber for the China market. Mr. E. W. Lewis, arrived as passenger. Left Shanghai on the 9th April. Experienced some severe gales after passing Van Diemens Strait. The ship Phoenix was expected to leave for this place shortly after the sailing of the Princess Royal, also lumber bound. At Shanghai freights were low and trade dull. The Nienfu rebellion is supposed to be entirely repressed.

MR MANAGER MARSH.—Letters have been received by the Anderson from Marsh. He regrets the necessity of leaving Victoria, arising from the impossibility of doing anything at the theatre for the next five months. In justice to himself, therefore, he felt it to be his duty to accept the offer made him to go to China. He speaks hopefully of success, and desires it to be understood that if business engagements prevent his return (at the time he has fixed upon he will be heard from satisfactorily).

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the Wizard of the North, committed suicide at Cincinnati, Ohio lately by shooting first killing his little son. The cause was domestic trouble. His wife had frequently caused him much anxiety and trouble of mind. On the morning of his death, she ran away on the cars with another man, and the knowledge of her crime caused the Professor to commit suicide. She has since retained grief stricken and almost distracted.

CAPTAIN HOWARD.—The reported death of this gentleman on his way from Honolulu to Valparaiso is without foundation. A gentleman in this neighborhood has recently received a letter from him dated 2nd December last, in which it is stated he and his family were all well, and that he wished to return to Victoria.

We understand that Messrs. Holliday and Brenham telegraphed to Capt. Finch, to learn what the fare would be for twenty-five cabin and seventy-five steerage passengers from Victoria to ports on the Sound. It is surmised that on the next trip of the Oriflamme to Victoria, a number of the passengers will be destined to these shores.—*Seattle Intelligence.*

COMMANDER SMITH, of the Shearwater, has been promoted recently to the rank of captain. The Charybdis has been detached from the Australian squadron, and ordered to this station. The latter is a fine vessel, and is now about due. Lieut. Denny, of the Forward, has also been promoted to the rank of Commander.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named William Atkinson was found dead on Monday on the Royal Oak farm, Esquimalt road. A post-mortem examination assigns death to an rupture of the heart. The Coroner's inquest was held on the body yesterday afternoon.

Dry Goods.—Mr. McCrea's auction sale of Messrs. McCulloch & Callingham's goods was attended yesterday by a number of persons from town and suburbs as well as by parties from the Sound. Some lots, such as plain goods, brought fair prices, while some sold at indifferent rates.—*Seattle Intelligence.*

OUR EXCHANGES speak of the immense quantity of grasshoppers appearing in Boise and Payette valleys, and the havoc they threaten. In all parts of the American possessions on the Pacific, we never knew other than a plentiful crop of these pests.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday with a number of passengers and freight. She leaves again this morning to make a second trip to take cattle to New Westminster.

THE MEASLES.—Every town along the Sound has been visited by this epidemic. We have heard of but two cases which proved fatal.—*Seattle Intelligence.*

Some one says beautifully, it is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to grow. So in life, it is only when the romance is past that practical usefulness begins.

A six-year editor in America wants to know if the law against carrying deadly weapons also applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets?

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning with her usual freight, and several passengers returning to Cariboo.

The whole of the Government head of departments, it is expected, will be down this week. The only exceptions being Capt. Ball and Mr. Bushby.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—Stage Manager John, go (and see if the ballet are all dressed, for it is about time to ring up the curtain, you know). Boy, returning.—About ready, sir; got most of their clothes off, and dressing. Why is a young male child when he is baptized, like a Volunteer when he raises his rifle to shoot at a target? Because he takes a name (an aim).—*Seattle Intelligence.*

