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IN FOUR VOLUMES OCTAVO;
CONTAINING,
A SYSTEM OF THE ART OF WAR;
In which is laid down and explained,
THE MOST USEFUL BRANCHES OF THE SCIENCE,
Illustrated by QUOTATIONS from the most celebrated Authors,
AND
Ornamented with FRONTISPICLES, and many other engraved Plates.

BY THOMAS SIMES, ESQ.

Late of the Queen's Royal Regiment, a Governor of the
Hibernian Society for the Orphans and Children of
Soldiers, Author of the Military Medley, Guide,
Course, Instructor, Science, and Regulator.

V O L. III.

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Explanation of the Frontispiece.

Plan  I. Folard's Column opposed by a Battalion of Nine Companies in Two Circles.

—— II. Opposed by a Battalion in Four Columns and of Ten Companies.

—— III. The Battalion in Four Columns, by Files from the Center of each Grand Division, with the Six right and left Files thrown into the Intervals.

—— IV. The Battalion formed for an Attack, every other Sub-division in Column.
ERRATUM.

Page 143, line 5, for Preparative Fire read Parapet.
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FROM elementary tactics is derived the science of great manoeuvres—the art of putting armies in motion, and of directing their operations with justice—of making dispositions for action suitable to time, place, and other circumstances—solely distributing equal motion in every part—to enable the whole to form or change position in the most expeditious and best manner to answer the purposes required of a division, battalion, column, brigade,

* The King of Prussia says, that the principal object of most manoeuvres is to gain time on every occasion, and to bring every engagement to a more speedy decision than was formerly the case; but particularly to bear down the enemy by the impetuosity of our cavalry; for thus even the coward, swept along by the violence of the brave, is compelled to do his duty, and every individual becomes useful. N. B. The continual attention paid by his majesty to the discipline of his troops in person, gives them a facility in manoeuvring superior to that of his enemies, which certainly contributed greatly to his victories.—His head and heart did the rest.
OF MANŒUVRES.

wing, or line—but for these manœuvres to be well executed in the day of action with dexterity and rapidity, there must be excellent troops and intelligent officers.

The principal of the changes of manœuvres are to make one or more fronts; contract and re-extend the front in all operations; hence one, two, or three different movements cannot be sufficient, but a readiness in all must be necessary for the necessity of war.

All movements should be plain, simple, and in order, the shortest way, with celerity, and a strict connection to support; to increase their strength, and always ready to receive the enemy at any time.

While the manœuvres are performing in the face of an enemy, they should be diverted* by the grenadiers, light infantry, and light cavalry, on their flanks or such other points as to answer the end proposed; and no manœuvre

* The King of Prussia made a feint on that side which he did not mean to attack, whilst, by favour of some screen, he carried the rest to the opposite side. This was the method he took at the battle of Zorndorf against the Russians in 1758: he at first presented himself on the left, and the enemy, fearing to be turned on that side, brought their reserve to it. To this I must beg leave to add, that sometimes an able general will make a show of manœuvring ill; such as weakening a wing, leaving it without support, or offering a chasm in some quarter, and then, when the enemy has got ready, to avail himself of it, with troops he has kept within reach for that purpose, make him pay dear for his mistake.
should be executed in the presence of an enemy, unless protected by some division of the troops. It is not the killing a part of an enemy that gains the victory, but the manœuvres and the ground that can be occupied. One of the most difficult manœuvres is, the retreat on a plain; because if the troops march too fast, consternation is the consequence, and confusion takes place: if too slow, the enemy have time to make use of their superiority.

Should a general, in time of battle, think proper to turn the enemy's flank *, and yet have some opinion of his own capacity, he must of course conclude, that he will foresee it, and take proper measures to frustrate it: he must, therefore, have in readiness some counter-manœuvre, to support his own first manœuvre. Had Croesus, at Thymbraea, and Pompey, at Pharsalia, carried their views so far, Cyrus would have lost the empire of Asia, and Caesar, after all his victories, left nothing behind him but a name nullified by his defeat.

Whole battalions or squadrons, &c. of an army, in all manœuvres they are ordered to make, ought as much as possible to preserve the proportions of distances to the different ve-

* An army of fifty or one hundred thousand men, that suffers itself to be attacked on the flanks, soon loses the advantage of numbers.

A 2 locities
locities of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and that they may in proper time arrive at their positions. It must be attended to, that the squadrons cannot perform their facings like battalions, because their horses are longer than they are broad, and consequently cannot turn upon the same ground they occupy in breadth: but I apprehend this may in some measure be remedied by wheeling by fours.

The best rule for battalion or squadron, &c. to observe (except on some particular occasions) for maintaining their proper distance, is for the right and left always to dress by the center, and not by the right, as is common*: likewise intervals †, however small, should be observed; they are always necessary, as well for cavalry as infantry. A line without any breaks can move but flow: yet it is not left subject to open; for if a corps happens to press too much on one side, the other immediately does the same, and consequently the whole would be straitened for want of room, and thrown into disorder.

* The original of which probably took its rise from the time they wore targets on the left arm.
† The Greeks had their horse archers, who begun the action by skirmishing, and then returning by the intervals of the squadrons, manoeuvred to turn the enemy, and take him in flank.
In advancing to an enemy, across a broken and covered country, the best disposition is to put the infantry in the first line *, and the cavalry in the second: this was the order in which Prince Eugene passed the Canal of Zero, to attack the French army at Luzara. However, it may still be necessary sometimes to change this order, because the nature of the ground should decide that of the action; and there is one invariable principle, which is, to post every kind of troops in places in which they can act to the greatest advantage. When the ground is intermixed with hedges and ditches, small hills and dales, then the cavalry on the ground ought most certainly to be supported by the infantry; because, should the cavalry be hard pressed, it may rally by favour of it; and as in all probability the enemy will be disposed in the same manner, if we beat his cavalry, our infantry may attack and dislodge his †.

N. B.

* The Emperor Leo laid it down as a rule in war, if his army was drawn up in a line, if the enemy endeavoured to break it during the action, to open a passage for them when they advanced within thirty paces, and when they had passed through attack them in the rear; as it would then be no difficult task to defeat them.

† The best method of making our infantry fight against infantry (when no advantage of ground, &c. is taken on either side) is to prevent the battalion companies firing, allowing only the grenadiers and light infantry on the flanks. The battalion companies, having received the enemy's fire, should charge...
OF MANŒUVRES.

N. B. Cavalry should never be exposed to the fire of the infantry in an inclosed country, and therefore the marching or manœuvring must be so calculated, that they may be protected by the infantry; and that the cavalry may also be so situated, that they may come in time to the assistance of the infantry, as if likely to be charged by the cavalry.

Ground seemingly the most advantageous often presents obstacles, which not immediately strike a general, although an experienced one, and which may prove fatal in the course of a battle. How therefore will he be able to correct these mistakes, if he considers them as only trivial? At the battle of Cerignoli, on the 28th of April 1503, the enemy’s front being more extended than at first it was supposed to be, in order to give a greater extent to that of the French army, it was necessary to continue the lines across vineyards and thickets, by which means the neglecting to fill up a ditch, caused the defeat of the French, and the death of M. de Nemours their general.

Some officers seem to be seized with a rage for extending fronts. In America, which

them instantly with bayonets. There is no example (that I know of) where this has failed. It will always succeed with an impetuous nation, as the British are known to be.
abounds with woods, it is proper to equal or exceed the enemy, I will readily allow; but at the same time I must beg leave to observe, that a line of infantry can only be extended but upon particular occasions, at the expense of its strength and solidity; and that the thinner it is, the least able will it be to receive the shock; so that infantry, formed on a different and better principle, or even the worst cavalry, would at once throw it into confusion; and this is what would happen even to the Prussian infantry, were they to be charged by impulsion, and with fixed bayonets, by a compact body of troops.

"An army moves on the same principles with a regiment, and the great manoeuvres of an army are nothing more than the manoeuvres of a regiment on a larger scale."

