Ritualism in the Church of England.

The Commission upon the Ritual of the Church of England have agreed upon the following report:

"*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:* Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue a commission reciting that "differences of practice have arisen from varying interpretations put upon the rubrics, orders, and directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship, the administration of the Sacraments and other services contained in the Book of Common Prayer according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, and more especially with reference to the ornaments and dress in the churches and chapels of the said United Church, and the vestments worn by the ministers thereof at the time of their ministration, and that 'it is expedient that a full and impartial inquiry should be made into the matters aforesaid with the view of explaining or amending the said rubrics, orders, and directions, so as to secure general uniformity of practice in such matters as may be deemed essential,—and enjoining your commissioners, 'to make diligent inquiry into all and every the matters aforesaid, and to report thereupon from time to time as to them, or any three or more of them, 'may appear to be most expedient, having regard not only to the said rubrics, orders, and directions contained in the said Book of Common Prayer, but also to any other laws or customs relating to the matters aforesaid, with power to suggest any alterations, improvements, or amendments with respect to such matters, or any of them, as they, or any three or more of them, 'may think fit to recommend.' We, your Majesty's Commissioners, have, in accordance with the terms of your Majesty's Commission, digested our first attention to the question of the vestments worn by the ministers of the said United Church at the time of their ministration, and especially to those the use of which has been lately introduced into some churches. We find that, while these vestments are regarded by some witnesses as symbolical of doctrine, and by others as a distinctive vesture whereby they desire to do honor to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are by none regarded as essential, and they give grave offence to many. We are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland all variations in respect to vesture from that which has long been the authorized usage of the said United Church, and we think that this may be secured by providing aggrieved parishioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress. We are not yet prepared to recommend to your Majesty the best mode of giving effect to these objects, with a view at once to secure the objects proposed and to promote the peace of the Church; but we have thought it our duty in a matter in which great interest is attached not to delay the communication to your Majesty of the results which we have already arrived. We have placed in the appendix the evidence of the witnesses examined before us, the documents referred to in the evidence or produced before the commissions, the cases laid before us, which were submitted to eminent counsel on either side of the question, together with the opinions thereupon; also the report on the subject made by the committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and the resolutions passed by the Upper as well as the Lower House of that Convocation, and the resolutions passed by the Convocation of the Province of York. All which we humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty.

C. T. Cantuar,	M. A. Armagh,
Shaftesbury,	Harrowby,
Beauchamp,	C. Cloyne,
C. St. David's,	S. Ely,
C. J. Gloucester and Bristol,	Fortman,
Spencer H. Walpole,	Elury,
Joseph Napier,	Edward Cardwell,
Robert J. Phillimore,	Jam. Pego Wood,
John Duke Coleridge,	Travers Twiss,
A. J. B. Beresford-Hope,	John Alex Smith,
Arthur Pennyhusband,	J. G. Hubbard,
J. E. Jeremie,	H. Goodwin,
Henry Venn,	R. Payne Smith,
Robert Gregory,	W. G. Humphry,
	Hobart Caunter Perry.

August 19, 1867.

"We agree to the main proposition contained in this report, and have therefore signed it, upon the understanding that it does not exclude the consideration of cases, in which the authority of the bishop and the rights of the parishioners and congregations are carefully guarded.

"Shaftesbury, Beauchamp.

"A. J. B. Beresford-Hope."

"In signing the report I think it right to express my conviction that any power to 'restrain' the variations in respect of vesture, to which the report refers, ought to be limited to cases in which 'grave offence' is likely to be given by introducing such vesture into churches against the mind of the people; and also to state that by 'aggrieved parishioners' I understand to be meant those who, being bona fide members and communicants of the Church of England, have a reasonable ground for complaint and redress. "THOMAS V. PEMBY."

The War in Paraguay.

