

London, Aug. 11.

The following account of the celebration of the Reformation in a German Capital, and of the Union of the two branches of the German Protestant Church, the Lutheran and the Reformed, is extracted from the entertaining volume we noticed the other day, called, "An Autumn near the Rhine, or sketches of events, society, scenery, &c. in some of the German States bordering on the Rhine."

"I happened to be at Dattstadt on the 31st of October, the third centenary of the commencement of the Reformation. The Grand Duke of Hesse and his family being Lutheran, (the Elector of Hesse-Cassel is of the Reformed religion,) the day was celebrated with much ceremony and respect. It was far more strikingly observed than Sabbath: for, in addition to the closing of the shops, and the suspension of all business, the Protestant ambassadors, nobility, and towns-people made a more conscientious point of attending church in their best equipage and uniforms. The evening of the 30th was announced by a full chorus of solemn hymns sung from the top of the tower of the Lutheran church, and the 31st was ushered in at day-break by a repetition of the same impressive but serious ceremony. The hymns were of a simple and striking melody, and presented with great skill and effect. At ten o'clock the whole Court with their attendants, en grand gala, proceeded to the great church; the Grand Duchess and her ladies (wearing a pretty Catholic dame's Phœnix, who stayed at home to bite her lips and wish rather au diable) in the grand state coach, with eight cream-colored palanquins, ambling in blue velvet trappings.

A dusty picture of the reformer was removed for the occasion from the Hotel de Ville, and suspended in the church, adorned with wreaths and flowers. The church was crowded to excess; and the Court and gens commodes occupied the galleries. A Deum, and some fine pieces of music, concluding with the grand hymn called par excellence, "Luther's Hymn," were admirably executed by the orchestra of the Court Chapel, accompanied by the swelling voices of the congregation. The effect was solemn and striking.

"An additional interest was given to the day by its being made, in many states, the first public recognition of the new union of the two Protestant sects, the Lutheran and the Reformed. The Grand Duke of Nassau, in order to prevent differences of religion among his children, himself being Lutheran, and his wife of the Reformed Church, has been the first to decree, and which is now rapidly spreading through the other states. In Prussia the King received the sacrament, for the first time, according to the form of the United Church.

The ritual of the Holy Supper was almost the only essential difference in the worship of the two religions. The new "Evangelical Christian Church" most scrupulously unites them. In the Lutheran form, small wafers are delivered whole to each communicant; the Reformed, in more violent opposition to the Catholics, use slices of bread, which are broken and distributed. Each sect now makes a slight concession towards alliance, and the New United Church uses a large Lutheran wafer, with the Calvinistic form of breaking it. The animosity of doctrinal differences, which 30 years ago denied to the Reformed at Frankfurt a place of worship in the town, though the Lutherans were upon the most friendly tolerating terms with their Catholic neighbours, having now subsided into the most quietest apathy, this amalgamation of forms was almost all that remained to be done. If this unity of spirit had not existed, the publications of edicts, and prescriptions of forms, would indeed be useless: but is a pleasing evidence of the increased liberality of ideas, that the spirit of union has gradually grown up between the sects, and that the formal junction was all now wanting.

From the N. Y. Spectator.
From a St. John's paper, received at this Office, by the British sloop Regent.
By His Excellency Major-General George Stracey Smith, Lieutenant (L. S.) and Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMITH.

A Proclamation.
WHEREAS by Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of His present Majesty's reign, Power is given to the Governor, Lieut. Gov. or Commander in Chief of this Province, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's

Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same—I have therefore thought fit with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects for the space of three months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels owned and navigated according to Law; Scantling Plank, Staves, Heading-Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said hereinbefore enumerated articles, to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Saint John, the eleventh day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. A. HARVEY.

YORK, October 15.
Executive Council Office York. 14th October, 1818.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given, that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.
J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

PARLIAMENT of Upper-Canada.
Monday, October 12, 1818.
At 2 o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, proceeded in State from the Garrison to the Legislative Council Chamber, where, being seated on the Throne, His Excellency directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to demand the attendance of the House of Assembly; when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
The total want of Funds, to meet the exigencies of the State, has compelled me to call you together earlier than the usual period, but I hope it is at a season which interferes little with your convenience.

I have to announce to you, that no alteration has taken place in the disposition of our venerable Sovereign. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent receives from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition to the British Empire, and of their earnest desire to preserve the general tranquillity, and to maintain the sacred rights of the subject, by Petition, a redress of his grievances.