Sandwich Island Eruption.
HONOLULU, April 15, 1886.
The present year will hereafter be marked in the history of Hawaii by the occurrence of the most disastrous and terrible volcanic phenomena witnessed on these islands during the present century. Whether the amount of overflow of lava is yet to be equal to that of previous eruptions is as yet uncertain; but the convulsions of the earth, and the ruin resulting, are far beyond the memory of man on Hawaii. Over a hundred lives have been lost, and that in a very sparsely settled district. Had the population been of like density with that in the neighborhood of Vesuvius a terrible destruction of life would certainly have had to be recorded.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.
To enable your readers to understand the recent phenomena, let me first state that the southern half of the triangular island of Hawaii is made up of the long gradual slopes of the vast volcanic dome of Manna Loa. This mountain, though rising to the height of 14,000 feet above the sea level, has yet an average slope of not over five degrees; while the summit, which contains the almost inaccessible crater of Mokuawewe, is so rounded that it is difficult to decide upon the highest point of land around the rim. A stream of lava from this summit has choice of direction and a distance of 30 or 40 miles to run, either above or below the surface of the mountain side before it reaches the sea. The crater of Kilauea, so often visited by travellers, is a vast pit in a table land, low down on the southeast side of the mountain, perhaps twelve miles from the sea coast. The remaining part of the island is made up of three other and distinct mountains, with intervening table lands. This southern part, as we shall see, is over one vast furnace, which is liable to burst at any time in any place.

Three distinct periods mark the history of the present eruption, as far as it is yet known. On the morning of Friday, the 27th of March, about 6 o'clock, an immense mass of smoke and fire was seen to shoot up from the far distant summit of Manna Loa. Black smoke also issued from the side of the mountain in a line toward the S. S. E. During the next three days there followed an incessant succession of earthquakes—in some places an almost continuous shaking; in others shocks at intervals of from three to ten minutes, never ceasing day or night. Smoke and clouds shut in the mountain, and thus closed the first stage of the eruption. The lava, as we shall see, had gone below the surface.

SECOND OUTBREAK.
On Thursday, April 2d, about four o'clock p. m., a most terrific earthquake announced a crisis in the subterranean progress of Madam Pele. In the district to the south, the earth rocked as a ship in a storm. Men were thrown to the ground; and, even in a sitting posture, had to brace themselves firmly with hands and knees; trees were lashed to and fro as in a tempest. Mr. F. S. Lyman, owner of a large cattle ranch about twenty miles south of Kilauea, saw burst from a sidehill a sudden outpour of earth, water and mud, rushing forward some three miles in as many minutes, and overwhelming trees, men and animals in its terrific course. At the same time, looking toward the southeast a few miles distant, he could see the whole shore lashed by an immense wave, which swept everything before it, rising, as was actually afterward ascertained, over fifty feet above ordinary sea level. A huge point of land or lava rock was distinctly seen to rise from the water and again disappear. Houses, alone and in clusters, were all carried away. The loss of life is not as yet definitely known. The earth eruption buried some thirty people. Meanwhile Mr. Lyman could hear the terrible rushing of volcanic currents, beneath the earth. The next day Mr. L. and family fled for their lives to the bay at Hilo. Many had seen their wives and children buried in the earth and mud. Cattle by hundreds were destroyed. Huge rents opened everywhere in the earth, and the walls of old Kilauea were hurled down in many places; to the black abyss below. All through the district of Kauai, houses were thrown down and dwellings rendered uninhabitable. All around the precipitous shores of the island millions of tons of earth were shaken down from the cliffs.

THE GRAND FINALE.
On the 7th of April the most brilliant scene of all took place. The lava which had been working underground, and convulsing the whole island, burst out most magnificently down the south point, about five miles from the sea, and at an elevation, as I am informed, of about 2000 feet. This point is a sort of table land, but the section known as Kabuku. Jets of lava shot up some hundred feet into the air, a fierce, fiery stream shot into the sea. Cattle were lammed in and destroyed, and people barely escaped. An island, some 500 feet high, is said to have formed in the sea. What is yet to come, we have yet to hear. His Majesty, the King, has gone up to Hawaii in the steamer Kilauea.