Official correspondence relating to the hostilities in the River Plate, and the attempt at mediation on the part of the United States, has been laid before the British Parliament. Paraguay has a population of no more than six hundred thousand souls, and since the beginning of the conflict has had no means of obtaining supplies from abroad. In March the invading land forces amounted to about sixty thousand men, and the naval fleet comprised sixty-seven vessels, ten of them iron-clads, while the forces of President Lopez were believed not to exceed twenty-two thousand men. The impression was the defence that the whole Brazilian fleet was kept at bay for forty days by a battery built on a spur of land at Itapiru armed with two 68-pounder guns; and after a campaign of nine months, which left about nine square miles of Paraguayan territory, upon hordly more than a similar extent to contain (were they laid side by side) the bodies of those who had perished from sickness and wounds during the attempts to gain possession of it.

A report on the military operations which was transmitted to the British Office of London in April states that the allies could not then plan in the field more than thirty-two thousand effective men, a fifth of those being three months' recruits; the whole number of the troops of Lopez was supposed to be reduced to about twenty thousand, and they were suffering great privations. "The women and children are made to work for the army, and some of the former are supposed to have fought by the side of the men, as the bodies of several have been found among the heaps of slain. The devotion of the Paraguayans to their leader—whether inspired by love or terror is not very clear—almost surpasses belief. The body of one was recovered who must have been drowned while expressly attaching a torpedo to the screw of a Brazilian ironclad. They have been repeatedly cut down at the very muzzles of the guns which they have been madly endeavoring to stop by main force and of the bayonets. It is, however, confidently asserted that they have never been able to withstand in the open field the bayonet charges of the Brazilian infantry, and that of late the cavalry have shown signs of decrepitude."

The Brazilian troops, of whom fully one-half are negroes, and the greater part of the remainder mulattoes or half-breeds, appear to be a very efficient force. Although great attention is paid to their drill, it is said that, in spite of their individual bravery, which cannot be called in question, when they have once lost the steadiness which characterizes European troops, and sometimes becomes unmanageable. Each soldier is provided with three complete suits of uniform made of good serviceable material. When in heavy marching order the weight carried by the rank and file, including sixty rounds of ball cartridge, has been reduced from fifty-two pounds to forty pounds. With the exception of one battalion, thinly supplied with needle-guns, the troops are all armed with Minie rifles of a large bore, but the greater part of many of them seem to be much worn and out of date. The cavalry are principally armed with lances; a considerable number, however, have only carry carbines instead of lances. Some regiments are armed with Spanish lances, and all use both the lance and the sabre.

"Since the fold-country has assumed the command in the Brazilian camps. The officers live in huts and the men in small canvas tents, which look two in each. The latter are a little larger than the French *tente d'abri*, and afford but little protection either from the sun or rain. The great amount of sickness prevalent among the Brazilians may in a great measure be attributed to the use of lance lances, as the Argentines, who are both ill-fed and poorly clad, but live in huts, are far healthier than their allies.

In May the government journal of Buenos Ayres had an account of the capture of a Paraguayan picket of soldiers, three of whom were only thirteen, twelve and eleven years of age, and they stated that the whole force was under twelve thousand, and three battalions were made up of boys and one of old men, and that provisions were scarce and ammunition running out. The name "republic" as adopted in Paraguay, has the component of that fine country is one of pure despotism, with an explanation extended to all classes; there is a real devotion to the service of Lopez, which is said on all sides to be beyond the powers of belief of those who have not witnessed it.

Mr. Letmon, reporting to Lord Stanley from Montevideo on the 29th of May, writes: "I cannot but hope that ere long the wide of one strong and disinterested power will make itself heard in a manner which will at once put an end to this desolating war, and secure for the people of Paraguay more freedom than they have hitherto enjoyed, and to which boon they have proved themselves to be fully entitled." Writing again on the 10th of June, Mr. Letmon says: "What the result of the war will be I do not pretend to predict; but it seems probable that Paraguay will succumb from exhaustion."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

It is estimated that one-third of the cotton crop of Georgia was destroyed by the recent heavy rains.

Gen. Fitz John Porter had an interview with the President yesterday.

