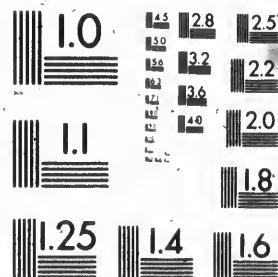


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



Canadian In

**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1985

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillett d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

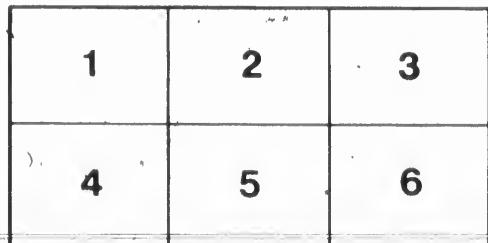
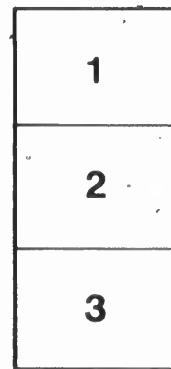
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

Canadian Courant Extra.

MONTREAL,
MONDAY MORNING, December 30, 1813

WASHINGTON CITY, DECEMBER 7, 1813

This day at twelve o'clock the President of the United States transmitted the following MESSAGE to both Houses of Congress by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

Both Houses of the Legislature,
and each House of Representatives,

In meeting you at the present interesting conjuncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favorable result to the Mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation from the ranger due to the distinguished Govt. who has invested them by his office of Mediator, - from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an act of their Legislature for the liberality which their Plenipotentiaries would carry into the negotiations, that no time would be lost by the British government in embracing the experiment of halting a stop to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the Mediation on that side was the less to be doubted as it was a natural and salutary right or preference on either side to the decision of an umpire, but afforded also an opportunity honorable and desirable to both for discussing, and if possible adjusting them for the interest of both.

The Brit. Cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other illusive calculations has disappointed this reasonable expectation. No communication is from our Envys having reached us, an information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known that the Mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the law of similitude, that a change of disposition in the British Councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of its undivided support of the other.

To this determination, the best encouragement is derived from the success with which we have passed the Almighty to whom we are a burden on the land and on the water.

Fifteen hours have been consumed by the enterprise and skill of our crews, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander. The great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented obstructions of our new arms, as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie the squadron under command of Captain Berry, having made the British squadron, of superior force, a temporary object in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, as far as it was daring, and which was well seconded by the conduct justly entitling them to admiration and example of their country, will fill any ear open to it in naval annals, with a victory, more signal than those, however much it may have been magnified.

The Lake Ontario, the theatre of the British commanding, favored by fortifications, frustrated the efforts of the American, commanded to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that impetuous stream, and to prove, by the manner in which he affected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more striking display of his own talents and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage through the territory of the enemy, the old army, and garrison of Western Army, and the militia of the other districts, were assembled in full troops, fearing what their neighbors had done, and gave a general alarm, which quickly terminated in the retreat of the militia, and dispersion of the savage force.

The result is equally honorable to Major-General Harrison, who, by his military talents, it was reported, to Colonel J. H. Scott and his men as volunteers, who had engaged once given a noble blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the chief of the volunteers, military equality braves and patriots, who held an interesting part in the scene. More especially, to the chief Major-general of the Army, at the head of them, whose heroism, displayed in the war which established the fed. dependence of his country, aught at an advanced age, a man in his hands, and a leader, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been to rescue the inhabitants of Michilimackinac, captured, aggravated by gross infamy, and callousness, which covered them in a false光, by eliciting the rage of numerous Indians on the coast, by whom they were disappointed and annoyed, and to renew an extensive region of Country from a merciless tyrant which desolated its frontier, and imposed on it an enormous harassing tax.

In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations which had been previously planned, were set on foot against the positions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced in this instance, by adverse Weather of unusual violence and continuing time, and as the circumstances attending the naval movements of the army, that the prospect, at one time so favorable, was lost.

The activity of the enemy, in eliciting the savages into a war of a nation the ranks of mutual eminence in usurping its territories, has not been confined to say nothing. When it was first turned against us, no nation of ours had ever been spared. Our frontiers, bordering on the Creek tribes, who yielding to our persevering endurance, were gradually acquiring more civilized habits, became the uncharitable victims of reduction. A war in that quarter has born the consequence, informed by a bloody famine, recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war before it could spread among the contiguous nations, and afford a wider opportunity for the enemy into this vicinity. With this view a force was called into the service of the United States from the states of Georgia and Tennessee, which, with the nearest Regular troops, and other corps from the compact to the enemy, might not only ensure the safety of the present peace, but make a lasting impression on their foes.

The progress of the campaign, as far as is yet known, corresponds with the martial and pitch which it was exposed,

and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorized by the complete success with which a well planned enterprise was executed against a body of hostile savages, & a detachment of the volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the gallant command of General Coffee; and by a still more important victory over a large body of them, gained under the immediate command of General Jackson; an officer distinguished for

his personal merit, and his military talents, in all our courts - the military, and the civil, and the various bodies of men who have espoused towards the United States, with regard to the war against us. A savage who accepts the services of an Indian, has thus been forced upon us. But his conduct in battle, chiefly

as much as possible sparing far shore

the advantages of the example of the enemy, who now

have exceedingly gained in battle, chiefly

savage associates, and who have not

from their usual practice of inflicting

massacres of unarmed

on a party, or prisoners to the British

army, guarded by the laws of humanity and honorable

war.

