

"your lordship," and "your excellency." Never were there such "running and racing on Canny Lea," "even though, the recipients, of royal favors, would have their blushing honors" jeered at by the bootblacks, and bedaubed by the wicked urchins on the street.

This homage to royalty is moral treason to the severe simplicity that belongs to a republic. It is insulting to the memory of the illustrious dead. It is insulting to the heroism of those, this young man's great-grandfather had scalped. By the way, we hear it stated, that at a grand council of the Indians, in Canada, a delegation was appointed to wait on his royal highness, and demand back pay, for the scalps they took in the war, and were cheated out of the reward for. Again, it is giving the lie direct to the great truths contained in the Declaration of Independence.

We trust, we need scarcely disclaim personal animosity towards the son of Queen Victoria. Whatever we may have suffered, under his mother's government, or however we may hate, and seek to overthrow, it, we would scorn ourselves, if capable of entertaining, towards him on that account, the slightest personal animosity. Neither have we any national, or, if you will, clannish, antipathies to him. Representing the people, so long the victims of the implacable policy, of which he is to be the embodiment, and to glorify which the ovations are offered to him; we feel very strongly on the subject; but that feeling in no way refers to him, nor would we personally dislike him if he were the son of a woman, of a character as bad, as his mother's is said to be, irreproachable.

Had the Prince come to the States, in his private capacity, and received, without any public display, the hospitality and courtesy of private citizens, not a word of murmur or complaint should escape us. So too, were he received, in the White House, by the chief magistrate of the country. 'Tis the miserable flunkeyism that kneels to future royalty, that excites our disgust and compels our contempt. The American people are too fond of making shows, and making fools of themselves; and so much are they regarded as flunkies or fools in this respect, to be baited by any bait, that the owners of the Great Eastern sent her out here to make a fortune out of their gullability. They has done so. Never were gaping urchins, at a fair, more befooled by a Punch and Judy show. The Prince is sent here, not to make a draw of the same kind; yet he will make one. Their influence will be worth England much in the Councils of Europe; where her influence has so maternally of late declined. A great reception of her future king by a Republican people would be her trump card in the next game of brag. For, this it was, that she put out her feelers. For this, she desired no notice should be taken of the traveller. For this she deprecated the very display she had all her wiles in play to secure. And finally, when she had succeeded, she cried laugh! at the filthy contact to which association, with unwashed and ill-mannered Democrats, would subject the heir apparent to the throne.

However anxious certain members of the common council may be to take the lead in festivities; however prone to love display and pomp and rubbing to the skirts of gentility, we trust they will have self-respect enough, to shun this royal banquetting, as they would a pest-house, and to refuse the necessary funds to make a pageant, from which they are told plainly to stand off.

NATIONAL DEFENCES OF IRELAND.

BY CHARLES BEG.

To the Editor of the Irishman.

SIR—The affairs of Europe are at present so complicated and the interests of the several nations so conflicting that it is possible that hostilities may commence at any moment, or at least with brief notice. It is true that at present, excepting the insurrection in Sicily, there is a calm, but truly it very much resembles that ominous calm which precedes the storm. Should war again burst forth there is no knowing to what lands circumstances may waft it. Perhaps, our own island may be invaded—perhaps, ere long, the war blast may re-echo throughout the island. Therefore common prudence dictates that every wise man should put his house in order ere that impending storm, now silently and slowly lowering, burst over Europe.

Fortunately for Ireland, by the adoption of the proper measures of defence, she can be easily placed in such a position that she may with confidence meet any emergency in which she may possibly be involved. And in order to place her in that position of security it is self-evident to every thinking man that the first and principal desideratum is the efficient armament and equipment of an adequate proportion of the people. Many ways present themselves of effecting those essential objects. The most obvious are:— Firstly, in individual action, or each man to arm and equip himself. Secondly, neighborly co-operation, or each locality throughout the land to create a fund to be applied in the purchase of arms and accoutrements. An Enfield rifle, bayonet, and bullet mould complete, can be had in any chief town for £4 11s. In the first instance it would be sufficient to arm and equip 100,000 men, exclusive of such as may be already armed for the defence of this country. Of these 100,000 men, 25,000 should be armed with Enfield rifles, and the remainder, 75,000, with pikes. This does not imply that no greater number should be armed, the more armed the better; but with this number of armed men, sustained as they would be by the whole population, and recruited by them occasionally, we would be placed in a position from which we might defy every foe. Whenever an Enfield rifle is bought singly, the bullet mould to match should be bought with it; but whenever five Enfield rifles are purchased by or for five men residing near each other one bullet mould can be made to answer for the five rifles. Let us now estimate the cost of arming and equipping 100 men, with the view of placing above dispute the feasibility of a general and speedy armament of the people:—

25 Enfield rifles (with bayonets) at £3 16s ea.,	£95	0	0
5 Bullet-moulds, at 15s each,	3	15	0
25 Sets of accoutrements, at 10s each,	12	10	0
75 Pikes, at 2s 6d each,	9	7	6
The total cost of arming & equipping 100 men,	120	12	6

