

Anne Arundel County Orphan Court, February 10, 1817. On application by petition of Samuel Parrott...

This is to give notice. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County has obtained from the Orphan Court...

Feb 20. 2 Samuel Parrott, Executor.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN. Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Tavern and Bowling House...

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with Terrapins or Oysters at the shortest notice.

STRAY COWS.

Came to the subscriber's, sometime in December last, two stray COWS, trespassing on the premises of his subscriber...

Feb. 13. 3 Head of South...

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods...

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same...

Nicholas Brewer, Dennis Claude, Executors. January 23. 6

To be Rented

For three years, either for a certain sum, or a share, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Kerr's farm on the north side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis...

January 30. 5 Henry L. Davis.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the county for the year 1816.

Feb 20. 2 Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

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FOREIGN. LONDON, Dec. 10. CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Goodbees, the Recorder, Sheriffs, City Clerks, and several members of the Common Council, proceeded to Carlisle House, where they presented the following Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, seated on the throne.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—The Humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as soon as possible, and you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions and sinecures...

Henry Woodthrope. To which His Royal Highness was pleased to make the following answer:

It is with strong feelings of surprise and regret, that I received this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes...

Our grievances are the natural result of rash and ruinous wars, unjustly commenced, and pertinaciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained—of immense subsidies to foreign powers, to defend their own territories, or to grant aggressions on those of their neighbors—of a delusive paper currency—of an unconstitutional and unprecedented force in time of peace—of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the civil list; the enormous sums paid for unneeded pensions and sinecures, and of long course of the most lavish and unproductive expenditure of the public money throughout every branch of the government—all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of representation of the people in Parliament, whereby all constitutional control of the servants of the crown has been lost, and Parliament have become subservient to the will of Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that, notwithstanding your Royal Highness' gracious recommendation of economy at the opening of the last session of Parliament, your Ministers could have been found opposing every proposition for lessening the national expenditure, and that they could have been able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct in defiance of your Royal Highness' recommendation, and the declared sense of the nation, affording another proof of the corrupt state of the representation, in addition to those facts so often stated and offered to be proved at the bar of the House of Commons in a petition presented in 1793, by the Hon. Charles, now Lord Grey, whereby a great body of the people were excluded from all share in the election of members, and that the majority of the honorable house were returned by the proprietors of rotten boroughs, the influence of the Treasury, and a few powerful families.

We can, sir, no longer support out of our dilapidated resources, an overwhelming load of taxation; and we humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that nothing but a representation of these abuses, and restoring the People to their just and constitutional right in the election of members of Parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence, calm the apprehension of the people, allay their irritated feelings, and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved, by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

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My Lord, when I read in that Bill of Rights which is so much boasted of, and which contains the grounds on which the family of Stuart was excluded from the throne; when I read in that great constitutional law, that one of the rights demanded and insisted on by the people of England, was the right to petition the king, or either house of parliament, I understood as a matter of course, that rights to petition included the right to present a petition—because it could not appear to me to be common sense to declare that the people had a right to pray, without having a right to cause their prayers to be heard.

And, therefore, to tell a distressed, a most miserable, and a starving people, who are humbly praying for speedy relief, that their prayers must wait for the uncertain arrival of a levee, or for the pleasure of a secretary of state, is what I shall not be able to do, without great pain and mortification.

Nevertheless, that I may discharge my duty to the utmost of my power, I inclose the above mentioned petition, requesting your lordship to present it to his royal highness the prince regent, for whose answer through your lordship, I shall wait with the greatest anxiety.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordships most obedient and most humble servant. H. HUNT. To the Right hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

P. S.—I beg your lordship to have the goodness to cause the answer of his royal highness to be addressed to me at Middleton Cottage, near Andover.

Whitehall, Nov. 20, 1816. I have laid before the Prince Regent the petition agreed to at the Meeting at Spafields, on the 15th instant, which you delivered to me yesterday, at this office, accompanied by a Letter to me from yourself, by which Letter you appear to have been correctly informed by Colonel McMahon, that according to an invariable rule, the Petition in question could not be received by his Royal Highness, except at a Levee, or through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's favour of the 20th inst. Permit me to assure your Lordship, that it will afford me sincere pleasure to be able to state to the meeting to be held in Spafields on Monday the 2d of December, that your Lordship has paid attention to their application. I have the honor to be my lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant. H. HUNT. To the Right hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 17. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the brig John McCammon, captain Larmour, arrived at this port last evening, we have been favored with files of London papers to the 8th December, and with Belfast and other Irish papers to the 15th of the same month.

The most important feature of their contents, is the late serious and alarming Riot, which took place in London on the 2d of December.

It appears from a state of the markets in different places in England and Ireland, that all fears of scarcity had subsided: Very large importations of grain from the continent had reached England; but a report prevailed at the last date, that the Dutch government had prohibited any further exportations from the ports of Holland.

The cargo of the John McCammon, consisting principally of provisions, &c has arrived very opportunely, for never were our markets worse supplied, or prices higher. SERIOUS RIOT IN LONDON. Another and more serious riot, or, as the London Courier terms it, "insurrection," took place in that city on the 2d December. It originated in a meeting at Spa Fields, called by seditious and anonymous handbills, to hear the report of Mr. Hunt, who had been appointed at the previous meeting, November 15, to present a petition to the prince regent. The answer of the government was: by no means satisfactory, and the mob, after being harangued by Mr. Hunt and others, proceeded into the city, in two or three very large bodies, bearing flags, with various mottoes, expressive of their dissatisfaction, and determination to seek a redress of their grievances by force of arms. In their progress they broke into several arm shops, and took therefrom many hundred muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with which they patrolled the streets, frequently discharging their pieces. The lord mayor and peace officers exerted themselves to the utmost, to keep down the spirit of insurrection; in which effort they were promptly aided by the military, who watched the movements of the mob. The city of London had not for many years exhibited such a scene of outrage and tumult.