We are persuaded that no object can be of more intrinsic value to this Colony than an increased Population, and we will be ready to co-operate in such measures as may render assistance to necessary Emigrants who may seek to become settlers in this Province.

We will attend carefully to the laws which are expiring, and in such as have expired. We thankfully receive your Excellency's offer of co-operation to carry into full effect the Laws which may be enacted for the comfort, safety or morality of the subject, or for the general benefit of the Province.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
I am much gratified by the sentiments you have been pleased to express. Accept my thanks for your address.

To His Excellency Sir PIERRE MARTEL, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.
May it please your Excellency.
We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg to offer to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your accession to the Government of this Province, and to return thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present session.

While we regret to learn that no favorable change has taken place in the health of our beloved Sovereign, we view with much satisfaction the happy prospect of continued peace and prosperity to his Subjects, in the assurance of the friendly dispositions of foreign powers, received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. We feel that to no portion of His Majesty's subjects can this prospect be more auspicious, than to this infant Colony; and our most anxious wish is to co-operate with your Excellency in improving this period of tranquillity by every measure that may tend to relieve the Province from any temporary embarrassment, and to advance its general prosperity.

We feel a just indignation at the systematic attempts that have been made to excite discontent and organize sedition in this happy Colony, while the usual and constitutional mode of appeal for real or supposed grievances has ever been open to the People of this Province, never refused or even appealed to, and deeply lament that the insidious designs of one factious individual should have succeeded in drawing into the support of his vile machinations, so many honest men and loyal subjects to His Majesty. We remember that this favored land was signed to our Fathers as a retreat for suffering loyalty, and not a sanctuary for sedition. In the course of our investigation, should it appear to this House that a convention of delegates cannot exist without danger to the Constitution, in framing a Law of prevention, we will carefully distinguish between such conventions and the lawful act of the subject in petitioning for a redress of real or imaginary grievances, that sacred right of every British subject which we will ever hold inviolable.

before you the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Provincial Revenue, with an Estimate of what may be required for the support of the Civil Government.
Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.
Convened as you now are for the great purpose of elevating your Country by the wisdom of your Councils, you feel each of you impressed with the responsibility and dignity which invests you: You recollect the celebrity of your proceedings; these considerations, enlightened manners, and the beneficent influence of Religion, will no doubt regulate the intercourse between your august Assemblies.

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WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

We are happy to embrace this opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on your safe arrival to assume the duties of your exalted station amongst us.
It is with regret that we learn from your Excellency that no alteration has taken place in the disposition of our venerable Sovereign.
The strong assurances which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has received from Foreign Powers, of their friendly disposition to the British Empire, and of their earnest desire to preserve the general tranquillity, afford us the highest satisfaction; convinced with your Excellency, that a continuation of Peace will be peculiarly auspicious to this Province: to the interests of which we will bestow our utmost attention.—We will inquire into its wants, and endeavor to find out remedies for its embarrassments.

We shall at all times feel just indignation at every attempt which may excite discontent, or organize sedition; and if it shall appear to us that a convention of Delegates cannot exist without danger to the Constitution, in framing a Law of prevention we will be careful that it shall not unwarily trespass on the sacred rights of the subject to seek, by Petition, a redress of his grievances.

It affords us pleasure to learn that there is a Treaty on foot with our Indian neighbors for the purchase of new Territory, including certain tracts which, served by their intervention, to disconnect the Western Settlements of this Province.
We are persuaded that no object can be of more intrinsic value to this Colony than an increased Population, and we will be ready to co-operate in such measures as may render assistance to necessary Emigrants who may seek to become settlers in this Province.

We will attend carefully to the laws which are expiring, and in such as have expired. We thankfully receive your Excellency's offer of co-operation to carry into full effect the Laws which may be enacted for the comfort, safety or morality of the subject, or for the general benefit of the Province.

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your Excellency's assurance of hearty co-operation.
The investigation of the Public Accounts, when submitted to us, and the provision for the support of the Civil Government for the current year, will necessarily engage our care; and, impressed with a proper sense of the responsibility of our duties, and how important it is that we should faithfully discharge them, we trust we shall be actuated in all our deliberations by a spirit most likely to lead to a happy result.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KINGSTON GAZETTE
Kingston, 17th October, 1818.
SIR,
On returning to this place I have looked over your Newspapers of the last eight weeks, and have a few observations to make, which you will be so good as to infer in your next publication.