"Thus we will suppose an army to consist of four brigades, in one line, each brigade being composed of four regiments. The line may then form columns, square, oblong, &c. in the same manner with a regiment; in which the right and left wings of the army will correspond to the right and left wings of a regiment, each brigade to a grand division, and each regiment to a sub-division."

"If the army is to advance in columns, it must be in such a number as the situation of the ground and country will admit of. If in two columns,
columns, it may be from the right or left of each wing: if in four, from the right or left of each brigade. The columns are deployed, and the line formed, either to the front, or obliquely to the right or left."

"As a regiment advances from the center of grand or sub-divisions in order, to change front, either to the right or to the left flank, so an army may advance in columns for the same purpose from the center of each brigade, or of each regiment. Or to change front to the right, each regiment may advance from the left by files, and from the right, when it is intended to change front to the left."

"The order or depth of the line may be changed by doubling up of brigades or regiments."

"When an army consists of two lines, there should always be intervals in the second, through which the first may retreat in case of necessity. When one is obliged to retreat from a superior enemy it may be done by regiments in alternate line."

"The square may be formed advancing or retreating upon the right center brigade—or upon the four center regiments."

* It was by a manœuvre of this kind that the battle of Ramillies was gained over the French and Bavarian army by the Duke of Marlborough.
œuvre has frequently been practised by a line of infantry when attacked by cavalry only: —for if they can once get on the flank, or rear of the infantry, they will soon put them to the route: whereas while a front is opposed on all sides, the cavalry can make no impression *.

If you are weakest, fortify as much as possible your first line, and keep back your center, while you make your right wings advance—In such a state, in order to fortify your wings, you should divide your second line in two corps towards the wings.—It is these two corps who should partly extend to the right and left, and surround the enemy with all their vigour.—For if the wings are defeated, the center cannot hold long out.—The movements of the wings † are not so difficult as those of the center—but these being less common and requiring more knowledge, are also more capable of deceiving the enemy.

* Had the French infantry of the right wing at the battle of Blenheim made use of this manœuvre, they might have got off with little loss; a proof of which was given in the following campaign, when the Bavarian regiments formed themselves into a square, after their horse were beat out of the field, and made good their retreat before the whole right wing of cavalry of the allied army.

† Vegetius says, in his general rules, that a warlike and well-disciplined army should engage by their wings.
All wheelings by long lines should be avoided, as dangerous on broken, and difficult on even ground.—Likewise all evolutions with ranks and files open. "That a longer movement at one time shall not be made than what could have been executed before there was a possibility of his enemy knowing of, and preventing such movement, by placing his troops upon the ground intended to be occupied, provided he chuses to take possession of it, which he is intitled to, if posted nearer to it."

Officers should be practised in the most correct method of the march of men; to suppose a perpendicular in their eye; to determine a direction of a line, &c. exactly parallel to another; to compute time of moving over ground in different steps; and to draw up in several positions; to observe exactly the heights of the heads of columns; the intervals between them; the coup d’œil*; to judge of ground, and posting themselves: rank and files always to be attended to.

* General Laudon, who commanded the Austrian cavalry at Berghen near Franckfort, gained a complete victory over the Prussians, by an instantaneous application of the coup d’œil. Having found the artillery had made some confusion on the enemy’s wing, a circumstance apparently visible to every eye, he gave the word for the charge, by which he defeated the enemy, and took the victory out of the hands of the Austrian allies, the Russians.
The Greeks were full of a martial intrepidity, and always marched and manoeuvred in profound silence* (the more ready to understand and execute their orders) insomuch, that those who saw them, thought that Jupiter had taken away their voices. How different was the conduct of the Trojans when they advanced or manoeuvred in the face of an enemy: they made a sharp and confused noise, like so many cranes or other noisy birds in the air.

"In the eyes of some military persons, the tactics appear to be only a branch of war: to mine, they are the groundwork of the science, since they teach how to constitute troops, appoint, put in motion, and afterwards to fight them; they are the resource both of great and small armies; since they alone can supply the deficiency of number, and govern even multitudes: they finally comprehend the experience of men, armies, ground, and circumstances; because it is the united knowledge of the tac-

* When his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland reviewed the 20th regiment, he was pleased to express his approbation, as to the manner of carrying their arms, of levelling well, and of manoeuvring, and in particular of the Silence and obedience he observed, and ready compliance with orders, without the confusion sometimes perceived in the execution of things that seem new. It was owing to this Silence that the Greeks chiefly owed their success: and the above named regiment, their discipline, exactness, steadiness, and good conduct in time of action, and for which this corps has ever been distinguished.
tics, which should determine their movements."

Therefore the General who directs the manœuvring of an army in the day of action, ought to compare each circumstance, foresee every thing, have a knowledge of the ground he intends to move upon; a solid judgment; a presence of mind that nothing can disconcert; and a firmness of soul that will remain unshaken amidst the most apparent dangers.

Having said much upon an army (before I proceed upon some manœuvres) I shall compare it to the human body.

| The Head,      | —   | The General. |
| — Eyes,        | —   | Light Infantry. |
| — Back,        | —   | Artillery.    |
| — Arms,        | —   | Grenadiers.   |
| — Legs,        | —   | Cavalry.      |
| — Trunk,       | —   | Battalion Companies. |
OF MANŒUVRES.

The small and great Manœuvre compared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Great</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a Platoon represents,</td>
<td>4 make a Battalion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 make</td>
<td>2 make a Brigade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a Grand division represents,</td>
<td>2 make a Corps.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 make</td>
<td>2 make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Wing represents,</td>
<td>a Battalion represents,</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 make</td>
<td>2 make</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an Army.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

N. B. Though the marches of armies, stiled the Great Manœuvre, are regulated upon the very principles which determine the movement of a battalion; yet no general system of manœuvres has yet been published in Europe.

I wish the hint I have given may induce some of our known experienced general officers to publish an extensive treatise upon the subject.—It is much wanted, and to be wished for.

With
OF MANŒUVRES.

With respect to a reserve for colours, the Earl of Orford, in his publication, very justly observes, "No reserve for colours: the best way to secure these is by a well directed fire from every musket in the battalion. As the center files are the most likely to take effect, surely soldiers so placed should not remain useless." His Lordship further says, "I have already mentioned my objection to having any reserve told off for the colours; but I have yet another, that entangled as the battalion always is with the ninth division, it is impossible it should go through any complete evolution with exactness."

SOME SMALL MANŒUVRES FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

"These manoeuvres are principally calculated for a close or woody country; and the two center files of a battalion, grand and sub-divisions must be told off for the purpose.—They are comprehended in the following table;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Battalion,} & \quad \text{To the front,} \\
\text{From the Grand division,} & \quad \text{To the rear,} \\
\text{center of Sub-division,} & \quad \text{To the right,} \\
& \quad \text{To the left.}
\end{align*}
\]
The different formings are,

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{To the front,} \\
\text{To the front and right,} \\
\text{To the front and left.}
\end{align*} \]

"Wings and Platoons must be added in the table, and the same movements might take place from them; but as the above will answer all the purposes that can be attended, to add more would only increase the trouble and confusion in telling off."

"These movements are nothing more than double Indian files from the center of the battalion, or one file from the left of each of the right wing. When the whole battalion has filed off, the right wing is in one file, and the left wing in the other."

No. 1. Battalion! from the center to the front—March!

"The two center files march out, and all the other face inwards, and march to the center: as soon as they come on the ground, on which the center file stood, each file on the center turns to the right, and each file on the left of the center to the left, and march out to the front abreast, covering the two center files of battalion.

To the front form battalion!

"The two center files stand fast; all the others run up in charging time, and form on the
the right and left of them, dressing by the center."

No. 2. *Battalion! from the center to the right—March!*

"The two center files lead out, and wheel to the right: the other files follow the center files as before, and wheel where they did."

*To the front, and to the right, form battalion!*

"The left center files stand fast, and the whole left wing runs up by files, and forms on the left of it. The right center files face to the right, and the whole right wing runs up by files, and forms on the right of it."

