

and not through the lords lieutenant. It was raised at the expense of local rates.

19. The results of Mr. Addington's measures may be thus summarised:—

1st. The ballot, *with* substitution, failed to secure *conscripts* for either the Militia or the Army. Indeed, as to the Militia, the experience of Lord Castlereagh early in this century, was the same as Lord Barrington's in the last, viz., that the ballot produced *only* substitutes at *high* bounties, while as to the Army of Reserve, the returns extant show that out of 45,492 men raised for the United Kingdom, 40,998 were substitutes, and that in one year the force was reduced, by the desertion of 8,106 men.

2ndly. The ballot *without* substitution also failed to secure *conscripts*, though it certainly frightened the population into the Volunteer service as an escape from other military service, such being the distaste then felt by the people to conscription for the Army or Militia.

3rdly. These measures very largely increased the difficulty and the cost of recruiting the Army by creating a competition for men between the Militia and Reserve Army, who gave a high bounty out of county rates for five years' *home* service, and the Regular Army, who gave a higher bounty, out of imperial funds, for *foreign* life service. The returns, previously referred to, show that 38,052 Army Reserve men cost, in bounty alone, 1,145,949*l.*, and that 24,691 volunteers from that force into the Line cost, for bounty, a further sum of 188,268*l.*

20. (d.) It was to meet these difficulties that the measures of Mr. Pitt, on his accession to office in 1804, were framed. His objects were: (1), to reduce the Militia to the original quota of 1802, (2), to limit the operation of the ballot; and (3), to recruit the Line at regulated bounties. To effect the two latter objects he passed the 44 Geo. 3, c. 56, known as the "Additional Force" or "Parish Act," by which he transferred the recruiting of "an additional force" (of 58,000 men) to be raised for *home* service during the war, to the care of the parish officers. These men were to complete and increase the "Army of Reserve," and to be added as second battalions to the Regular Army. The bounty, three fourths only of that for the Regular Army, was to be paid by the Crown; but if a parish made default in producing its quota of men, a fine of 20*l.*, levied by rates, for each deficiency was to be paid to the Exchequer. The men were to be allowed to volunteer for general service, and 9,000 men were to be annually raised to supply these vacancies.

21. This experiment was in operation for so short a time (from 5th S. pt., 1804, of April 1806) that it is not easy to show clearly what was the result. Only about 8,562 men were raised, and, these (if they did not volunteer for general service) were merged in the Reserve Army, and used as garrison battalions. The Act was repealed, at the instance of Lord Grenville's ministry, and as the counties were relieved from the fines then due to the Exchequer, amounting to more than 1,000,100*l.* sterling, the Act was not (I apprehend) a success.

22. (e.) After the repeal of the "Army of Reserve" and "Additional Force" Acts, Lord Grenville's measures were, a suspension of the ballot, and a General Training Act for home defence. The scheme which Parliament sanctioned in this last measure was, in outline, as follows:—By the machinery of the militia ballot a register of all persons "capable of bearing arms" (at that time numbering 819,924 souls) was completed. Of these 200,000 men were to be select-

ed by ballot and trained for one year, then to be discharged for two years, and again taken into training. The training as a conscript was to be for 24 days at 1*s.* a day, and he might volunteer for 24 additional days at a 10*s.* bounty. The place of training was to be within five miles of home, and all defaulters to be fined by the justices. Efficient volunteers were exempt; and for 10*l.* paid by a balloted man a year's exemption from the Act could be obtained. Upon invasion the men of that and of the preceding year could be embodied and attached to the Army or Militia serving in any part of Great Britain, liable, of course, to the Mutiny Act, and with pay and pension as ordinary soldiers of the Line. The Act was put in operation to the extent of balloting and enrolling the men in each county, but no men were ever trained under it, nor was the Act repealed.