This sum of, in round numbers, £121, levied off 100 men, would leave each man to contribute only £1 5s. This fact can not be too sedulously treasured up in the public mind, that the whole male population of the country, if need be, can be efficiently armed and equipped at the low cost of £1 5s per head. The rifles should, of course, be distributed amongst the smartest, most intelligent, and best marksmen; the pikes should be distributed amongst the others. It would add greatly to the efficiency of the pike-men if each man could be supplied with a good revolver, or at least, a pistol, with a waist belt, cartridge box, and a short cut and thrust sword. Each rifleman should not only take care to have his cartridge pouch and percussion cap pouch always replenished, but he should have a reserve laid by in some dry and secure place, and be certain that his percussion caps are big enough for the nipple of his rifle. He should have at least seventy-five caps for every sixty rounds of ammunition. There should also be prepared in every locality barrels or boxes of cartridges, and parcels of percussion caps, in order that the riflemen could be conveniently supplied whenever they should run short of ammunition. Wherever the people may happen to have no better sort of arms than flint-lock muskets, common percussion muskets, or the old rifles, they should take care to have bullet moulds to match their respective pieces, and to put the proper quantity of drachms of powder in their cartridges. The flintlock musket cartridge requires 6 drachms of powder; the percussion musket 4 1-2 drachms, the old rifle 2 1-2 drachms, and the Enfield rifle 2 1-2 drachms. Wherever such difference in the armament exists, in order to prevent confusion in the supply of ammunition, the parcels of cartridges intended for each species of arms should be marked on the outside:—"Flint lock cartridges," "percussion musket cartridges," "common rifle cartridges," "Enfield cartridges," &c. It would be well if these details, which it must be seen are of grave importance in war, should be duly considered and well understood by the people.

Owing to the limited pecuniary resources of a large proportion of the people, numbers of them will be unable to supply themselves with arms; nevertheless, we may fairly calculate that many brave hearts amongst them, unarmed as they may be, will take an active part in the struggle. It therefore becomes a point worthy of consideration, how our unarmed [men] can be best employed against the foe. Montrose, in his wars against the Covenanters of Scotland, had the

misfortune to have a portion of his men totally unarmed, but he ingeniously remedied this defect by mixing his unarmed men with those armed in the rear rank of his line of battle; and when they charged, the unarmed men seized the arms, and harnessed themselves with the accoutrements, of the enemy's killed and wounded, so that by this means all his unarmed men returned fully armed and equipped. But, in fact, the services of our unarmed men can be turned to purposes of great utility by being employed in cutting up roads, railways, and telegraphic wires; in cutting brushwood for fascines and gabions; in conveying food, fuel, and ammunition to the camps or bivouacs; in conveying cattle and provisions away from the enemy's vicinity; and, in fine, discharging all the fatigue duties incidental to a campaign. Even the old men, women and children can be employed in procuring sulphur and nitre, in preparing charcoal, in making powder and cartridges; in cooking, and in the discharge of various other useful duties which the intelligent reader can easily conceive. By these or some such simple arrangements, the united power of every man, woman and child in the island can be brought practically to bear against our foe.

We hear a great deal said in reference to what is termed the impossibility of getting the people to act in masses against a regular foe when hastily collected for that purpose; but there is far less truth in these hackneyed expressions than most men imagine. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, the great mass of the French people at that time knew less of military matters than the generality of our people do now; yet it is astonishing to contemplate the rapidity with which that great people grew into invincible armies, before which all Europe trembled in dismay. It is true, that without the proper provisions being made, it would be very difficult to get the people, when hastily collected, to act at once in bodies against a regular army; but this difficulty can be practically obviated by wisely adopting the following simple tactical arrangements: Each locality should tell off its pikemen into companies of about 66 or 67 rank and file; and six of these companies should be told off to one battalion, numbering in all about 400 rank and file. The riflemen should be formed into companies of 50 rank and file; and six of these should form a battalion, numbering in all 300 rank and file. The results of organizing our forces in such small, compact, and wildy battalions are these: they can be more easily and rapidly manœuvred without their order being broken, than large ones; and by the fighting portion of the inhabitants being thus locally regimented and brigaded, under the direction of a central authority or authorities, all the essential facilities for combination of movement and administration of force will be supplied. One captain and two (1st and 2d) lieutenants and three sergeants should be appointed to each company. A lieutenant-colonel, two majors, an adjutant, quartermaster, and surgeon should be appointed to each battalion. The corporals—three or four to each company—should, of course, be included amongst the rank and file. About four of these battalions would serve to form a brigade under the command of a general. These companies should be constantly drilled, subjected to roll-calls, and placed under the code of discipline from the beginning. I may here remark, that although it would be good policy on our part at first to oppose the foe in guerilla fashion, yet after a very short period, our troops would so improve in drill, discipline, and organization, that they could, in ground chosen by themselves, when necessary, advantageously treat the enemy to more pitched battles than would be good for him.