No. 3. *Battalion! from the center to the left—March!*

"The two center files lead out as before, and when clear of the front rank of battalion, wheel to the left. The wings file off, as above directed."

*To the front, and to the left, form battalion!*

"The right center file stands fast, and the right wing forms on the right of it, running up by files. The left center files face to the left, and the remaining files of the left wing run up, and form on the left of it."

No. 4. *Battalion! from the center to the rear—March!*

The
OF MANŒUVRES.

"The two center files go to the right about, and march out to the rear. The wings file off as before, and follow them."

To the rear form battalion!

"The battalion is formed as in No. 1.*"

No. 5. Subdivisions! from the center to the right—March!

"The two center files of each sub-division lead out, and wheel to the right, and each sub-division acts in the same manner, as is described in No. 2, for the whole battalion."

Form battalion!

"The two center files of the right subdivisions halt, and the other files run up and form to the right and left of them. All the other sub-divisions march obliquely to the left, and when the leading files are arrived upon their ground, the officers commanding subdivisions order their respective divisions to form, and dress by the right."

No. 6. Sub-divisions! from the center to the left—March!

* This manœuvre should seldom or never be practised, not only on account of the danger in forming a battalion with its rear to the enemy, in which situation it is well known by experience, that a few shot will discourage men more than a much heavier fire in front; but likewise on account of the length of time required for the whole battalion to file off."
“This is done in like manner with the above, when the battalion is to change its front to the left."

“When a double front is to be formed, it is indifferent whether the movement be made from the center of grand or sub-divisions, or from the center of the battalion. It should be remembered, that when the battalion forms to the front and right, the left wing forms to the front, and the right wing to the right; if to the front, and left, the right wing forms the front, and the left wing the left. That wing which is to form to the flank will be always the first formed, as the rear files of it will have the least ground to move over.”

“N° 7. I shall suppose a position.

A battalion is posted with its right at A, and left at B, fronting the South, where the enemy have posted two battalions, in order to attack them with superior force.

As it is necessary to retire through the brushwood, and thick set country, where a file of men cannot march a-breast, the following order must be given,

Platoons from the left, retire by Indian files! *

* To advance or retreat in Indian files, is to move through woods, thickets, or narrow defiles, so that your flanks, by not being too large, may pass with ease, and not so much be exposed to the enemy’s fire.
The battalion goes to the right about, and those files which were the left (now the right) of each platoon advance, marching through the wood and thicket, followed by their other files of their platoons.

When the heads of these ranks arrive at C, the word is,

*Form the battalion!*

The leading files halt, the remaining files of each platoon move up upon its left, until the whole battalion is formed, and then the word given is,

*Front.*

Upon which the battalion comes to the right about; for it should always be observed, that when the word, *front*, is given, the battalion front rank then faces the enemy.

**OF MANŒUVRES FOR A SINGLE COMPANY.**

**TABLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Flanks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>advance</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>Platoons.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>retreat</td>
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<td>Files.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Indian files.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**The**
OF MANŒUVRES.

To the front.
To the rear.
To the right.
To the left.
To the front and right.
To the front and rear.

"Forming with a double front, is called forming the angle, and though it may sometimes be useful in a regiment, or large body of men, yet will seldom or never be required in so small a body as a single company. It shall however be explained here, and may afterwards be applied to a regiment. Forming to the rear is seldom practised, it being a maxim to form troops as much as possible with their front to the enemy: nevertheless it may in some cases be necessary."

"Besides the manœuvres included in the table, a company may be ordered to form two or four deep (supposing it drawn up three deep) and to change front on the center, in the same manner with a regiment, as will appear hereafter. For the performance of the manœuvres, a company must be told off into two platoons, with right, left, and center files: and they may be farther increased by telling off the right, left, and center files of each platoon, from which the same movements may be made by
by files and Indian files, as from the whole company."

Explanation of the Manœuvres for a Company.

No 1. Company! from the right advance by platoons!

"On this word of command the left platoon of the company faces to the right, while the right platoon stands fast."

March!

"The whole step out together, the right platoon marching by files to the front, and the left platoon by files to the right: and when the left file of the left platoon is even with that of the right platoon, the left platoon faces to the left (by word from the officer commanding it) and covers the right platoon, preserving the distance of its front."

"The company may be ordered to form either to the front, to the right, to the left, to the front and right, or to the front and left."

"If to form to the front, on the word of command, To the front form company! the right platoon stands fast, and the left platoon marches up obliquely, and drefies by the right. The platoons must receive the word for halting, &c. from the officers commanding them."

B 3

"If
"If ordered to form on the right, on the word, *To the right form company!* the right platoon immediately wheels to the right, by word of command from the officer commanding it: the left platoon marches on till its right hand file is even with the left hand file of the other platoon, when it is ordered *to wheel to right, halt, and dress.*"

"In order to form to the left, the exercising officer gives the word of command, *Platoons! to the left wheel, and form company!* which done, they are ordered to halt and dress.

"This manœuvre never should be omitted after the forming: and from the time of receiving the word, *halt,* they are only to bring up the foot suspended, without moving that already on the ground."

"When the company is ordered to form to the front, and to the right, on receiving the word of command, the right platoon is to wheel to the right, and the left platoon to march on until its front rank be in a line with the left file of the right platoon. If ordered to form to the front, and to the left, the right platoon stands fast, and the left platoon wheels to the left."

"If on the march the platoons be closed to half distance, or to close order, the company can
can be formed only to the front, to the right, or
to the front and right, unless the platoons be
ordered to take their proper distance.”

"When in close order the company is to
form the front, the right platoon stands fast,
and the left platoon, facing to the left, marches
by files till it is clear of the right platoon,
when it is ordered to face to the front, halt
and dress. Forming to the right, and to the
front and right, is done as before in open or-
der.”

No 2. Company! from the left advance by
platoons!

"On this word of command the right pla-
toon faces to the left, while the left platoon
stands fast."

March!

"The whole step out together, the left
platoon marching to the front, and the right
platoon by files to the left. When the left
file of the right platoon is even with that of
the left platoon, the right platoon faces to the
right, and covers the left platoon, preserving
the distance of its front."

"The company is formed in the same man-
ner as before. If the platoons be closed to
half distance or close order, the company can
be formed only to the front, to the left, or to
the front and left, unless ordered before forming to their proper distance."

No. 3. Company! from the right retreat by platoons!

"The right platoon faces to the right about, and the left platoon to the right."

March!

"Both platoons step out together, the right platoon marching to the rear, and the left platoon by files to the right. When the left platoon comes on the ground on which the right platoon stood, it turns to the right, and marches out to the rear, covering the right platoon, and preserving the distance of its front."

"If the company is to form to the rear, it is to be done as above. But it was observed, that it is more proper to form to the front; therefore on the word, To the front form company, the left platoon halts, and comes to the right about; the right platoon at the same time turns to the right about, and marching obliquely forms on the right of the left platoon, and dresses by it. If ordered, To the front, and to the right form company, the left platoon halts, and comes to the right about; the right platoon at the same time turns to the right about, and wheels to the right. If ordered, To the front and to the left form company, the left platoon turns to the right about, and
and wheels to the left; the right platoon at
the same time turning to the right about,
marches up, and dresses its front rank by the
right hand file of the left platoon.”

No 4. Company! from the left retreat by
platoons!

“This is done in the same manner with
No 3.”

“There is another method of performing
the above manoeuvres, which is by marching
out the platoons obliquely to cover the leading
ones, instead of marching them by files: but
the manoeuvre is not completed in less time by
this method, than by that here laid down, and
is not attended with the same neatness, shew,
and regularity."

No 5. Company! from the right advance by
files!

“The whole face to the right.”

March!

“The right hand file wheels to the left,
and marches out to the front, and all the other
files march to the right till they come to the
ground, where the right hand file wheeled;
when they wheel severally in like manner, and
march out to the front."

