

be admitted, there will remain but eight or nine thousand men in the Army, of  
dollars and seventy five cents a man, we believe inadequate to satisfy the claims  
already incurred for Militia services.

To raise funds for this object, and for our defence for the ensuing year, whether by loans or by  
additional interest, or by a sale of public stock, (for taxation seems to have been extended  
to its utmost bounds) rests with the wisdom of the Legislature.

We beg leave to observe, that as the General Government has given so many unequivocal  
proofs of a defect either of ability or inclination to afford us protection, nothing remains  
but that we call for the those means of defence which are still in our possession. We would  
therefore suggest the propriety of considering whether it would not be advisable to  
raise by enlistment a certain number of Troops expressly for the defence of the State,  
their service to continue during the War, and they to receive the same pay and  
the same privileges as the Soldiers of the United States. It appears to us that eight or  
ten Regiments might be advantageously organized in this manner, and employed  
according to circumstances, either in conjunction with or separately from the Militia.  
This Corps would speedily communicate to the latter an emulative spirit and habit  
of subordination, and thus the State of Maryland might soon boast of an efficient  
force, without having recourse to an unconstitutional and a lavish conscription.  
Should the plan now proposed not meet the approbation of the Legislature, a  
revision of our Militia laws will become indispensable.

In the third year of a War, which we ever deprecated as unnecessary in its  
and ruinous in its consequences, we behold our national Treasury exhausted,  
Councils confused and vacillating, and the people bowed down with difficulties,  
while the Administration are as far from obtaining the ostensible object of their  
as when they issued the first Canadian Proclamation; nay, they have even abandoned  
it as a forlorn hope; for in the late instructions to our Ambassadors no longer insisted on  
as a sine qua non of a treaty, that Great Britain shall relinquish the right of  
government. Amidst this general suffering we have, however, the consolation to see  
a spirit of liberty and love of country animating the hearts of our citizens. Though we  
are baffled in all our attempts at foreign conquest, we are still distinguished by our  
Navy, and (with one disgraceful exception) Victory, sanctioned in our arms.