From all that has been written and spoken in relation to rifle shooting, the public must by this time be so familiar in theory with that useful art that it is only necessary to offer a few observations on that subject now. In order to be an efficient marksman, it is first necessary to be able to hit an object at point blank range; because if one cannot do so, he will be unable to hit the mark at a greater distance. Next he must learn to judge distances accurately, to become familiar with the back sights and their use, and to know the degree of elevation requisite for every range from one to nine hundred yards. All this is necessary, but it is still more necessary to learn the art of skirmishing, as, without this, the value of

being good marksmen will be comparatively useless. The principles of skirmishing are so few and simple that any body can learn the theory very soon; but, to be really good skirmishers in practice, the secret dwells in the fact, that the men should be naturally quick, shrewd and intelligent. They should not only individually acquire a talent for killing their enemies, and acting in concert with each other, but they should know when skirmishing how to protect themselves from the enemy's shot by availing themselves of the shelter of any rock, ditch, tree, wall, mound, elevation, or depression of earth, or accident of ground in their immediate vicinity. Where either advancing or retiring, should no cover be available, the skirmishers should load and fire kneeling; in firing kneeling, according to the Russian practice, they should rest the left elbows on the left knees, and sit well back on the calves of their right legs; by doing so each man will not present an object of more than two feet to the enemy's shot. It would be better still to earn to load and fire lying; in this case each man would not present an object of more than six inches to the enemy's shot. In general the skirmishers with their supports and reserves, should be additionally supported by parties of pikemen. The pikemen when within range of the enemy's shot, should also learn to avail themselves of cover; but should none be available, they should then lie down in order to let the enemy's projectiles to pass over them until their services would be required. By adopting these simple precautions they will save very many valuable lives, and in a great measure render the enemy's fire a nullity.

In contemplating a general system of defence, it becomes necessary to offer some observations in reference to the distribution, concentration, and application of force. Forbes, on "national warfare," recommends the extension of irregular troops in a chain of independent bands, of twenty-five and thirty men each, over the face of the country. Weak bands such as these would suffice very well for mere advanced posts of observation, or for outposts to larger bands; but they could serve no other useful purpose without being amply supported by a different species of force, as, on the approach of the enemy, it would be impossible to call in the bands on the extremities of the chain in time for solid resistance, or to make any sensible impression by attack. On the other hand, massing riflemen for either solid resistance or compact onsets, it must be seen, would be a misapplication of this kind of force, and that for all movements in masses, the pikemen are the only troops to be relied on. Hence it is apparent, that, without the support of the pike, the rifle would be inadequate to the efficient defence of the country.

ORGANIZATION OF A PHOENIX BRIGADE IN LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, JULY 18, 1860.

A large number of the enthusiastic Irishmen of the Far West were present, at an early hour, at Sherlock Hall, on the above date. The meeting was organized at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., by the election of Michael Coffey as Chairman, and Edward Sherlock as Secretary. The Chairman, in an able and eloquent manner, explained the object of the meeting, which was to form a branch of the Phoenix Brigade. The announcement was received with intense applause by the large audience. Speeches, able and suitable to the occasion, were made by T. G. Prendergast, Peter McFarland, Edward Sherlock, John P. Mitchell, Patrick Brogan, and others. After which, on motion, a Committee of three was appointed for to draw up resolutions, which are as follows: 1st, Whereas we the Irish-American citizens of Leavenworth City and County, view with feelings of satisfaction the animated spirit of patriotism now manifesting itself in the United States of America, in the action of the Phoenix Organization, in view of redeeming the land of their birth from the thraldom of the English government,—

Therefore be it resolved, That we the children and friends of Ireland, in the City and County of Leavenworth, establish and organize a branch association of the Phoenix Brigade, to act in concert with, and be governed by, the regular rules of the parent association.

Resolved, also, that it is the highest duty of Irishmen to assist in establishing freedom in their mother land, and the holiest death they can die is to die for her glory.

The foregoing resolutions were read and unanimously adopted. After which, on motion, the members of the infant organization proceeded to elect a Captain according to the constitution and by-laws of the society, which resulted in the election of T. G. Prendergast, Esq. The Captain made a happy and effective speech, appreciating the honor conferred on him. He spoke in a feeling manner of the dark, memorable history of his native land in the past, and in the bright anticipations of the events that he prophesied were not far distant in the future of that country, which all her children love so well.

Several patriotic songs, awakening the memories of '98 and '48, were sung. The meeting then adjourned, with the hope that the day is not far distant when they, the Phoenix Brigade of Kansas, shall raise their arms strongly in the great cause, dear to all lovers of freedom and their native land.

The following are the names of the members who volunteered to become members of the Irish Phoenix Brigade:— John P. Mitchell, Edward Sherlock, Edmond O'Brien, T. G. Prendergast, Peter McFarland, Patrick Delany, Patrick McGovern, Permanent, James Conlon, William Cranston, Patrick Brogan, Michael Jordan, James McDonnell, Philip Tully, Patrick McCloskey, Patrick Vennin, Mathew Malone, Edward Stapleton, Michael Coffey, Michael Sekelly, Maurice Foley, Captain Thomas Rock, John McMahon.

EDWARD SHERLOCK, Secretary.
MICHAEL COFFEY, Chairman.