“Facing to the left after this manoeuvre
forms the company to the left. To form to
the front, the men must face to the left, and
wheel
wheel to the right a quarter of a circle. To form to the right, they must face to the left, and wheel to the right half a circle; which is called wheeling to the right about.”

No 6. Company! from the left advance by files!

“This is done in like manner with the former.”

No 7. Company! from the center, advance by files!

“The six center files stand fast; the others face inwards to the center.”

March!

“The six center files step out to the front, the others march towards the center, and wheel to the right and left by files (those on the left of the center wheeling to the left, and those on the right of the center to the right) then march out to the front and cover. When the whole have wheeled, and marched out to the front, the manœuvre is completed, the company being formed into a solid column six files in front.”

“After this manœuvre the company may form to the front; to the front and right, or to the front and left. If ordered, To the front form company, the six center files, which are in front stand fast; those on the left of the center turn to the left, and wheel to the right; and
and those on the right of the center turn to the right, and wheel to the left. If ordered, *To the front and to the right form company*, the six center files stand fast: those on the left of the center turn to the left, and wheel to the right as before: those on the right of the center halt, and face to the right. If ordered, *To the front and to the left form company*, the six center files halt, and the files on the right of the center form to the front as before, by turning to the right, and wheeling to the left: while those on the left of the center:halt, and face to the left."

No 8. Company! from the flanks advance by files!

"The whole on receiving this word, face outwards from the center; viz. the left platoon faces to the left, and the right platoon to the right."

March!

"The right hand file wheels to the left, and marches out to the front, while the left hand file wheels to the right, and marches out in like manner. All the others move outwards to the flanks, and wheeling on the same ground their leading files did march out to the front. The leading files on each flank must march in a straight line, taking care to pre-
serve the proper interval, which must be equal to the front of the company.”

“In order to form the company after this manœuvre, the whole face inwards, and wheel up to the right and left, the left platoon facing the right, and wheeling to the left, and the right platoon facing to the left, and wheeling to the right; or the whole turn to the right about, and wheel inwards to the center by files, those of the right platoon wheeling to the right, and those of the left platoon to the left; then turn to the front.”

No. 9. Company! from the right retreat by files!

“The whole face to right.”

March!

“The right hand file wheels to the right, and marches out to the rear; the other files march till they come to the ground on which the right hand file stood, when they wheel to the right, march out to the rear and cover:

To the front form Company!

“The whole turn to the left, and wheel to the left, which forms the company to the front, but not on its former ground: the left of the company being where the right was before the manœuvre was made. This may be obviated by ordering, To the rear form company,
pany, on which the whole face to the right, and wheel to the left. They may then be ordered to face to the right about, and march up to their former ground. But performing to the rear should be avoided as much as possible."

No 10. Company! from the left retreat by files.—March!

"The whole face to the left, and wheeling to the left by files march out to the rear, as above. In order to form the front, they must turn to the right, and wheel to the right."

No 11. Company! from the center retreat by files.

"The six center files face to the right about, and all the other to the center."

March!

"The six center files march out to the rear, and the others to the center, and, wheeling to right and left, march out, and cover, as in No 7."

To the rear form company.

"The six center files stand fast, and the others wheel up, as in No 7. But as forming to the rear is contrary to principle, we will suppose that the company is ordered to form to the front: on the word of command for which, the whole turn to the right about, the six center files halt, and the others wheel back a quarter
quarter of a circle. But this movement of wheeling being awkward, the former method of forming to the rear, and then facing to the right about, with all its disadvantages, appears to be the best. Two fronts may be formed after this manœuvre, in the same manner as in No. 7."

No. 12. Company! from the flanks retreat by files.

"The whole face outwards from the center—March!"

"They wheel to the right and left by files."

To the front form company!

"The whole turn to the right about, wheel inwards by files; then turn to the front. Sometimes it is the practice in this manœuvre to counter-march the files and join them in the rear; by which means the company is formed into a single column to the rear of fix in front. This very much facilitates the forming of the company: on the word of command for which, the whole face outwards, and wheel respectively to the right and left."

"In filing off, whether from a company or a larger body, it is always best, when the ground will admit, to do it from the center in advancing, and in retreating from the flanks—after which to counter-march, and join, as above-
above-mentioned. The manœuvres, therefore, for retreating from the center and of advancing from the flanks are seldom practised."

No 13. Company! from the right advance by Indian file.

"The right hand file stands fast, the others face to the right—March!"

"The right hand file marches out to the front, the others to the right, till they come on the ground where the right-hand file stood, when they severally turn to the left, and march out to the front, covering their file leaders."

To the front form company.

"The right-hand file, which is the leading file, stands fast: the others run up, and form on the left of it, each file dressing by the right, as soon as it comes upon its ground."

No 14. Company! from the left advance by Indian file.

"This is done in like manner with the above."

No 15. Company! from the flanks advance by Indian file.

"The right and left hand files stand fast: the others face outwards from the center.

March!

"The right and left hand files march out to the front, those on the right of the center to the right, and those on the left of the cen-

er
ter to the left, till they come to the ground on which the right and left hand files stood, when they turn to the front, and march out, covering their file leaders. The leading files must take care to preserve the proper interval (as in advancing from the flanks by files) which must always be equal to the companies front."

To the front form company.

"The two leading files stand fast; the others run up and form on the right and left of them."

No. 16. Company! from the right retreat by Indian file.

"The right-hand file faces to the right about; the others to the right."

March!

"The right hand file marches out to the rear, the others to the right, until they come to the ground on which the right hand file stood, when they severally turn to the right, and march out to the rear, covering their file leaders."

"If the company is to form to the rear, it is done as in No. 13 and 14. If to form to the front, the whole turn to the right about; the left hand file, which is then the leading file, stand fast, and others run up, and form on the right of it, dressing by the left."

No. 17.
OF MANŒUVRES.

No 17. Company! from the left retreat by Indian file.

"This is done in like manner with the above."

No 18. Company! from the flanks retreat by Indian file.

"The right and left hand files face to the right about, the others outwards from the center."

March!

"The flank files march out to the rear, the others to the right and left respectively; and when they come on the ground where the flank files stood, they turn to the rear, and march out, covering their file leaders."

To the rear form company.

"The leading files halt, the others run up, and form on the right and left of them. This is the readiest method of forming; but the company may be formed to the front, by first making the leading files close into the center; then as soon as the whole are closed, the word being given, To the front form the company, the whole turn to the right about: the two leading files, which are then the center files of the company, stand fast, while the others run up, and form on the right and left of them, dressing by the center."

Vol. III. C These
These manœuvres are principally intended for passing through woods or very narrow defiles.

MANŒUVRES ORDERED BY LORD AMHERST TO BE PRACTISED BY THE REGIMENTS OF FOOT AND MILITIA IN ENGLAND, 1778.

No. 1. Form column to the right flank.

The first division on the right hand stand fast, the rest of the regiment face to the right, and the grenadiers to the left. Upon the word, March, the grenadiers will move diagonally to the left, the first division will march forward, and the divisions on the left will march by files, till each division covers the ground of the division before it, then face to the front, the light infantry closing the march. The reserve makes a division by itself.—Upon the word, Form battalion, the left division face to the left, and the grenadiers to the right. Upon the word March, the left divisions will march diagonally to their ground, dressing with their right divisions. The grenadiers will march to the right, and as they come to their ground will face to their proper front. The officers must be particularly attentive and observant of their intervals, and of the ground necessary for their respective divisions.”

Another
"Another and quicker method of forming the battalion is as follows. On the word, *Form battalion*, the divisions of the right wing turn to the right, and those of the left wing to the left, and march by files. As soon as the two center divisions are clear of each other, they turn to the front, and move up and dress. The other divisions, as soon as they are clear of the divisions on the right and left of which they are to form, turn to the front, move up, and dress. This method of forming the regiment is deploying the column to the flanks, as the former method is deploying it to the left flank only. By the one the regiment is formed in half the time that it is by the other."

No 2. *Form column to the left flank.*

"The same to be observed to the left as was ordered to the right. The light infantry will lead: the grenadiers will close the march. The battalion is formed in the same manner."

No 3. *Form column to the right center division.*

"The three remaining divisions on the right, and the grenadiers, face to the left. Upon the word, *March*, they will move diagonally in the front of the right center division, on which the column is formed. The reserve, the four sub-divisions of the left wing, and the light infantry will face to the right, and march diagonally,
diagonally, each in the rear of its respective right hand sub-division."

*Form battalion.*

"The sub-division on the right will face to the right, and those on the left to the left, and will march diagonally to their ground, and face to the front. The left of each division in the right wing must fall back, and the right of each division in the left move forward, to dress with the right center division."

No 4. *Form column to the left center division.*

"The same to be observed to the left as ordered for the right, and likewise in forming the battalion again."

No 5. *Form column from the center of sub-divisions.*

"Upon this word of command the center files of each sub-division stand fast, the rest face to the right and left inwards. The sub-division marches out from the center, followed by that on the left of the center, and so alternately forming in one column, by each sub-division marching diagonally inwards to the center. The reserve forms a division by itself."

No 6. *From the center of sub-division form column.*

"The sub-divisions lead out from the center, and first march to the front, then form bat-
battalion to the right, by marching diagonally, observing their distance as before-mentioned. When each sub-division comes to its ground, they will double up to form battalion, dressing by the right."

"Take up your former ground by columns from the center of sub-divisions."

"The battalion will then go to the right about, forming columns to the rear, marching diagonally to the left, in the same manner as they did to the right, forming and fronting as they respectively come to their ground."

No 7. Form a column from the center of grand divisions.

"In the same manner as No 5."

No 8. Form columns from the center of grand divisions—March!

"The grand divisions lead out from the center by files."

Form solid columns.

"This manœuvre is done by the two columns on the right closing obliquely to the left, and the two columns on the left obliquely to the right, the four joining in the center—the reserve to lead. The grenadiers will march in front of the reserve, and the light infantry to skirmish, and then to form and lead the column. The solid column to march forward, and then on the march break into four columns again,
OF MANŒUVRES.

by marching obliquely to the right or left outwards."

Form battalion to the right.

"This is to be done in the same manner as when the sub-divisions by columns change front to the right."

Take up your former ground, and form battalion to the left.

"This likewise is to be done as directed for the sub-divisions."

No 9. Form column from the center of battalion.

"Upon the word, March, the reserve will move forward, and at the same time the wings will face to the right and left inwards, forming in the rear of the reserve, the grenadiers in front."

By sub-divisions form battalion.

"The six center files of each sub-division stand fast, the rest face inwards, and on the word, March, they will step out diagonally to the right and left. The head of each column will dress with the reserve, inclining obliquely in order to form each column straight. The whole will then march forward in that order, and form battalion. Or the wings face to the right and left outwards, and march out from the center of grand divisions to the front, then wheel
wheel to the right and left respectively, and
dress with the reserve.”

No 10. To the center sub-divisions form co-

“ The two sub-divisions march out by files
on each flank, the light infantry in the front,
and the grenadiers in the rear, which forms an
oblong square.”

To the before-recited manœuvres I shall beg
leave to add a few.

From grand divisions form companies.

“ The right hand company of each grand
division continues marching forward; the left
hand companies turn to their right and march
by files. When the officers see that they cover
the right hand companies, they will turn them
to the front; while the grenadiers and light
infantry, inclining to their right, cover the
front and rear companies.”

“ In this manner the battalion is to be
formed into wings, grand divisions, sub-divi-
sions, and platoons. The signal is the pioneers
march. To form large bodies from small
ones, the signal is the troop; on beating of
which, if the battalion is marching in platoons,
the right hand ones of each company will
keep moving, without gaining any ground;
the left hand platoon will march oblique-

C 4

ly
ly * to their left, and form on the left of the right hand ones. The grand-divisions, in like manner, will be formed from companies, the wings from divisions, and battalion from wings. See Plans I. and II.

N. B. "To subdivide upon the march, no part of a battalion or line should halt: for supposing the line marching by a battalion in front, and there should be occasion to subdivide, there is room enough, if the battalions preserve their proper intervals, for the whole to do it at once: and, in that case, it should be done by a brisk movement in the front of each battalion, supposing twenty, which will prevent a halt. It is an established rule, that, in subdividing the front shall always move quick, and in doubling up again always slow; and it ought always to be a rule, that all evolutions should be done upon the march. These evolutions will be found more useful than forming six deep to the rear."

* In marching by the oblique step, in platoons, sub- or grand-divisions, wings, battalion, or column, a particular attention must be paid by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, that they keep parallel to their front.
To reduce a Square into a marching Column.

Battalion! form the column!

Right face of the square faces to the left, and the left to the right. The right hand company of the front face—faces to the left, and the left to the right.

The right hand company of the rear face—faces to the right, and the left to the left. The grenadiers will wheel a quarter of a circle, and the light infantry half a circle.

March!

The right and left hand companies of the front and rear faces will move out by files* to the front, and the right and left faces of the square will face to the right and left to the front, and incline obliquely by files, and join the other divisions then marching by files. The grenadiers and light infantry will take post as represented Plan III.

* The custom of marching by files should be totally laid aside, unless it be only to take a little ground to the right and left (as above-mentioned) when in line: for a long march by files is leaving it to the discretion of the private soldier, whether he is to keep or break the lines of march; whereas in marching by platoons, or sub-divisions, the battalion will cover no more ground than necessary for it to form upon; and every officer being answerable for his respective division, will, for his own sake, preserve order; and, by keeping every man in his place, enable the whole to perform their march with more ease to the men, and much better than by files, when a battalion covers, at least, three times more ground than it stands upon.

Halt!
OF MANŒUVRES.

Halt!
Reduce column to its former square!
The right face of the square will turn to the right, and the left face to the left. The right hand company of the front face, and the left hand company of ditto stands fast; and the right and left hand companies of the rear face, will go to the right about; the grenadiers and light infantry will do the same.

March!
The right and left faces of the square will move forward (as their front now stands) and take their proper distances, leaving an interval sufficient for the companies to form again into their front and rear faces of the square; the grenadiers and light infantry will march at the same time to their former ground.

Face square!
The grenadiers and light infantry cover the angles, and the front and rear faces—turns to their proper fronts.

By grand-divisions! form column to the right!—March!
The battalion is now supposed to be drawn up in one line, three deep: the grenadiers march sixteen paces; the grand-division next the grenadiers, twelve paces; the second, eight paces; the third, four paces: and the fourth on
on the left, and light infantry will stand fast.

When the divisions have made the number of paces ordered, the three divisions on the left, and the light infantry, face to the right, and march by files, till they cover the right hand grand-division, which then receives the word from the officers, *To the front, turn*, the grenadiers march obliquely to the left, till it comes opposite the center of the first grand-division, and the light infantry covers the rear of the column.

*March to close order!*

They close up to the front division, and complete the column. See Plan IV.

I shall suppose a battalion marching over a plain in column, with grenadiers in front, and light infantry in rear, and that the commanding officer sees some parties of light horse of the enemy coming down upon him; and by their appearance to attack him in front, rear, and on the flanks. Upon which he orders,

*Take care to form the Field Fort!*

The grenadiers will face to the right and left outwards as well as the light infantry, and march clear of the flanks of the column.

*March!*

The two companies that form the head of the column, move out four paces; the two in the
the rear stand fast; the two companies in the center of the right face of the column, and the two on the left face, move out eight paces in files to their front.

*Form the fort!*

The grenadiers will turn to the right, and the light infantry to the left, and march to their respective posts; the two rear companies will go the right about, and the companies upon the flanks, will turn to the right and left by files outwards, the front files of each excepted, they then will be formed in flank bastions. The fort is then formed. See PlanV.

*Reduce the fort!*

*Form column!*

The grenadiers will march out to the front, and the light infantry to the rear; the flank and rear companies will go to the right about.