A party of the insurgents entered the enclosure of the Exchange, when the gates were shut, and a few of them secured; this exasperated the mob to such a pitch, that not being able to force the gates, they raised each other upon their shoulders, and fired over the top of the gates, at the lord mayor and his party; this body, was however, soon dispersed.

The city was well furnished with soldiers, both horse and foot; the horse paraded all parts of the metropolis during the evening and the night, and preserved order everywhere.

The Bank and East India House were provided with sufficient force to repel any attack, and the city militia kept watch within the Royal Exchange. The Inns of Court had their gates close, and the shops in almost all the principal streets of the city were shut up.

We do not find, in the various accounts with which our papers are filled, the mention of any person being killed; a great number of persons were wounded, or cut & maim in the various rencounters which took place between the mob and police officers, and individuals defending their property.

Two men, named Watson, father and son, the latter a Doctor, were among the principal leaders of the rioters; the former has been taken, but the latter had not been found, up to the last date, although great exertions were made to apprehend him. He is charged with having shot a Mr. Pratt, who happened to be in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith, where the mob entered to obtain fire arms. He is supposed, in some of the papers, to have fled to America, where it is said he has extensive connexions.

In the first moments of alarm, it was supposed that the London Rioters were acting in connexion with others of a similar stamp, in different parts of the Kingdom; but nothing appears to have been attempted in any place, except a slight disturbance at Sheffield.

Several gangs of thieves accompanied the mob, who hustled several gentlemen and robbed them of watches, pocket-books, etc.

The following is a copy of a placard stuck up and delivered about the streets of London:— England expects every man to do his duty.

The meeting in Spafield takes place on Monday, Dec. 2, 1816, to receive the answer of the Petition to the Prince Regent, determined upon at the last meeting held in the same place, and for other important considerations.

Present state of Great Britain. Four Millions in Distress!!! Four Millions Embarrassed!!! One Million & a half in Splendid Luxury!!! Our Brothers in Ireland are in a worse state; the climax of Misery is complete it can go no further. Death would now be a relief to millions. Arrogance, folly, & Crimes have brought affairs to this dread Crisis. Firmness and integrity can only save the country!!! After the last meeting some disorderly People were guilty of attacking the property of individuals; they were ill informed of the object of the meeting; it was not to plunder Persons suffering in these calamitous times in common with others; the day will soon arrive when the distress will be relieved. The nation's wrongs must be redressed. JOHN DYALL Chairman. THOMAS PRESTON, Sec'y. London, Dec. 6. Private letters from Paris mention, that the King is much indis-

posed. The gout, we apprehend, has returned, and his Majesty was not able to hold a levee last Monday. But no dangerous symptoms have manifested themselves.

The Juno, Henry, from New York to Stago, was struck by a sea, on the 8th ult. and upset, when 22 passengers and 10 of the crew unfortunately perished.

On the 5th ult. there was a very heavy gale of wind at Lisbon, in which thirty-three fishing boats foundered, and above one hundred poor fellows were drowned. The rapidity with which the gale came on is remarkable; not more than ten minutes before the fatal catastrophe it was a calm!

The Hull Packet states, that the importation of grain from the Continent promises to be more than adequate to the wants of the country. When the Prussian brig Minerva, which lately put into Portsmouth with damage, left Dantzic, there were nearly 20 sail of vessels laden there with wheat, for London and Liverpool.

Dec. 8. We received this morning Madras papers to the 10th of August inclusive. Perfect tranquility seems to exist throughout our immense Asiatic possessions.

General Vandamme, who resided for some months at Ghent, was arrested there on the 2d, and conveyed to Brussels.

On Friday Commons were unexpectedly sent off to the ministers who were within reach in the country, to attend a Cabinet Council. They were conveyed by express.

The Cabinet sat till past 4 o'clock. It was supposed that the meeting took place in consequence of the late riots.

This is the first cabinet that has been held for upwards of two months, there has been none since Lord Castlereagh went to Ireland.

The French Ambassador was in attendance at the foreign office and the office for the war department during the sitting of the cabinet.

The Horatio frigate, captain Dillon, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth, from China, Madras, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and St. Michael's. She left the Cape and St. Helena 7 days after the Alpheus and St. Michael's on the 28th ult. The Horatio is the first frigate to be paid off from the war establishment.

This day the prices of all kind of grain declined at Corn Exchange. Wheat from 6s to 8s per quarter cheaper, and flour 5s per sack. On the continent there is also a great decline.

Dec. 10. We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last. The King is much better, but has not yet been able to take his accustomed airing. There is no other article of any importance in these papers. The funds are 57f 60c.

The Brussels papers received this morning contain a report, that the French Minister is endeavouring to negotiate a loan in London, for the purpose of meeting the enormous deficit in the Budget of 1817; and that the mission of M. Ouvrard was connected with this affair. It would be premature to comment at present on this subject, particularly as we hope to obtain much interesting information, from the approaching discussion of the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies. Dutch papers to the 7th instant arrived this morning.—The increase of discontent and disturbance on the French frontier provinces, has induced government to adopt extraordinary means of precaution. They are said to have been excited not more by distress than by the inflammatory and seditious publications. All seditious persons are, in consequence, strictly watched, and several have been sent out of the country. Among the latter is General Vandamme, whose conduct in the defence of Hamburg, was marked with so much barbarity. Advice from the Dutch Consul at Gibraltar, states that the emperor of Morocco has given orders for the release of the two Dutch vessels lately taken by his cruisers. They were detained for want of passes. The news mentioned in all the daily papers yesterday, that no exportation of Grain would be allowed from Holland, is not official; the