

## ARMY (MILITIA BALLOT.)

(Continued from page 59.)

107. II. The separate recruiting establishments for the two services, and the permanent staff for supervising and controlling the militia, pensioners, and reserve men, would be consolidated. The different obligations to foreign or home service under which the militia reserve and the army reserve of the first and second class have been engaged would continue, for the general militia so consolidated would necessarily comprise the two classes of men, viz., those engaged for foreign service, as the reserves, and those for home defence, as the militia and pensioners.

108. III. The *Property* qualifications for officers in the militia were (in 1869) abolished, and the *professional* qualifications may be best secured by a previous service in the army. The schools of instruction improvised for the militia may be useful in training officers for the force to be established in the place of the local militia, but with trained officers often unemployed in the army, and yet paid by the State, it is needless to withdraw gentlemen from their civil pursuits to command the general militia.

109. IV. The general militia, so constituted, would be brought into a closer relationship towards the army, than has hitherto existed. As its organisation would cease to be local, the command would be given to the generals of the several military districts into which the kingdom is divided. Hereafter, each regiment of the line might use a militia regiment as a training or depot battalion, under the charge of the permanent staff.

110. V. Assuming this plan to be accepted, all the militia statutes from 1802 (very many in number) would be withdrawn from the statute book, and a short Bill would be needed to enable the Crown to raise a general militia by voluntary enlistment. The conditions of service would be identical with those which are laid down (1) in the several general militia, (2) the militia reserve, and (3) the Army Reserve Acts. Divided into two classes for foreign service (a) and home service (b), the limitation of numbers would be that now imposed by Parliament, and the discipline the same as that which is now sanctioned, except that it would be carried out by the general in command of the district, and not by the lord lieutenant of each county.

111. Thus the whole military forces of the country would be reorganised under two (and only two) establishments, as these formerly existed, the army with the reserve and general militia on one establishment, under the Commander in Chief, the local militia and volunteers on another, under the Lords Lieutenant, till from dormant they became active forces.

C. M. Clode.

War Office, 8 December 1870.

## APPENDIX No. 1. \*

ANALYSIS OF MR. RAPER'S REPORT ON RAISING THE MILITIA, AND RECRUITING THE ARMY THEREFROM.

The questions which form the subject of Mr. Raper's remarks, as he states at the commencement of his Paper, relate, in the first instance, to the best mode of raising the militia, and secondly, the expediency of ap-

plying this force to the supply of the regular army.

The system of recruiting the army from the militia, when contrasted with the ordinary means adopted for that purpose, may be considered in two lights; either with reference simply to its comparative efficacy, or with reference simply to its comparative expense. Although the army of reserve and additional force may be said to form a portion of the militia force in general, I shall, for the sake of clearness, so far treat them as distinct bodies as to separate them under three distinct heads; giving an account of the number of persons who volunteered from each of these forces to the regular army, and of the expenses adherent to the different systems on which they were respectively based; this will, hope, facilitate the inquiry concerning the efficacy of recruiting the army from the militia, and the expense which the system involves. The ordinary means of recruiting the army will furnish a fourth subject for consideration.

## MILITIA.

The mode of levying the militia by ballot was first introduced in the year 1757, and is too well known to require to be explained. It will be sufficient for the purpose of this paper to notice one or two of the provisions of the laws which have been enacted to carry this system into execution.

Every person drawn for the service of the militia, who instead of serving in person finds a substitute, is virtually ever after exempt. A balloted man not providing a substitute and not presenting himself for enrolment was subjected to a fine, in 1803, of 15*l.*, in 1807 of 20*l.*, and was again liable to be drawn at the end of five years. The service of a balloted man serving in person is limited to five years, but the substitute (should the militia be embodied during his five years) is bound to serve until the dis-embodiment of that force.

A man drawn when the militia is embodied, who does not possess property to the extent of 500*l.* receives from his parish one half of the current price of a substitute, whether he serves in person or provides a substitute; and when the militia is ordered out into actual service the captain receives one guinea from each man, to be laid out as he (the captain) may think fit; and the remainder, if any, is given to the man.

