FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

TOWN MEETING.

On Monday last, in conformity to a previous arrangement of the Town Junto, an application was made to the selectmen of this town to call a meeting for the purpose of requesting the President to raise the embargo, or permit a commercial intercourse with Spain and Portugal. This was directly granted, and the next day appointed for the meeting. The superior importance of the subject, and the probability of an ardent debate, brought together a large assemblage of citizens of this and the neighboring towns.—SUFFRES COFFIN, Esq. was chosen moderator; and the debate was opened by Messrs. Jarvis and Blake, after a number of observations, submitted the following motion:

"Resolved, that whereas the town of Boston respectfully to petition the President of the U. S. to suspend the laws laying an embargo, either wholly or in part, according to the power vested in him by the Congress of the U. States; and if any doubts should exist as to the sufficiency of those powers, that he be requested to call Congress together as soon as may be; and that a committee of eight persons be appointed to prepare and submit to the town a petition in conformity."

This motion was advocated by Messrs. D. Sargent, H. G. Otis, and C. Gore; and opposed by Messrs. Wm. Jarvis, B. Austin, and T. Blake. It was listly carried, by a considerable majority of those present, but more than half the meeting retired before the vote was taken.

It was remarked, that not a member, (except Mr. Sargent, and his adherents very shrill,) or underwriter, took any share in the debate, although Messrs. Bowditch, Parker, Dennie, Coolidge, and Robinson, of the Boston delegation to the general court, attended the meeting; and being statesmen as well as merchants, might have elicited commercial information of great value to government."

The various efforts of the federalists to display their opposition to the measures of the government, seem never more futile than at their meeting on Tuesday last. It was evident even to many of their own party, that they were deficient in argument, and depended wholly on the pitiful subterfuge of the question, to embarrass their adherents to adopt the resolutions prepared. We did expect to receive some information on a subject, so important to the commercial interests of the town, and from some source which might be depended on, detached from the labored pleadings of three lawyers, long drilled in the employment of harangues in a tumultuous meeting. A cause must be weak and feeble indeed, that cannot find some among those who are interested in the question, to say something in support of it—especially among a body of merchants who pretend to be deeply affected in the operation of the measures, and get among the whole, only one gentleman of Boston who has ventured to express his sentiments. We give Mr. Sargent credit for what he said, he is entitled to the weakness of the measure advocated, that a among so many veterans, no one of them should be forward to become responsible for his adoption, by a public avowal of his opinion. It was degrading to publish such unpalatable, or Messrs. Higginson, Cabot, &c. to give a silent vote, and submit a question so highly interesting to the commercial interest, without attempting to sanction the propriety of the measure by an explicit declaration in favor. The citizens of this town do consider the subject highly important. They wish to know every light thrown upon it. They look to those who are acquainted with the mercantile intercourse of nations, with foreign nations, to inform the public how far the embargo is injurious, and to offer some substitute in case it should be inadequate to the purpose. We would wish to know of those gentlemen, whether they think with Mr. C. Gore, that "a war with any country is preferable to our present situation." Will they declare to their fellow citizens that they are willing to commence hostilities with any power, rather than submit to the restrictions they are they disposed to throw the United States into that state of distress and embarrassment in which a war would naturally involve them, rather than to walk the mild operation of keeping our ships and produce at home till the powers of Europe are more disposed to respect our commercial rights? Are they more inclined to have our towns exposed to conflagration, our citizen soldiers and sailors immured in prison ships, than to have our vessels at anchor in our harbors, and our valuable articles of commerce safely stored in our warehouses? If they are thus inclined, I believe they will find themselves in a *contemptible* minority. Perhaps, the small circle will, Boston Town meetings, composed of many foreigners, &c. they may find; few humbled individuals who may prefer a war to the embargo; but if the question is submitted to the great body of American citizens, they would hold every advocate of such a principle in the highest detestation. The real sentiments of the town, will know the fatal tendency of war, and are willing to try the efficacy of a more pacific system, before they appeal to the sword to remedy their complaints. They view with abhorrence the designs of a few desperadoes (who know not the horrors of war) in attempting to plunge us into one, merely to gratify their private resentment to the administration, and to help the British in their Quixotic attempts to subjugate France. Many who applauded the sentiments of Mr. Gore, we have reason to believe, disapproved of his conduct in leaving the country in this emergency, but would follow the example of those who have sought independence, and abandoned their fellow citizens to all the horrors of war, and took refuge with the enemy, or rather enemy, such refugees talk about a war? Yes, They are the men who talk very freely about the calamities of war, and with a few of their noisy adherents, but if brought to the test as it respects the safety and prosperity of the U. States, would leave others to fight the battles and pay the cost. If they are willing to try it, I think it is probable they would join the refugee corps, and receive a pension from the British government during the controversy.

