To the Editor of the British American

MR. EDITOR,

It is highly gratifying to sse that our predictions as to the success of your intended Paper before it was published, are each day rapidly verified, I sent an humble contribution to your first number under my present signature, it was headed with part of Jack Cade's address to the mob in Henry VI. I took that signature in opposition to some false teachers, and expressed my fears that a mania had been encouraged if not promoted, among the ignorant, by such persons ; the event has shewn that those fears were too well founded,—some weeks ago Mr. John Collings, a sheriff's officer went to Lot 1, with a view of executing processes for rent, against some of the tenants of that Township, they resisted him in a large armed body at Tignish Bridge and obliged him to return. Several of Lord James Townsend's reforming tenants being indebted for their rents, the same sheriff's officer was sent with processes against them, and on his return with his assistant they hired a boat to ferry them over a river, the boatman rowed about half way over, and then tried to upset the boat in deep water, using the most abusive language towards them ; his name is ——— Aitkin, and he lamented that he had not taken out an axe and scuttled or chopped the boat, * * * * *

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* * I understand that a tenant of that estate, Lot 56, told some of the tenants that if they killed two or three sheriffs they would not be troubled with any more such visits. It may possibly be in my power to publish this persons name. though if my intelligence is correct it will be published elsewhere.—Such Mr. Editor is the "march of intellect" among us, and the escheating committees are raisiug subscriptions to send agents to England on the subject, and bonds or agreements to resist the payment of rents have been entered into in different places ; there can be no doubt but such conspiracies is not only actionable but indictable, of which I suppose we shall soon have ample testimony. Serjeant Hawkins has no doubt as to the common law. and the Statute 33, Edward I. is explicit. Conspirators are among other descriptions, "those who falsely move or maintain pleas." And now as to *riots* or combinations to interrupt a sheriff's officer, they are combinations in direct defiance of the common law, and are punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment, and at this time it may not be amiss to describe some features of a riot.—The show of armour, threatening speeches, or turbulent gestures,—if any riot assembly or rout of people against the law be made, the Justices, three, or two of them at the least, and the Sheriff or Under-sheriff shall come with the power of the county, if need be, and the King's liege people, being sufficient to travel, shall be assistant on pain of imprisonment, and to make fine and ransom to the King. Any Justice, or the Sheriff may take of the power of the county, any number that he shall think meet to pursue, arrest, or imprison, such as do break, or go about to break, or disturb the King's peace, and every man being required, ought to assist and aid them, on pain of fine and imprisonment, and the Sheriff having this power, cannot to an execution against the person, return that he was rescued, and if he does he is liable to an action for an escape. The sheriff's officer should have called on some of the rioters at Lot 1, (whose names he knew) to assist him, and if they refused the Supreme Court would take care of them.

The mischiefs which have been already done among the land *fanciers*, by their false teachers has been already great I fear, and may soon become incalculable.—Go to the English, we say, for they are *fools*, and what will the English say ? "Go back again, for you are *rogues*. The moans of the families of those victims, seduced by such false teachers already assail our feelings, and what will be the ruin which a few weeks will produce ? *False teachers* is entirely too mild a name for them, the horrid character of *incendiary* is branded on their brow —the murderer concludes his business, and it is soon over, but the task of the incendiary is endless and unlimited, the different languages from whence the name is derived, vie with each other for an appropriate explanation, incendium in the Latin language, means a fire, as when an house or a town is on fire, a vehemence of any passion, but I think the French come nearer to it,—boute-feu, a make bate, quarrel, dispute. The first sentence of the learned and eloquent Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, contains a trite and valuable remark, "He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers." I shall be much surprised if we fail to get a hold of more than one of those pests, and then pull, honest men pull !

Your's &c.
ALITER.

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Funeral of the Rev. Dr Adam Clarke.—This venerable and eminent Divine was on Wednesday committed to the tomb. A few minutes before one, the body, accompanied by the two sons of the deceased, and several friends, as mourners, arrived at the City-road Chapel, at the door of which it was received by the Rev. Mr. Entwistle, and all the other ministers of the metropolis belonging to the Methodist denomination. The former Rev Gentleman read the funeral service, and delivered an appropriate address in an impressive manner ; after which the coffin was taken to the grave prepared for it in the yard, followed by the mourners and ministers. It was intended to have buried him in the vault of the Rev. John Wesley ; but this was objected to by the Board of Health,in consequence of the deceased having died of the Cholera.

ENGLAND.

State of Trade.—With much pleasure we notice that the demand for the fall trade is beginning to increase the sales both in our cloth-halls and warehouses, and to revive the drooping spirits of our merchants. The protracted period of stagnation is, we would fain hope, at an end. For two or three weeks past the salesat the Leeds and Huddersfiel markets have been large, and at Bradford and Halifax the markets are also improved. The manufacturer has still to struggle with an advanced price of foreign wool, and an advanced rate of wages; and as he finds himself unable to obtain a proportionate advance in the price of his goods, he is compelled to diminish the quantity made, and to supply himself as it were from hand to mouth. The commencement of the fall demand will, however, inevitably increase the quantity manufactured, and call again into employment some of the many hands which are now reluctantly idle. It is universally agreed that stocks are low, both in the hands of the merchant and the retail dealer ; and this, combined with the prospect of an abundant harvest and a low price of food, is an encouraging symptom to those who have to supply the nation with clothing. There is no immediate prospect of an improvement in the foreign trade, which, from a great variety of causes, is decidedly bad; but an amelioration of the internal state of the country may, we think, be confidently looked for.—*Leeds Mercury.*

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Retiring Members of Parliament. A considerable number. including some of the oldest Members of Parliament, will retire from their duties into private life at the ensuing election. We may instance Mr. Coke, the father of the house, Mr. Pearse, of Devizes, the venerable Sir John Newport, the Marquis of Tavistock, Lord Stanley, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. Lamber, of Galway, Sir Chas. Wetherell, Sir John Nicholl and others.

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Recruiting for Don Pedro's Army in Portugal. Since Monday the agents for Don Pedro in this country have been most actively employed in obtaining recruits for his army. Some hundreds have already enrolled themselves ; each man when he enrolls his name receives 18d. which is paid to him daily until he can be sent off to Oporto ; and as soon as he is embarked, he is to receive 2*l.* 10*s.* per month besides provisions. Yesterday hundreds of persons were at the house of Mr. Hettinger, the Old Star and Crown, in the Broadway, Westminster, applying to be enrolled, and each man receiving his 18d. There appeared to be no want of money, and the recruits are to embark in a day or two, in steamboats provided for the occasion. The recruits will go out under the command of an officer of great bravery and experience, who has sold his commission in the British army for the purpose of aiding the cause of Don Pedro in Portugal. At a number of other houses in the metropolis Don Pedro's agents are recruiting with great success, and arms and equipments for the men are already provided.—*Morning Herald.*

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Profits of the Bank of England. The Bank was first established in 1694 on a capital of 1,200,000*l.* increased from time to time, from that date to 1781 to 11,686,800*l.*, at which amount it stood up to 1816. From 1746 to 1780, a dividend of five per cent per annum was paid on this amount: in the seven years, 1781-87 six per cent. ; in the nineteen years, 1788-1806. seven per cent. ; and, in addition thereto, from June 1799, to October, 1806. 3,783,780 was divided among the shareholders in the way of *bonus.* In the