

the control of the militia, in certain emergencies, that it should, by perverted interpretations, at its discretion, use that power in the absence of those emergencies, and that the calling out of the militia of this state, by the President of the U. States, by virtue of the act aforesaid, without the existence of such emergency, is an open and dangerous innovation upon our rights and liberties.

*Resolved*, That the power delegated by the constitution to the general government, to raise and support armies, as well from the nature and form of the government, as from the preamble to the constitution, was intended for the defence and protection of our own territory; and that the invasion of a foreign territory, by armies raised and supported by the general government, and garrisoning our forts with the militia, as a substitute for these armies, is holding them in service longer than any exigency existed, even if any existed at all, and an unwarrantable stretch of power, which must ultimately lead to a consolidation of these United States into a military government, if not timely and vigorously checked and resisted by all lawful and constitutional means.

*Resolved*, That if the general government, as a part of their policy, prefer the service of the militia to the employment of regular troops, in garrison, or any other military operations, even in the state to which they belong, it is, under the constitution, bound to provide all the means necessary for their support, and that it has no power to burthen the states with any of the expenses incident to such service.

*General Smyth's Vindication of his Conduct in the Failure of his Attempt to invade Canada.*

*Head Quarters, Camp near Buffalo, Dec. 3.*

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 2d Dec. is before me, and I answer it in the following manner: