

where there is especial danger of shipwreck or the debarkation of an enemy's force, Companies or Platoons shall be organized by voluntary enlistment or by draft or ballot, and drilled as Artillery, Infantry and Gun and Life-Boat Men. Each Corps shall be furnished with a sufficient number of Life-boats and Life-preserving apparatus, distributed in such manner as experience may direct and necessity demand.

(See Assignment to Appropriate Service, Chapter II, ¶ 5th. De P.'s Rep't.)

5th. Every class of Volunteers, or Drafted men, should be assigned to appropriate services, with whose details it is in some, if not a great, degree acquainted. Thus, Sweden incorporates the inhabitants of her coasts as seamen; Austria, those bordering on navigable rivers as pontoneers, gun-boatmen, and coast-guards. In France, Switzerland, and Prussia, those National Guards are chosen as Firemen, Artillerymen, Cavalry, Riflemen, who possess in the highest degree the tastes, qualities, and information requisite for each peculiar service; and in the first, there are companies of drilled sailors recruited along the coast. By this method, the instructor finds his labor lightened by the aptitude of his pupils. Besides this, Switzerland claims the service of every one of her citizens, sound in mind and body, each one with his peculiar talent, discharging a duty anala-

NOTE 10.—Under the head of ASSIGNMENT TO APPROPRIATE SERVICE, it is impossible to cite all the measures taken by European governments to assign every individual to a duty for which he is in some measure prepared by his daily labors, pursuits, or studies. In addition to the example afforded by the SWEDISH organization for coast defence. (See Orig. Rep't, Note C.) the following are important and not without interest: "Captain Elliot (ENGLAND) supplies us with a plan for rendering the fishermen, boatmen, and other sea-faring inhabitants of the coast available as a naval militia. This naval militia would differ from the irregular land militia in this important respect: That every man engaged would be really made for the service in the most important points, and could be found without difficulty, and forthcoming, when wanted—the nature of his employment fixing him to the coast. The class for this service would be the very hardest in the whole country, and from the habits of their vocation, the best prepared to brave danger. As Captain Elliot's plan, from its very completeness, would suffer by a partial statement of its details, we refrain from any such view of it, and recommend our readers' attention to it at full, but by no means immoderate, length in the pamphlet published by Ridgeway." Another somewhat similar plan is proposed by Wm. Sadler, Esq., Civil Engineer, (England.) (See Illustrated News, 30th August, 1853.) by which the sea-faring inhabitants and similar classes are enrolled, but not embodied,

gous to his proper avocation, and all aiding in the completion of the National Army. Thus, clergymen become chaplains; physicians and apothecaries fill the Medical Staff; professed nurses, *Infirmiers and Economes*; lawyers, Judge Advocates, &c., &c. In fine, the whole male population are distributed into four categories: 1st, Those liable to actual duty; 2d, Those who satisfy the law by the discharge of military service without actually carrying arms; 3d, Those temporarily or finally exempt, or excluded from service, who are liable to a military tax; 4th, Those whose condition of mind and body relieve them from any military impost or duty. (Note 10.)

XVI.—The Corps of Sappers and Miners, whose education in their appropriate duties is often impracticable, shall be changed into an Ordnance Artificer Corps, under the command of the Regimental Ordnance Sergeants, and thoroughly instructed in the preparation of all kinds of ammunition, &c., &c., and the care of Arms and Artillery.

XVII.—There shall be at least 24 Parades per year, or equivalent thereto. At Parades Officers and Men shall receive pay for themselves and horses, but no rations; or, in lieu of such Parades, one month's Encampment, at which the Officers and Men shall receive less pay for themselves and horses, but have rations, forage, medical treatment, &c., the same as Regular Troops.

while CADRES of officers, complete armaments, and even swift vessels of a peculiar model, propelled by sail and steam, carrying ship-guns of the heaviest calibres, are permanently maintained at different stations along the coast. By this means, crews could be instantly assembled, partially drilled but conversant, by the very nature of their daily avocations, with their most important duties, and a powerful defensive force remain at the disposition of the nation at little comparative expense. Along our own coast, (United States,) and in all localities where there is danger of shipwreck and loss of life from similar causes, companies of seamen or "Longshoremen," should be organized with full complements of life-boats and life preserving apparatus, distributed at different stations best adapted to the purpose, and established in localities perilous to mariners. These Corps, organized as part of the Militia, and drilled as Artillery and Infantry, would be available not only for human ends, but also to oppose inimical descents upon the coast. This would carry out the idea of Lieutenant Maury's Coast Flying Artillery without being trammelled by any of his apparently impracticable suggestions. Properly embodied, instructed, and equipped, in the moment of danger the whole seaboard would be furnished with a force sufficient to check the disembarkation of predatory parties, beat off single vessels, and even small squadrons, while in peace its members would be able to afford efficient aid to the unfortunate. (See DE P.'s Report, 2d Page, 51-5.)