For these

the enemy are equally responsible,

which with the knowledge of a power to prevent them they will, or

themselves of such like.

In other respects

we are pursuing a course which

is most afflicting to humanity.

A standing law of Great Britain maintains, as is well known, all alone, that those required by the United States; and in war, employed by her government in common with native subjects. In a case like English provinces, remained since the commencement of the war, while the natives of the United States, being there under certain circumstances, to bear arms; while of the native emigrants from the United States who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually been armed against the United States within their limits; some of whom, after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our power. The British commander-in-chief that province, pronounced, with the concurrence of the majority of his men, that he would not give up to the British, any prisoner of war, and sent to Great Britain for trial, a number of individuals, who had enraged him, as criminals, a number of individuals, who had enraged him from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had incorporated themselves into our political society, in the mode recognized by the law and the practice of Great Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banner of their adopted country, fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience what our violence might be committed on the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain.

It was but that the most consequent of the step naturally taken, and it was but that the conduct of the Brit. government, in respect to the circumstances of the case, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferer, would have arrested the cruel career opened by its example.

This was unhappy not the case. Invitations both of consistency and of humanity, American officers and non-commissioned officers, included the number of British soldiers confined here, were ordered into close confinement, with fore notice that in the event of a continuation of the conflict which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to Great Britain for trial, the officers so sent would be put to death. It was inflicted the same time, that the commanders of the British Regts. and corps on our side were arraigned, in the same events, in process with a destructive severity, against our troops and their allies.

That no similar right be left with the enemy of our adherence to the existing rules imposed on us, a corresponding number of British officers prisoners of war in our hands, were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of those condemned by the enemy; and the British government has been apprised of the determination of this government, to retaliate any other proceeding against us, contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare.

It is unfortunate for the United States that they have it in their power to perpetrate an enemy in this deplorable manner, but it is equally unfortunate that they do not inflict a far more severe punishment, and with the human portion of interests, which are established usage of war.

The views of the French government on the subjects which have been so long commuted to negotiation have received no elucidation since the close of your late armistice. The Minister Plen. treasury of the United States at Paris, had not been enabled, by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defense and security, for free states, and the Constitution having wisely committed to the national authority an use of these, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the cause and the exposure of the United States, I recommend to Congress a revision of the militia laws for the purpose of securing, more effectually, the services of all departments called into the employment and placed under the government of the United States.

I will not enter into the details of Congress also, whether, among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due proportion, so far defining the extent to incident to the first mentioned, as will not impair the main object of such a law, the defense of the nation. I do not, however, consider the main object of such a law, to be the reduction of the militia, but to increase the number of the militia, so as to render it equal to the militia of other parts, as well as to the militia of the enemies of the United States, such use of the American ports and marshes as may correspond with the fortifying and securing such powers to American seacoast.

During the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, the receipts into the Treasury have exceeded \$2 millions and a half of dollars, of which, near twenty-four millions were the produce of taxes. After meeting of the demands for the public service, there remained in the Treasury on that day, near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the acts of the 2d and 3d sessions of the 11th Congress, the sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated to the payment of debts due to the United States, then due, or to be obtained in the same way during the present year. Further sums, to a considerable amount, will be necessary to be obtained in the same way during the ensuing year, and from the increased capital of the country, from the fidelity with which the public engagements have been kept, and the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expense of the current year, from the multiplied operations failing with a trifling early loss, has been estimated at a just estimate of the campings, in which the men of them has been increased, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages which have been gained. The campaign has indeed, in its latter stage, in one quarter, been less favorable than was expected, but in addition to the importance of our successes, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honorable to the American arms.

The attacks of the enemy on Canepey Island, on Fort Meigs, on Sackett's Harbor, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully repelled; nor have they by any means succeeded in either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceful dwelling of individuals, or villages unprepared or defended.

On the other hand, the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Newark, Erie and Toledo, the recovery of Detroit, and the extinction of the Indian war in the west; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada. Battles have also been fought on the borders of the Lawrence, which though not accomplishing their native objects, reflect honor on the discipline and power of our soldiers, the last energies of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late marches in the south, over one of the most powerful, which has become one of the most hostile tribes, of the Indian tribes.

It would be improper to close this communication without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favored; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of internal tranquillity, and the stability of our free institutions; and above all, for the light of Divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of R. And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war, yet these will never be regarded as the greatest of evils, by the friends of liberty, and of the rights of nations. Our country has before deserved them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to national independence; and none who can exult in the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which is placed the American people.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices, inseparable from a war of war. But it is a reflection, moreover, peculiarly compelling, that while war is generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvement and permanent prosperity of the nation, engaged in them, such is the favored situation of the United States, that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of commerce, it is at the same time cherished and extended our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches; for which we ought to be independent on one, and a soon rapidly giving them an eminent will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoilage on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and of providing protection against the latter; denominating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence is an impulse accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and developing warlike preparations, applicable to future use, by evicting the sea and valves with which they will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every occupant here will be shown to a greater respect for our rights and a longer duration of our future peace, promises, that could be exerted with those proofs of the national character and resources.

The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the anima of these states, the guardians of the freedom and safety of all, and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the United States to be a great, a flourishing, and a powerful nation, worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others, and another, by its own example, to require from all an observance of the laws of justice and of peace. Beyond these, their claims have never exceeded a just demand for them; we hold, as a subject for congratulation, the many indications of increasing harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly trust our trust in the smiles of Heaven on our righteous cause.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1813.