The greatest destruction occurred by the tidal waves, rising by some accounts to 50 feet, by most to 30 feet, and carrying everything before its resistless fury.

THEORY OF THE ERUPTION.
We are all in excitement over the news this morning. The eruption is by far one of the grandest that history has ever recorded, and sadly enough has lost about one hundred lives of Hawaiians, no white men, though the escape of Capt. Brown and family, near whose house the lava burst forth, was narrow. This is the idea of the volcano: The mountain of Manna Loa has a base of 300 miles in circumference, an active crater at Mokuawewe-west, and another on its eastern flank; about one-third of its height from the sea at Kilauea, and at various points on the flank terminal craters, whence lava has burst out in the ages past. When therefore, the mountain begins to labor with internal heat, and the pressure of the lava becomes too great for the flanks to resist, there are earthquakes and convulsions until a break occurs and the internal cauldron is tapped. We never know where this vent will open. At the last eruption in 1859 it opened in the northern flank, and flowed 60 miles through a desolate region before reaching the sea. This time it was opened on the western flank, only 12 miles from the sea, which it reached in three hours. It has taken a part of the island where no flow has occurred for ages past, destroying grassy plains, houses and cattle. The vent is so low down that the flow is rapid, and immense

amounts will be thrown out, as you may judge, for already Kalaupoint is extended out a mile into the sea. The flow usually continues some months, but even if it should stop soon the region is worthy of a visit, and full of volcanic phenomena for months.

Limitation of Actions Ordinance.

LILLOOET DISTRICT, B. C., May 9.
EDITOR COLONIST.—I wish to ask a question concerning the Limitation of Actions Ordinance, which has lately been passed by the Legislative Council. Supposing a note of hand be given for a certain sum in a foreign country, on which note action would be barred by the Limitation of Actions law of said country, we will say three years. But if before the expiration of that time, and after the giver of said note had become a resident of this Colony, the holder of said note proceeds to take and obtains a judgment upon it in a court of civil jurisdiction in said foreign country, and that judgment prolongs the remedy thereon perhaps seven years more.

Now, would such judgment rendered, which prolongs the remedy to seven years in said foreign country, be sufficient on which during the same period of time to maintain an action in this colony, or would three years bar the action? An answer to this through your columns would be of interest to many of your readers.

Respectfully yours,
INQUIRER.

If the judgment is obtained in the foreign country wherein the debt is incurred before the limitation has run out in that country it will hold good over a person afterwards residing in this Colony, but not for a longer time we take it than the laws of the Colony provide.—*Eds. COLONIST.*

The President's Counsel.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune furnishes the following pen portraits of the President's counsel:
The President's counsel have thus far conducted themselves with noticeable dignity and manliness—the occasional snappishness of Mr. Stanbery cropping out despite his efforts to contain himself. But his general manner to the witnesses and the managers has been characterized with politeness and courtesy, which has made a favorable impression on the audience.

Evarts is calm and contained always. He says unpleasant things occasionally, but he does it in such a way, in such a winning voice, that even General Butler seldom replies ill-naturedly. Yet there is no snarling in his manners. He is earnest and frank without being severe. His voice is one of the finest I ever heard, and the wonder is that so much voice can come out of so little a body. His form is pinched and attenuated in the extreme. He is not only a man of small bones and scanty flesh, but he is unusually small in stature, and his weight would be exceeded by any robust school girl. Not so Judge Curtis, of Boston, the next in importance of the President's counsel, who for some days has been preparing to make the opening argument for the defense, which he will do on Thursday. He sits at the table, his body slid down in the chair so that he seems to rest his weight on the small of his back; his hands rammed into his pantaloons pockets, and his neck drawn in like a turtle. His big head, seems to rest uncertainly on his broad shoulders, and he turns it with as much care one would suppose he feared it might drop off. Looking at him from the gallery, his likeness to the President is most striking—a large round face, a plump forehead, small eyes, firm jaws and a prominent nose. He is about the same age as the President, of much the same build, but heavier, hair similar in appearance, and face cleanly shaven. Curtis listens passively, apparently because he has nothing else to do, and seems to move only when he is obliged to. Yet he does not impress one as lazy or stupid, but rather as thoughtful, considerate and methodical. He speaks soberly, without emphasis, and seldom uses gestures. His manner of speaking is purely that of a Judge.