Six steamer lines left Washington yesterday for the White Sulphur Sprs.

The United States steamer Swatara has arrived at Constantinople.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £200,000 during last week.

The heavy rains in South Carolina have caused the cotton crops have been considerably injured.

The shingle and saw-mill of Chandler, Alvord & Co., at Oswego, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

A number of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, at Washington, will witness the ceremonies at Antietam, on the 17th inst.

Great Britain and France have sent a note to Greece urging the Government to maintain a strict neutrality on the Cretan question.

All vessels from the United States and West Indies are to be subjected to a rigorous quarantine at Port Royal.

The Collector of Washington Territory wishes to have Alaska attached to Washington Territory for collection purposes.

Several persons were injured, two of them severely, by a train running off the tracks of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near Battleboro, N. C., on Wednesday night.

The schooner Frank arrived at Buffalo, yesterday, from Chicago, making the voyage in three days, five hours and a half, the fastest time made on the route by a sailing vessel.

A vacancy at directors of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn have ingred the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke his order appointing a Receiver for the National Bank of Brooklyn. The Comptroller refused to do so.

In the Radical Congress in Geneva yesterday morning a sharp attack was made upon the Radicals of the United States, which gave rise to an excited discussion. Some ill feeling was created, and before the close of the session many of the members withdrew from the Congress.

Wm. A. Maxwell, of La Grange, Tenn., was arrested some weeks ago by the military for assuming to be a Senator and violating his parole. Judge Trigg, of the United States Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in his behalf, upon an application of Attorney-General Stanbery, under the recent proclamation.

In the case of John Jenkins, a freedman, convicted of the murder of young Brantford during the riot in Charleston, S. C., June, 1866, and who was three times respited by General Sickles, a commission has been received from the Attorney General Conley, that he has fully examined the case, and that he will be no further interference by the military.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIDLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
CHOICE SEATS
To all places of amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. aug26-tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. aug26-tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager.
THE PROMISE FULFILLED!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
OF THE
GORGEOUS SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE,
"THE BLACK CROOK."
"THE BLACK CROOK."
HOUSE CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME!
THE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED!
THE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED!
"THE BLACK CROOK."
IN ALL ITS MAGNIFICENCE.
EVERY EVENING,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony $1
Dress Circle ..... 75 cents
Amphitheatre ..... 50 cents
Reserved seats for second seats, which can be procured at ARCH & WALNUTS Made Store, 722 CHESTNUT Street, and at the Academy, from 9 to 5 o'clock until each day for twelve nights in advance.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31,
FIRST MATINEE AT TWO P. M.
NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1867,
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY TO SELL OF THE CITY.
MR. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13th, 1867,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Laura Fairlie ..... JULIA DEAN
Walter Hartright ..... Mr. F. LAWLOR
Count Fosco ..... Mr. A. Sheridan
Marian Halcombe ..... Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Sir Percival Glyde ..... Mr. Lizzie Price
After which, THE BUMBELLE.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL ON SATURDAY.
J. B. ROBINSON, SECOND WEEK.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

1011 CHESTNUT STREET
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N.W. Cor. 11th and Chestnut Sts.
Have Varnishing Day Goods.
Bonnet of the present deservedly fashionable Shades, Satin, Silk and Velvet Linens, Velvets, Satins and Sashes in each.
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Illusions, Bonnet Silks, Velvets, Crapes and Tulles Crapes, Bandeaux, Hair Ornaments, Jet Ornaments, Jet Fringes, Jet Bonnet Ornaments, Jet Dress Trimmings, Jet Bonnet Trimmings, Jet Dress Buttons, Jet Bonnet Buttons, Jet Dress Buckles, Jet Bonnet Buckles, Jet Dress Ornaments, Jet Bonnet Ornaments, Jet Dress Fringes, Jet Bonnet Fringes, Jet Dress Bands, Jet Bonnet Bands, Jet Dress Sashes, Jet Bonnet Sashes, Jet Dress Nets, Jet Bonnet Nets