In your Gazette of September 27th, you conclude my narrative, which had, for some time, been suspended; and, take occasion to confess that you were not the author of the article which appeared, as yours, in the Gazette of July seventh. This was a duty, at once due to me, to yourself, and the public; and, had you merely made the confession, no more should have been said on the subject. Here however you do not stop. You go on to say "I must clear my friend, who holds a government place, from censure; and also correct a statement of Mr. Gourlay's, where he says that I told him I was at Montreal when the unfortunate person, alluded to, was under examination, &c. I do not recollect of saying that an examination actually took place." Now, Sir, your friend (Mr. Pingle) is not to be cleared of censure by your mere will to clear him. He did give you the article, above spoken of, to infer in the Gazette, as yours; and threatened you by saying, if you did not comply with his wishes, he would cease to take your Newspaper. These facts I now state upon your own authority, declared before a witness.

As to your correction of my Statement, I deny that it required correction; it was perfectly correct; but it was by no means upon your evidence that the affair of the unfortunate person was noticed by me. Public notoriety was my authority, and such notoriety as made the subject fit to be spoken of. Your individual evidence was mentioned only because of the endeavour to blink the truth which was artfully introduced into the article most basely palmed upon your simplicity.

Although in your paper of September first, you assure your "much respected patrons" as to your afterwards observing a strict neutrality, you forget this pledge by the 22d of the same month, and very obviously say in that day's publication, "We think Mr. Gourlay lies under a mistake, as we do not recollect of seeing the said bill produced, here alluded to, published in any paper. Besides, had it been the case, the Editor never would have made the following remarks which we copy from the Phoenix." Now, Mr. Miles, I am addressing you chiefly for your edification, for otherwise this is a matter of very little consequence; and, I ask, why you should think yourself, at any time, free to set your recollection against my assertion? Why you did not think it necessary to see every number of the Phoenix before you ventured to speak as to the contents of that Newspaper; and how you could be so absurd as draw inferences as to my lying under mistake, from the quotations given by you out of it? The article which I said "obtained a place in the Upper Canada Phoenix," did so; and, I am in possession of the number of that paper which contains the article. It is a most shameful one; and never would have been republished by any person of sense and feeling. The "return" which accompanied it was by no means an excuse; but little wits are uncontrollable when opportunity for gratification occurs; and the whole is fitting enough for the Phoenix, which could insult its readers, for weeks together, with the ravings of a scatter-brained Rhymer of Talbot Road—a man who had the audacity not only to ridicule me, but to invent symbols falsely to prejudice the public mind against my character while I lay under the most ferocious charges which a vindictive ministry could contrive for my destruction, as well as for extinguishing the vital spark of liberty in this portion of British dominion. After such experiences, well may we exclaim with the poet,

"A wit's a father, and a fool's a rod."
Mr. Miles!—in your paper of first September you commended yourself into the hands of Him who is the best judge of you here in the humble assurance that He will give you wisdom. Will you do you think that God, after he has given you a reasonable soul, is not to be quire of you, even the slightest exercise of that divine gift?—that He will countenance you when lessening the credibility of any one, through filly insinuations and baseless arguments? Believe me to be as sincere as your Reverend friend who here see you the last time, when I put my down your feet, when I advise you,

When at Montreal, more than a year ago, I had the first opportunity of attending worship in a Roman Catholic church, and, I declare, never found myself more disposed to join with the prayers of any congregation, for every face around me wore the appearance of true devotion. Last Sunday I attended the meeting of shaking Quakers near Albany, and there I was equally impressed with sympathetic feelings as in the Catholic church—equally disposed to forget the peculiarities of the sect and join in the worship of God. Indeed I may truly adopt the language of Sterne and declare "I thought I saw Religion mixing in the dance." After all the scandal which has been launched out against the Shakers I am convinced that they are generally sincere and faithful to their professions. They are, I believe, the best patterns ever exhibited to the world of many important virtues, and, I doubt not, will prove of high value in advancing the grand scheme of Providence.

As to the Methodists, it has unquestionably been thro' their zeal that the flame of religious worship has been kept alive in England. Had not the taper, first trimmed by Wesley and Whitfield been fanned by their followers, the Clergy of the establishment would have let it, long before now, sink dull in its socket or perhaps extinguish in its grease. In America, the Methodists are perhaps the very best harbingers of gospel light—the very best agents to pre-

In the Gazette of 29th Sept. where is the Report of my trial at Brockville, as one of the press has totally deformed the words in one place—the word cause being substituted for errors.
In the same Report, which was too hurriedly written, I omitted a sentence which should have stood in a parenthesis, after the word "return" that this expression was improper, and I did not mean to say, and is here reported from a desire not to hide over my own imperfections of speech.

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