The proceedings of this town are to be laid before other towns for their concurrence. Those therefore who vote for the measure, will be considered responsible for the fatal consequences. The address to the President was voted for by the persons who would inevitably be called to bear approbation of the assertion of Mr. Gore, that "we had better be at war than *submit* to our present situation." Are the TREASURY ready for the question under this declaration? If they are, let them raise a concurrence. Will the yeomanry put their farms at hazard and become responsible for the consequences, rather than give the embargo its full operation—Besides, the notification for the town meeting contained only a partial repeal of the embargo in favor of the Spaniards. This partiality to Spaniards would inevitably lead to a war with England. As we are by treaty bound to grant to Britain all privileges which we shall grant to the most favored nations. If we then repeal the embargo in favor of Spain, and continue it against Britain, we shall involve our treaty and expose ourselves to a war with Britain.

The federalists are so fond of a war, rather than not have one, they are laying a trap to ensure us with Britain, which we have reason to dread well to this business—and even let the federalists in the country examine the address, which was subjoined to be sent to a proposition without, may if granted by the President, involve us in a war with Britain. It is in fact a war measure, and directly points at Britain—for if Spain has any partial friends, probably it will be received by the English as an infringement on our treaty. These remarks were made by the Boston town meeting, Mr. Jarvis and the pitiny attempt of Mr. Otis to answer them shows the force of the reasoning. "Are we to be, then we are brought into a war in consequence of our proceedings, those of the Boston town meeting? We are brought into a war in consequence of our proceedings, those of the Boston town meeting. We do not attach any wilful misconduct to many who voted for it, being sensible that they were led by ignorance and others by fear. We trust the President will duly appreciate the address he will use every means to every man present, that no measure was ever adopted in Boston on the federal side of the question, so defective in energy. There is no doubt the federal party in this town are desirous of a war with Britain, and if it is the wish of Congress are bringing this country into a war with England. If this partiality is continued, it will be impossible for us in maintaining her treaty rights is involved in the decision.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The heart-felt effusions of joy which decorate the columns of the multifarious prints in the British interest in the United States, in consequences of the knowledge of the recent events in Spain which we said to have shaken the foundation of the Spanish monarchy to its centre, arises, not from a desire to see that nation, enslaved for centuries past, shake off her chains and arise to the dignity of freemen; but from an expectation that she will, in her endeavor to escape from the fangs of the titled Corsican, pass under the British yoke. Vain and idle hope! for the Spaniard will avail would it be to the Spaniard to see his bleeding country under the control of a foreign power, than the control of the human race. The perfidious conduct of the French emperor towards the Spanish court is fresh in the American people to excite their detestation. Perfidy and duplicity are the characteristic traits in all monarchical governments, and admitting the perfidiousness of France towards Spain to be true, in regard to which, however, we have but the dark side of the mirror presented, the following account of the conduct of Britain towards one of the native princes of India has scarcely been equalled in the most bloody scenes of revolutionary France. As much as we execrate the conduct of Britain, a careful examination of the minutes in our mind a due sense of uninterrupted insult and jury from England, nor does it cast the shade of a paler guilty scenes in the Eastern World.

BRITISH
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
MAY 17.

Sir T. *Turton* entered at great length into the affair of the Carnatic. On the 31st July, 1801, Col. M'Leod and a detachment of 800 men to take possession of Chippock, the Palace of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrah, who was then dangerous ill. On the entrance of these troops into his Palace, the old man sprung out of his bed, and seizing the knees of the English officer, implored him for mercy, and that his palace should be spared from invasion. Colonel M'Neil and Major Grant, seeing that no advantage was to be gained by resistance, retired, and at daybreak on the 2d, was to take possession of Chippock, the Palace of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrah, who was then dangerous ill. On the entrance of these troops into his Palace, the old man sprung out of his bed, and seizing the knees of the English officer, implored him for mercy, and that his palace should be spared from invasion. Colonel M'Neil and Major Grant, seeing that no advantage was to be gained by resistance, retired, and at daybreak on the 2d, ventured to disobey the orders of their government as to station the troops some miles from the palace, in the interior of it. In ten days after, on the 14th, Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrah died, and his son succeeded to the throne. In two hours after to swear at a small number of questions, and was told that his father had died in his grandfather, had been engaged, in a treasonable correspondence with Tippoo Sahib, and that he, the prince, must be the innocent victim, and be despoiled of his territories, unless he consented to give up to the whatever terms the company might, in its bounty and liberality, think proper to grant him. The young man, however, answered in a resolute tone, that his father had, by his will left his dominions to his grandfather, that he would resolve on nothing contrary to their advice. He was then threatened not only with the loss of his territories, but degraded to the lowest class of his subjects. The young prince was then imprisoned in his palace at Chippock (which was his on private property), and the usurper was placed on the throne of the same palace, and kept his court there. Was it fit or decent to place the young prince, for a short time, in the hands of his usurper? As soon as the news reached this country, it was proposed to send a commissioner, Mr. Addington, who was then minister, immediately caused directions to be sent to the Nabob, to set the prince at liberty. He had died, as might have been expected, before those orders arrived. After a short time, it was announced that he died of a dysentery, which had lasted 21 days. He was buried in