Groesbeck, who took Black's place, is taller even than Stanbery, being, probably, something over six feet. He has a finely shaped but small head; an amiable, cunning face, with nose made irregular at the end by marks of small pox. He is of eight build but is well preserved and straight. He has thus far taken no part in the trial except by making an occasional note. He sits at the rear end of the table and laughs good naturedly at the witnesses and Butler, toying the while with his eye-glasses.

Nelson of Tennessee, the remaining counsel, sits opposite Evarts, and has the whole side of the counsel's table to himself, except a little corner occupied by Mr. Frederick, the stenographer of the Attorney General's office, who has been detailed, by what authority is not known) as the counsel's clerk. Nelson looks and acts like a man who had brought a load of potatoes to town and was waiting to get home and get his horses' put out before dark. During the first day of the trial, before Evarts or Groesbeck appeared, he made a few feeble remarks in asking for time in which to prepare the President's answer. He pays little attention to the trial, apparently, and looks as if he would rather smoke his pipe before a cheerful fireplace. Yet he is said to be one of the cleverest lawyers in Tennessee, whatever degree of merit that may imply.

The value of the respect for the Supreme Court which Democrats assert when they expect a decision in their favor, is shown by the recent action of the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate thus coolly announced by the World: Harry M. Underwood, Democrat, has been admitted to the Ohio Senate, vice Homer O. Jones, Republican, ousted upon a contest of the election. The Senate, therefore, stands twenty Democrats to seventeen Republicans. The Senate by ousting Jones declares certain persons, heretofore adjudged by the Supreme Court of the State to be qualified electors, are wholly disqualified by reason of any, even the most distant, admixture of African blood.

In reviewing for a what way the local city could be turned ing the ensuing summer of the coast, it the dullest season of business the accomplishment thought of some time placing its merits before public. In 1866 we above all things with Vancouver Island to invalidate during the summer who may leave San Francisco of pleasure or health generally known was number of families in incomes ranging from 000 or even more a country for the summer it is the fashion to do any benefit derived as They flock to San Jose Crystal, Warm and San Napa, the Geysers, Lake Cruz and other places, money with a profuse doing thus they obey tion and get out of the Francisco, it is true; for so far as any positive benefit is derived from the intense heat, mosquitoes in the interior about equivalent to stay. The male portion adds sports, especially those coast range may kill a few quail, deer and only early in morning evening that the heat pleasures or amusement, of these facts from personal It was thought that if advantages of a summer Victoria and its vicinity judiciously before the w of San Francisco, they died in some measure trial. In order to put practice a certificate from three gentlemen commercial, mining and whose standing in the would satisfy every eye and whose words could by no means. These certificates before been published, a time has arrived when more useful than it had earlier date, as originally all events we think it to make the effort. The "This is to certify, that Victoria we were much the climate, town and think it in every respect a better place for families, tourists to pass the summer are many beautiful rich and abundance of shooting men—James Bell, Faulco." In addition, Mr. Bell, rich miner and capitalist certificate, and Judge authorized the use of his name purpose. These certificates in our possession; were time with a distinct undertone they were intended for and accompanied with a pressed hope that they ful. If one such party of course as we speak of induced to spend the summer are satisfied the number every year, and be the calculating an immense sum not only in this city whole Sound, and in addition closer union between the countries are contiguous interests are identical, plan to benefit Victoria two years ago, but they were unable to carry it from the same cause—regular steam communication a rate of fare two places. However, advantages which would such a scheme if successful ledge it would distribute, and the international