*March!*

The grenadiers will face inwards, march and join in the front of the column, and then turn to the right,

and *Halt!*

The light infantry will do the same, and turn to the right; the companies will move by files into their former position in columns, and turn to the front. Upon the word,

*March!*

The column moves in the same order it was.
METHODS WHICH CAN BE PRACTISED TO DECEIVE AN ENEMY IN THE STRENGTH OF A COLUMN, AND TO COVER THE OBJECT IT HAS IN VIEW.

"This will discover how little the principles of the Tactics are formed, to exclude any circumstances whatsoever; how they are calculated to be adapted to all situations of country, ground, &c. yet deviate on certain occasions from established rules."

"It has been said, that a battalion filing off in column, ready to form in battle, will be obliged to keep an interval between its divisions, equal to its front; and that a battalion formed in column will, in a contrary way, be found in mass before the extension takes place; to be more explicit, it will be formed without any interval in its division: this will be constituted the fundamental and general regulation."

"An explanation will now follow, how necessary it will sometimes be found, that an inverse of this disposition should take place to deceive the enemy."

Suppose a column in order of battle in front, is meant to appear of greater force before an enemy than it really is; each division should, in this case, reserve half, or even double space in their intervals. When this policy has pro-
duced its effect on the disposition of the enemies line, or when it is found necessary to form the column in battle, the intervals should be, whether in front of the column, or whether in rear, closed, and the order of battle completed."

"Again, if a column is to be formed in battle, on the parallel which its extension is formed on, and an advantage might be gained over the enemy, by concealing its real strength, in order that the column might arrive on the point of attack, before the enemy could take any precaution to elude its design: to effect this, its intervals should be smartly closed, as if it was ready to form in line: when the rear arrives, which is to be on the left of the intended position, the last division halts, suffers the mass to keep advancing, until it has lost the interval of its front, then smartly range in battle by a quarter wheel; the others successively perform the same manœuvre, the column depositing, if I may use the expression, each division on the ground it should occupy, and continue its march in close order, and in double time, or in advance the whole prolongation of the position, until such times as all the divisions have taken their order of battle."

"This method of forming the column in order of battle is productive of still farther advantage,
vantage, for it will not be found necessary that they should all have arrived on the ground which they take in line, or that they keep both the extremities of the position."

"The movement necessary to form the order of battle may begin at the time when the rear of the column, not having any interval between the divisions, is diminished in depth, and arrived at one of the flanks of the position."

*Battalion passing defile with cannon.*

The battalion having advanced in line to the defile,

*By Companies pass defile!*

The center companies move forward; the wings face to the center, and move by files, till the companies join in the center of the defile, when the officers will give them the word, *To the front turn*, the rest of the companies follow and do the same.

*Form battalion!*

The two center companies stand fast, the rest march up obliquely, and form battalion.

N. B. The field pieces are in the rear, close to the light infantry, as the enemy are supposed to be pursuing.

*Battalion pass the bridge!*

*March!*

The grenadiers and light infantry advance briskly to the river, fire obliquely at the head of
of the bridge (where the enemy we suppose are) till the front of the battalion comes up to it, when they march and follow the battalion by files: the two center platoons of the battalion moving forward, the wings face to the center platoons; when the battalion has passed, the commanding officer will give the word of command,

*Form battalion!*

On which the two center platoons are to stand fast, and begin to fire by word of command from their respective commanding officers: the other platoons marching on till the front file of each platoon comes close to the center platoon; the officer commanding gives the word, *To the front turn*, when, marching to the right or left, they wheel up to their proper places in battalion, and begin to fire as soon as formed: the battalion keeps a continued fire from the center to the flanks (grenadiers and light infantry included) till the commanding officer orders them to cease by beating the general.

*Battalion, repass the bridge!*

The grenadiers and light infantry, with the two center platoons, make ready, and the battalion faces outwards, upon the word, *March to the battalion*; the grenadiers and light infantry, and center platoons, will begin firing.

When
When the grenadiers and light infantry have fired, they will march obliquely to the center, halt, and fire, at least once, before they join in the front of the center platoons, who will have fired as often as possible.

March!

The right and left wing of the battalion counter-march in the rear, wheeling by files on the ground they stand on, until the head files of each meet in the center platoons; at which time they wheel up, and continue their march for the bridge. When the left files of the wings have wheeled, the two center platoons get the word of command from their own officers, To the right about—march! and march in the rear till the battalion has repassed the bridge; when the head files have passed, they wheel to the right and left outwards, taking care to observe their proper distance for the battalion to form: the center platoons will march four paces beyond the battalion, where they will turn to the right and left outwards: the grenadiers and light infantry will fire once after the center platoons go to the right about; when they have passed the bridge, and come close to the center platoons, they will turn to the right and left outward, and march by files along the rear of the battalion to their posts on the flanks, the commanding officer then gives
gives the word of command, *Turn to the front; halt*: which being done, the center platoons march up to their intervals and form battalion.

N.B. If the battalion have their field-pieces, one should be detached to act as the grenadiers do, and the other as the light infantry.

Having *formed a battalion field fort*, I shall now proceed to show how to fortify oneself in open fields.

"The country itself offers a thousand means to dispute the ground with the enemy inch by inch; such, for instance, as the ditches, hedges which divide our fields, the ha-ha, or sunk fences that surround the outward courts of gentlemen's seats, or the rivers and brooks which run across the country."

"We have (Plan VI. fig. 1. and 2.) besides the advantageous places which nature presents us with, other obstacles which art and industry give us; to oppose an enemy; such as abbatis, intrenchments, bundles of falcines, and, above all, *conical wells*, of which we cannot make too much use to stop all the passes.

"We generally know which way the enemy is coming. The ditches which separate the fields, if they were behind the hedges, could not be serviceable to us; therefore it would be necessary to fill them with the ground we should take
OF MANŒUVRES.

take out of the ditch that we must make on
the other side the hedge; for the hedge must
always be between the soldier A, and the
enemy C, in order to be covered by it, so
that they cannot judge of our number to de-
fend it."

"If we had a mind to increase the fire of
the ditches, we must order some soldiers B, to
roll some bundles of fascines towards the ditches,
and to fire about the soldiers A, and both hav-
ing forks and long pointed sticks, they would
run the enemy through, were they to attempt
to force the hedge."

"The fields that are surrounded with ditches
and hedges, may be looked upon each as the
exterior part of an intrenched camp, in which
we may defend ourselves with so much more
courage, as we are sure of a safe retreat in the
next field. But, however, if the enemy, with
repeated efforts, should at last make themselves
a passage through the hedge, the soldiers in A,
must then retreat behind the bundle of fas-
cines, with those in B; and then, while a
part of them are defending themselves against
the enemy, the other would insensibly take away
the bundles of fascines, by repairing to one
of the angles of that enceinte *. By that

* Enceinte, is the interior wall or rampart which surrounds
a place, sometimes composed of bastions or curtains, either
D 2 faced
means the enemy would be exposed to both flank and front fires, which increasing in proportion as they repulsed us, we could, in our turn, force them to retreat, and give us back our first position."

"There is almost always to every field, a hedge or ditch which leads towards the road; they must be continued across to stop the ways, and put instead, hedge briars and thorns intermixed. They must likewise be joined to the sunk fences, Plan VI. fig. 6. and continue them (if even it was necessary to turn a little round) to the houses and villages, which being intrenched, as we shall soon explain, ought to serve as supports and retreats, in case we were repulsed and drove from field to field, and incessantly forced to retreat before a victorious enemy."

"Great care must be taken to make the ground even, and not to leave any little hills or heaps of stones or earth behind, where the enemy might find some shelter: and we must burn whatever we are forced to leave behind, and intrench the banks of rivers and rivulets opposite to the enemy."

faced or lined with brick or stone, or only made of earth. The enceinte is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a Roman wall.

"To
"To all these defences we must keep to ourselves some issues to rush on the enemy, and drive him out of our habitations. The farmers sons who know how to ride, and who are in general beside young, will certainly do well in action, especially if they take advantage of a dark night and bad weather—in short, at an unexpected time: for the success thereof depends on the surprizes, or on the vivacity of the execution."