The proportion of balloted men who have served in person, to those who have found substitutes, appears to have been always small.

In 1807 there were 22,956 substitutes to 3,129 balloted men serving in person. In 1810, 8,101 substitutes to 797 balloted men serving in person.

The price of a substitute is necessarily fluctuating, depending upon the frequency, the extent, and urgency of the demand.

Of the actual price of substitutes we have the following particulars:—In 1807, it appears by a return from all the counties of England and Wales, one or two excepted, that the price of a militia substitute was—in three counties, from 41*l.* to 45*l.*; in six, from 16*l.* to 20*l.*; in the Isle of Wight, 10*l.*, in all the other counties, from 20*l.* to 40*l.*

In 1810 a return for about half the counties in Great Britain gives—Merioneth, 15*l.*; Tower Hamlets, 12*l.* 12*s.*; the rest of Middlesex, 20*l.*; Yorkshire, 46*l.* to 55*l.*; Wigton, 48*l.*; and in addition to these counties from the principals, the substitutes in the case of the ballot of 1810 received a further sum of 10 guineas from Government.

The system of recruiting the militia by beat of drum is now to be considered. The year 1810 appears to have been the last year

of the ballot during the war. In Great Britain the recruiting by beat of drum was in operation during a short period only of 1811, but continued throughout the years 1812 and 1813. In Ireland the recruiting by beat of drum was in force from the commencement of the war. The recruit for the British Militia always received a bounty of 10 guineas; for the Irish, eight guineas from June 1809; previously, from April 1803, four guineas; under the Act of December 1802, two guineas. The bounty on recruiting to the regular army was the same whether the militia was raised by ballot or beat of drum.

## ARMY OF RESERVE.

The army of reserve was ordered to be raised in July 1803. The only difference in the terms of service between the British Militia and the army of reserve was that in the former the service was confined to Great Britain; in the latter it extended to all parts of the United Kingdom. The period was substantially the same in both cases,—namely, balloted men five years, substitutes for a further period,—in the militia until the disembodiment; in the army of reserve, until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

In 1803 and 1804 the average price of substitutes for the army of reserve was 30*l.* During the latter months of the levy, which was superseded in July 1804 by the additional force, the price was 70*l.* and even 100*l.*

The bounty on volunteering from the army of reserve to the line was, in the first instance, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, afterwards 10 guineas.

The bounty for volunteering from the militia ranged from six guineas to 14 guineas, according to circumstances.

Upon the whole the aggregate bounty of army reserve and militia substitutes volunteering to the line can hardly be taken at a lower average than 40*l.* per man; those enrolled for the militia in 1810 may be taken at 50*l.*

In the instance of the army of reserve, some extraordinary charges appear to have arisen on account of 5,651 men who deserted from that army, or who were claimed as deserters from other corps in the course of 10 months preceding 1st May 1804; also on account of 2,116 men who were claimed by civil law, &c. during the same period. But these, as I have said, were extraordinary expenses and ought not therefore, I am inclined to think, to be taken into account in considering the expenses relating to a particular system because every system must be liable, in some degree at least, to the same casualties.

It may be proper here to remark that the army of reserve was the only occasion on which a ballot is understood to have occurred in Ireland from 1803 to 1814. The Act of December 1802, for completing the Irish Militia, recites, "that the mode of raising men by ballot hath not been generally adopted in Ireland;" and in 1807, when a ballot was proposed, 20 counties remonstrated against this course of proceeding.

## ADDITIONAL FORCE.

The Additional Force Act was passed on the 29th June, 1804. All deficiencies of the army of reserve were to be filled up under its provision, instead of by ballot. The terms of service were the same as for the army of reserve. The men to be raised by parish officers. If the quota was not completed by a prescribed period, the parish was subjected to a penalty of 20*l.* for each man deficient, and the deficiencies were to be supplied by regimental recruiting. Personal bounty, 12 guineas for the additional

\* Obtained from Earl Gray, and printed at the War Office, 25th November 1870. It was referred to by him in 137 "Hansard's Debates" (3), p. 1291.