

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.— We would suggest to our citizens the propriety of organizing volunteer or independent companies under the provisions of the general law of this State "concerning the organization of the militia," passed in 1855.

The Act requires not less than forty privates in each company, to which, if we add the officers, the number of persons, subject to military duty, necessary to organize a company, would be about fifty. They subscribe a call for such organization, and present the same to the County Judge, who appoints some person to open a book for enrolling the names of those wishing to become members of said company, and also fixes a time and place for the election of officers, &c. The members of the company elect their Captain and other officers, adopt a constitution, by-laws, &c.

The process of an organization is very simple, and the expense, to each member, would not be much, if any, more than the military tax which he would otherwise be required to pay. The great advantage, however, is that in an emergency we would be found organized and ready to act with system and without delay, which is an important item, situated as we are on the frontier, and the country back from the Bay sparsely settled. Another advantage would be that we could draw our arms from the State and have them in charge of the head of the Company, and always ready for use. The law provides that after the company is organized, "the commanding officer of said Company may petition the Commander-in-chief (Governor) to furnish him, for the use of his Company, with such arms and accoutrements as may be required;" and the Governor thereupon "shall direct the Quarter-Master to issue such arms," &c., upon receiving a bond conditioned for their safe keeping, readiness for use, &c.

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This matter has been suggested to us by  
some of our citizens, and we think it entitled  
to consideration. We might raise one com-  
pany at this place, one at the other end of the  
Bay, and a third on Eel River, which would  
entitle us to quite a supply of arms—and the  
fact of so many being well armed and organ-  
ized, at any call, would of itself be a great  
check on the Indians scattered through this  
section of the State. We would also recom-  
mend to our friends at Orleans Bar, and other  
places up country where a sufficient number  
can be had, to organize such Companies. It  
will do no harm and may do some good. "In  
time of peace prepare for war," is a safe rule  
of action, as well in respect to Indians as  
among enlightened nations.