

formed, the members should only be entitled to the surplus funds, if such there are after paying the expenses of the Fire Company.

XII.—Each Corps of Firemen shall be organized on the principles set forth in Table 4, page 6, with the proportion of Officers, Musicians, Privates and Armament therein specified,* but no company shall consist of less than 50, nor more than 150 men.

[2.] Section 4. Code of the National Guard—Formation of the National Guard [France]—General Provisions—Determining the Proportions of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.

ART. 33.—No. 4.—A Commune, where it is possible, furnishes a Company, and the adjoining parts, the subdivision of a Company, (i. e., a platoon).

A subdivision (platoon) of foot of all arms, is composed as set forth in the annexed table:

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.				
	1 to 15.	15 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.
Lieutenant,	—	—	—	1	1
Sub-Lieutenant,	—	1	1	1	1
Sergeants,	1	1	2	2	3
Corporals,	1	2	4	4	6
Drummer,	—	—	—	1	1

ART. 34.—No. 4.—A Company is usually composed of from 60 to 200 men, according to the populousness of the locality; but if a Commune can only furnish from 50 to 60 men, that number forms a Company.

ART. 35.—No. 4.—A Company (of foot) of all

* NOTE.—As in Prussia, Blacksmiths are sought for the service of the 12 pdr. guns, and as will be seen in the history of the Parisian Fire Batt'n, (*Fire Report and Notes*) Masons, Carpenters, Roofers, and similar trades, were originally forced to perform the duties of Firemen—as they still are in Prussia, Switzerland and France, except in the Capital—for the same reason, it would be advisable to offer such advantages to Mechanics as would induce them to enlist in the proposed Fire Companies. Thus, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Wheelwrights, would make good Engineers or Assistants; Gunsmiths and Tool Manufacturers, Armors and Assistants; Carpenters, Masons, and kindred trades, could act as Fire Wardens, inspect buildings in progress of erection, and examine dangerous localities liable to fire, in addition to their other duties; Harness Makers, Trimmers, and even Shoemakers, could be charged with the preservation and supervision of the Hose, &c.; Tailors superintend the Clothing; all trades forming a harmonious whole for the protection of property and assistance of their neighbors. Were the funds for its support derived from a Company District, and such an organization legitimized, I have no doubt a Fire Corps could be recruited in many localities now most opposed to Militia duty. Our people are utilitarian to the utmost degree. Satisfy them that immediate benefit can be derived from an association, and they will embrace the opportunity to form it at once. Witness the Associations against Horse Thieves, once so

arms, (including Fire Corps, constituting part of the National Guard) is composed as set forth in the annexed table:

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.				
	50 to 80.	80 to 100.	100 to 140.	140 to 200.	200 to 300.
First Captain,	1	1	1	1	1
Second Captain,	—	—	—	—	1
Lieutenants,	1	1	2	2	2
Sub-Lieutenants,	1	2	2	2	2
Sergeant-Major,	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeant (Quartermaster,) (Fourrier),	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants,	4	6	6	8	8
Corporals,	8	12	12	13	13
Drummers,	1	2	2	2	2

ART. 36.—No. 4.—A National Guard of Cavalry may also be formed in any Commune or Canton where it may be judged useful or necessary, always provided that ten persons will undertake to equip and furnish themselves with horses at their own expense.

In contradistinction to Infantry, Cavalry can be organized by Canton and not by Commune.

ART. 37.—No. 4.—A sub-division of a Squadron, (Platoon,) or Squadron, is composed according to the annexed table:

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.							
	1 to 17.	17 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 70.	70 to 100.	100 to 120.	120 to 150.
First Captain,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Captain,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lieutenants,	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2
Sub-Lieutenants,	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Maréchal-de-logis-chef —1st or Orderly Sergeant—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Fourrier—Serg. Quartermaster.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Maréchal-de-logis—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sergeants,	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	8
Brigadiers—Corporals,	2	4	4	6	8	8	8	16
Trumpeters,	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2

No. 38. No. 4.—In all fortified places and Cantons along the coasts, there are Companies

common throughout the country, and the more recent Mutual Insurance Companies. I am satisfied that if the advantages of my proposition were clearly demonstrated to, and understood by our Legislators, these ideas would not be considered Utopian. Although the immediate use of our Militia is to act as Police, (unpalatable as this truth may be,) even that important service is forgotten in the idea that they are only raised to repel the aggression of a foreign foe. This was their contemplated, and is their undoubted duty when occasion requires. Arguing from these erroneous premises our population cannot see the benefit of costly preparations to meet an enemy which may not appear during the present generation. Fire, on the contrary, like Sin, is ever on the alert. No warning voice heralds the midnight incendiary. The devouring flame knows no mercy—pardons no error—acknowledges no truce. Have I not good reason for urging an efficient organization against such sleepless and implacable enemy?

"Of all the evils," (I translate M. Frond, to whose able work I have been indebted for so much valuable and interesting information, embodied in my Fire Report of 1852,) "to which public and private property is exposed, the most frequent, the most formidable, the most generally distributed, is Fire. If we consult history, we will find mournful tokens of its ravages at every epoch, and in every part of the world. There is scarcely a Metropolis or important city, which has not again and again paid