

them to a favorable issue, upon principles of a perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire,"\* and after "expressly disclaiming any intention to acquire an increase of territory,"† have peremptorily demanded, as the price of peace, concessions calculated merely for their own aggrandizement, and for the humiliation of their adversary. At one time, they proposed, as their *sine qua non*, a stipulation, that the Indians, inhabiting the country of the United States, within the limits established by the treaty of 1783, should be included as the allies of Great Britain (a party to that treaty) in the projected pacification; and that definite boundaries should be settled for the Indian territory, upon a basis, which would have operated to surrender, to a number of Indians, not, probably, exceeding a few thousands, the rights of sovereignty, as well as of soil, over nearly one third of the territorial dominions of the United States, inhabited by more than one hundred thousand of its citizens.‡ And, more recently (withdrawing, in effect, that proposition) they have offered to treat on the basis of the *uti possidetis*; when, by

\*See Lord Castlereagh's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated the 4th of November 1813.

†See the American dispatch, dated the 12th August, 1814.

‡See the American dispatches, dated the 12th and 19th August, 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 19th of August, 1814; the note of the American commissioners, dated the 21st day of August, 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 4th of September, 1814; the note of the American commissioners of the 9th of September, 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 19th of Sept. 1814; the note of the American commissioners, dated the 26th of Sept. 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 8th of Oct. 1814; and the note of the American commissioners, of the 18th of October, 1814.