OF CHANGES OF FRONTS.

_Battalion! front to the rear, by left and right hand files._

"Left hand files being turned to the right about, the right and left hand files countermarch on each others ground, except the right flank file, and so produce an easy and expeditious change of front."

_Another Method._

The battalion being formed three deep, with its right at A and its left at—B,—wants to change front to C, (see C) the commanding officer gives the word, _To the left, change front by companies—March!_ they wheel to the left, and the light infantry will then halt, and begin the firing; the other nine C D 3 companies
companics march up obliquely by the quick step—dress to the left, and fire.

Observations on the changes of the fronts.

"Circular movements had such visible defects, that it is surprising people were so long deliberating on the means of avoiding them. A body of troops performing this manœuvre moves as the radius of a circle, one extremity of which is fixed in one point, whilst the other, by a circular motion, describes the circumference or conversion."

"Each of the soldiers, who compose a body of troops that are to make a quarter-wheel or any other arch of a circle, describes, at the same time with the body, and about the common center, an arch of the same number of degrees; but all those arches, though they are equal as to the number of degrees, are not so with respect to the space of ground they are to pass over; those spaces are in the same proportion together as the distances from the center, or pivot, are to those that describe them; so that, as a body is to move uniformly and without breaking its ranks, the soldier, who is nearest the pivot, and who has only two paces of ground to pass over, cannot arrive sooner, or be in a condition to receive the enemy before the man at the extremity of the wing: the de-
sign of this manœuvre is to give the front of the troops a different direction from what it has, and the most pressing motive for such a change is, certainly, the appearance of an enemy on one of the flanks: this manœuvre is, therefore, of great importance, and the most expeditious manner of performing it should be strictly inquired into, and examined with the most scrupulous attention."

"The slowness, the irregularity, and pressing of the files are, likewise, unavoidable defects in circular movements; and the only advantage they have, is the being always in array whenever it is thought necessary to make a stand."

"The new method has not this advantage; but as it obviates so many other inconveniences, and is, moreover, founded on the principles of the art, we must endeavour to place it beyond the reach of this difficulty; it has been too well received by the military to let its best properties remain any longer unknown."

"This manœuvre begins by a quarter wheel in platoons, or, which is the same thing, by arches of a circle of forty-five degrees; they are to move afterwards to the ground appointed, without any other precaution, than, as soon as they have reached the place, to range themselves in a line on the right or left, according to
to the side on which the change of front is to be made: this, in a few words, is what has been hitherto practised of this evolution."

**General rules for the execution of this manœuvre.**

"We must begin by making the platoons describe arches some degrees less than the half of the arch of conversion or circumference, which the body is to make, after which the platoons are to march without turning to the right or left, their pivots in a proper line (Plan VII. fig. 1.) until they arrive alternately behind their respective posts, where they are to complete their conversion, in order to advance directly forward on a line with those who preceded them: a single example will suffice to make this intelligible in the different changes of front, which I propose giving."

Suppose then a battalion has a quarter wheel or conversion to make, or a change of front of ninety degrees, the platoons should be made to describe arches of about forty degrees, and afterwards march in a direct line to the depth of the ground designed for each of them, where their officers are to see that they describe the remaining fifty degrees that are to complete the manœuvre. All those movements are marked, Plan VII. fig. 1.
Of the different changes of front, which a battalion may have occasion for.

"The battalion XY is supposed abandoned in the middle of a plain, without knowing on what side it may be attacked; (Plan VII. fig. 2.) the enemy may advance equally against it either in A, B, C, D, E, F, or G; each of those eight positions will oblige the battalion to change the order of its front, in order to receive them on a parallel line; and each of those changes of front must be executed differently. There are likewise as many similar arrangements to be supposed on the right; but as they must be executed after the same manner, it is superfluous to repeat them."

Of the two first positions, A and B.

"If the enemies appeared on the line A, both bodies would be on parallel lines, and the battalion then would have no change of front to make. But if, on the contrary, they advance on the line B, the battalion must make a change of front, whose angle of conversion will be ninety degrees; the manner of executing it is particularly related in the article of the general rule; and traced on Plan VII. fig. 1."
Manner of providing against accidents which happen in the arrangement.

"Whether the enemy appears at first in two divisions, one in A, the other in B, or whether, after the manœuvre is begun, those that are in A, appear and march to charge it in flank, broken as it is in platoons; still, the battalion is in a condition to choose which of those two bodies it shall make head against. For this purpose the platoons that have not as yet reached their ground are ordered to describe arches of conversion, contrary and equal to those they had made for beginning the manœuvre: by this motion the battalion forms a square (Plan VII. fig. 3.) one half ranged in array facing B, and the other half in the same condition opposite A."

"We are very sensible such a position is critical, and that some resolution must be taken. That of retreating would be the most difficult to accomplish, if the two divisions of the enemy are not inexpert enough to suffer themselves to be left together on one side, by letting the battalion slip away from them: but as we must not depend on such neglect, and only consider the battalion with one of the divisions hovering about, and closely followed by the other, and exposed perhaps to the fire of their cannon, the
best thing that can be done is to charge with vigour the body of the enemy that is nearest, and whose defeat may be most advantageous. However, the attack being resolved upon, the proximity of either division, the nature of the ground, the commission with which he is charged, the retreat in case of accident, and some other objects, are to determine the commander in his choice of the side which he shall attack."

"The manœuvre, performed by the platoons on the right, seems to shew the enemy on the side A very near, or advancing to attack them; (Plan VII. fig. 4.) in this case they must resolve upon advancing to receive them."

"As soon as this resolution is taken, the three companies on the right are to form a column of single files; the fourth in the usual order, remains as it is, and all the companies on the left are to divide by quarter conversions to the right, and only form a marching column, if they have not time to draw up in another manner.

"This movement is natural, simple, and uniform; it is inspired in a manner by instant necessity; and the time necessary for its execution is only what the platoons employ in making their quarter conversions; which is, indeed, very short, and the enemies, who imagined this
this battalion in disorder, must be greatly surprised to see it advancing upon them in much better order than themselves; because, supposing valour, action, and all other circumstances equal, this small front, ranged as it is, must break through the light and slender arrangement of a body of troops that is only three deep.

Arrangement for attacking in B.

"It may happen that the enemies' troops on the side A are still at sufficient distance to give room to attack those on the side B the first; but that the manœuvre cannot be completed without too great a loss of time, or without danger to the flank in extending towards A, the platoons on the right, instead of ranging in array as above, are to form a marching column, by only concluding the quarter conversions they had begun in their first situation. The four companies on the left, who are already in array, are to form at the same instant a small column of single files (Plan VII. fig. 5.) leaving one company in order of battle on the left, and to advance in this order to attack the enemy sword in hand at the point B."

"Let us suppose a battalion in a plain, in front of which is an inclosed country, with an opening large enough to admit half a battalion in front, and that on the other side there are some
regiments of cavalry drawn up, upon a plain, ready to make their way through this opening, in order to extend their front upon the plain where our battalion is supposed to be placed."

"The battalion may remain upon the plain to receive the cavalry, which they certainly will repulse by the following disposition. The front rank kneels, their firelocks unloaded (to prevent the temptation of levelling) the butt end of the firelocks are so placed in the ground opposite the right knee, that the bayonets are presented to the enemy at an angle of forty-five degrees nearly: the center and rear ranks having their firelocks loaded. When the cavalry charge they will flake their horses upon the bayonets of the front rank; and provided the infantry of that rank continue firm, the center and rear ranks may pick off the dragoons at pleasure *.

"Upon the ground described the infantry may be strengthened, by forming in two lines to receive the cavalry; the first of which will be broke through if received with the whole ranks standing, but the second will only have to do with squadrons in disorder."

* By taking this position, Post’s Hanoverian regiments, at Crevelt, defeated what the French call their best troops, and that without loss.
OF MANŒUVRES.

OF RETREATS.

By left, and right hand files, on two lines.