23. (f.) Lord Castlereagh's measures of 1808, so far as they need here be noticed, were to recruit, 1st, the Line from the Militia; 2nd, the General Militia by ballot, *with* substitutes; and 3rd, to establish a sedentary, or Local Militia, by ballot, *without* substitutes. Men volunteered freely from the Militia into the Line, and to supply the deficiency resort was had to the ballot. The Act (47 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, c. 71.) named a definite period within which the militiamen required were to be raised; if they were not balloted and enrolled within the period, the parish was fined 60*l.* for each man deficient, with a return of three fourths of the fine within a month, of one half within two months, and one fourth within three months, if, within either of those periods, a man was produced by the parish. When all the men were raised, or the periods for raising them had expired, the ballot (subject to the power in the Crown of ordering a ballot to supply vacancies in the Militia) was to cease until the 1st January 1810. Persons balloted, and failing to attend or find substitutes, were fined 20*l.* and this fine, or part of it (not being less than the half average price of a substitute), might be paid to the man next balloted and serving for the previous default. If not so paid, then one half part of it was to be paid to the parish towards the expenses of providing volunteers, and the other half to the Receiver General. Effective volunteers and yeomen were exempt from the ballot, but not persons enrolled under the Training Act nor half pay officers, unless they had tendered their services in the Militia or Volunteers.

24. The same result attended this that was consequent on earlier ballots. The returns laid before Parliament in March 1808, proved that of the 26,085 men raised since August 1870, only 3,129 were conscripts; the residue, 22,956, being substitutes obtained at prices ranging from 45*l.* paid in Monmouth, to 10*l.* paid in the Isle of Wight. Up to 24th June, 1808, in addition to the payments made to substitutes, 14,952*l.* had been paid fines by the parishes into the Exchequer.

25. The Local Militia Act passed to secure the *personal* service—voluntary or, if need be, by ballot—of men raised on a statutory quota named for each county in England and Wales was (I think) a success.

26. Under the Volunteer Act the Volunteers might (then as now) withdraw their services from the Crown at any time on 14 days' notice, before embodiment, hence the insecurity against which the framers of the Local Militia Act intended to provide. As amended and consolidated in 1812, the Act (52 Geo. 3, c. 38) authorized the Crown to raise an establishment for the Local Militia

equal to six times the number of the General Militia, using for ballot purposes the lists framed under the Act of 1802. The existing Volunteer Corps were to be reckoned in diminution of the men to be raised under the county quota, and these corps were encouraged to come in and serve as Local Militia. As the volunteers diminished in number in any county, the Act was brought into operation. Under it men between 18 and 35 (not under 5 feet 2 inches, and not having more than two children under 14 years of age) might serve as Volunteers in the Local Militia at a bounty of 2*l.* 2*s.* paid by the Secretary at War, and a further bounty of 2*l.* 2*s.*, but no more (under a penalty of 50*l.*) might be paid by the parish officers out of the rates. If districts fail to raise the quota by voluntary offers of service, the ballot, *without the power of substitution*, was put in force against those on the register between the ages of 18 and 30 years. The term of service was to be *four* years within the county, and upon invasion beyond the county, but within the limit of Great Britain. If a balloted man failed to attend for enrolment he was fined from 30*l.* to 10*l.*, according to his income. The annual training was not to exceed 28 days, and the embodiment was to be "on actual invasion or appearance of an enemy "in force on the coast, rebellion, or insurrection," when the men might be marched to any part of Great Britain, and kept embodied for a period not exceeding six weeks after the enemy had been driven from the coast or the rebellion or insurrection suppressed. That the force might be raised within a definite period the parishes were to be fined 15*l.* for each man deficient on the day named; and that recruiting for the Army or General Militia might not be prejudiced, the men were at liberty to volunteer at *any* time to either, their vacancies in the Local Militia being filled (if need required) by ballot.

27. This organisation, like that of the General Militia, was entrusted to the lords lieutenant, and the object of Lord Castlereagh, as of the authors of the Act of 1756, was to use the Militia as the school for training the entire population to the use of arms; hence re-enlistments were not originally contemplated in either scheme, but the *personal* of the force was to be entirely changed at stated periods.

28. The measure—which extended only to England and Wales—may be considered as having been successful. From Returns laid before Parliament in 1810, the ballot appears to have been little resorted to, and though the counties were fined for deficiencies, the force was in 1812 complete in 214,418 out of an establishment of 240,643 men while 68,613 men were serving in the Volunteer Corps.

29. From 1805 to 1815 the sums voted in the Estimates show the expense of each force; thus:—

Years.	Volunteer Corps in Great Britain.	Local Militia.
	£	£
1808.....	652,200	Nil.
1809.....	324,500	1,219,803
1810.....	277,100	643,650
1811.....	241,331	704,827
1812.....	209,662	720,078
1813.....	209,277	636,623
1814.....	148,497	636,623
1815*.....	50,000	*150,000

* Up to 24th June only.