"Left hand files turn to the right about, and retreat: right hand files form on two ranks for chequer firing; after which they go to the right about, and retreat through the intervals of the left hand files, who also form two deep for firing*: by this means covering each other's retreat, in the same manner as retreating by left and right hand sub-divisions."

"The King of Prussia has this method of retreating in alternate line†." A battalion may do it either by grand-divisions, sub-divisions, or platoons; if it be to be done by sub-divisions, the right hand sub-divisions of each grand-division, after having fired, go to the right about, and march about ninety paces to the rear, then come again about, load and shoulder. As soon

This retreat is calculated for preserving the whole extent of ground.

† Some officers perhaps will say, that a battalion in two lines has this resource, that if the first is defeated, the second may re-establish the affair. But I shall reply, that if the line intire, which has double the number of troops, and no weak part, is defeated with all its advantages, they would have been much sooner, if the battalion had been divided in two lines. However much is to be said for and against most manœuvres that can be practised in war: and this ought to convince us, that that these manœuvres are only intrinsically good, when applied to the proper places for which they are calculated.
as they have halted, the left hand sub-divisions fire, then go to the right about, and march the same number of paces as the right hand sub-divisions did, passing through the intervals between the right hand sub-divisions, then halt and come about, load and shoulder. The right hand sub-divisions then fire again, and act as before. When the battalion is ordered to form, the divisions that have fired last halt in the intervals, come to the right about and dress.”

A retreat is justly considered as one of the most delicate and dangerous movements in war, therefore nothing should be neglected to make it secure and honourable. When the commanding officer finds that he is inferior in number and goodness of troops to that of his enemy, he should not think of giving them battle; but if he must, it should be in strong and close ground; and left they may still prove too powerful for him, he should have secured in his rear a thick wood, that, in case of necessity, he may pass through in Indian files, by facing the battalion to the right about, and passing the wood. But, above all things, never to halt in the wood, or surrender to the enemy, if there is a possibility of retreating, or defending with any little advantage.

*When*
When a regiment is broke, how it is to form again.

The great advantage of this consists in being able to form in a moment; therefore every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private man, should know his right hand man, file, and company, that he may, without loss of time, be formed ready for whatever may present itself.

The commanding officer ought to be careful of informing his regiment, that their dispersion by an enemy is the greatest misfortune which can happen to a regiment; but that, even in this case, they are not to look upon the action as lost; for by their being accustomed to get in body, they may soon be able to form the regiment again, and redeem their honour. See Plan V. for VIII. of regiment rallied, after being broken by a column.

I shall suppose that a general commanding the British army is two days advanced in front from Mount Amberst, see Plan IX, and encamped on the plain of Gustavus Adolphus, and that he has received certain intelligence from his spies, that the French generals have resolved in council to take it by a coup de main *, and that they have issued out the following AFTER ORDERS:

* "Coup de main. In all small expeditions, such as of surprize, or coups de main, the favourable side of the proposed action
The fifteen hundred light infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow night at ten o'clock; each man to have a good flint in his piece, and one spare one.

The commissary will deliver out to-morrow at two o'clock, thirty-two rounds of powder and ball for each man; and at nine in the evening ammunition bread for four days.

No baggage to be taken; and but one officer's tent for each company; and one soldier's tent for every ten men. The bat-horses and bat-men will parade at nine o'clock, when each horse is to be loaded, and carry two scaling ladders, one pick-ax, and one shovel.

No drum or fife to beat or play without farther orders, or the least noise to be made on the march; and any soldier that quits his rank, without leave of his officer, will that instant be put to death.

Brigadier General M. de Montcalm is to command these troops, and will wait upon the general commanding for his orders, at half past nine o'clock; after which he will make the necessary disposition for the march, &c. and move off.

...
An Expedition implies five things:

"1st, A secrecy, if possible, of preparation, and concealment of design, &c."

"2dly, That the means bear proportion to the end. In this there will ever be a difference in opinion."

"3dly, A knowledge of the state and situation of the country, where the scene of action is, or the place or object that is to be attacked."

"4thly, A commander who has the particular turn of mind, which is most adapted to such particular sort of warfare."

"Lastly, The plan of an expedition, great or small, is ever to be arranged as much as possible before setting out, and then any appearances that may vary a little from what might have been expected, will not perplex."

The general of the British army in consequence of the intelligence he had received, and the garrison consisting only of one invalid company, a corporal, and eight artillerymen for its defence, has ordered three hundred men now upon their march for Fort Elliot to be thrown into Mount Amherst.

Orders and instructions to be most strictly observed and obeyed, as far as situation and circumstances will admit of, by the governor or commandant commanding of Mount Amherst.

Camp
Camp of Rodney, August 1, 1782.

That the bridge be immediately broke down, and whatever boat or boats that may be found on the water or beach, to be immediately taken up, and lodged in the fort.

That the banks of the river be reconnoitred, and those parts demolished which seem to offer a passage to the enemy.

You will particularly observe the eminences (if there are any) which may serve to cover the enemy in their passage, and form your troops accordingly. But, for the present, the general recommends the following disposition:

That the invalid company and artillery do remain at the fort, fig. 1. and that fifty men and officers be added to them.

That fifty men and officers be detached to the church, fig. 2. and so soon as they have taken possession of it, the door must be fortified, by raising a semicircular intrenchment, and digging a small ditch; the earth of which, together with the boughs of trees, and timber in the church, will form a parapet in the inside, which ought at least to be six feet high.

If the ground will admit of it, an abbatis should be thrown up round it, or at least at the angles, in order to prevent the enemy from undermining with their pick-axes. The flates or tiles, as well as the roofs, must be taken off,
off, and large stones, as much as a man can lift, should be laid upon the floors, that in case the enemy should attempt to take shelter under the wall, they may be thrown upon them.

Loop holes being already made in the church, such pews, &c. that will not answer for the men to stand on, to fire through, must be made into stages for that purpose.

Sixty men and officers will be sufficient for the defence of the castle, fig. 3.—on account of its strength by nature, and the difficult approach to it, and then cannon shot can have little or no effect against those well-cemented stone walls. It, therefore requires only to fortify the gate and provide a quantity of stones for the use before-mentioned at the church.

This castle will have nothing to fear from the enemy. And should all their communications be cut off, or in want of provisions and ammunition, the following signals must be attended to:

When the garrison is reduced to six days provision, on short allowance, two balls are to be hung out at the signal-house, fig. 4. If in want of ammunition three balls—if they perceive the enemy have received a reinforcement or cannon, four balls. The general will constantly have an officer upon the look-out for those
OF MANŒUVRES.

those signals; and who has directions immediately to send express to him of whatsoever signal is thrown out, that the garrison may be relieved accordingly *

The remaining ninety men will make thirty files, and being formed into two platoons, will make fifteen each, one of which will keep concealed on the right of the fort, fronting the river; the other to the left of the bridge, and fire when even the enemy present themselves, as it may very possibly happen, when they find the bridge is broken down, and no boats left on the water or beach, that in the night they may attempt to swim over, as they can with their light infantry hatchets make rafts † for their cloaths, &c. and swim over. The French light infantry are practised to it.

Arrian tells us, Alexander used the soldiers' tents to pass his army over any river that lay on his march, by sowing the seams close and

* The Romans used to relieve their besieged towns when any river came through it, or near it, by putting corn and ammunition in small barrels, which were so exactly balanced, that they might only swim, and be kept from sinking: these were conveyed down the stream in a dark night, so that the enemy did not discover them: also dry nuts they threw down the stream, which the soldiers (knowing the time of their coming) fished out of the water, and relieved their necessities.

† Rafts, a kind of frames or floats, made by laying pieces of timber together, or crossed each other, and so serves for the troops to pass over rivers.

E 3 stuffing
stuffing it with straw, that he passed the Ister by these means.

Thevenot describes the manner of making floats of skins; and went down the Tigris in one of them, which carried passengers and merchandizes.

Zenophon, in his famous retreat, mentions a proposal made to ferry his army over the Tigris on skins, as if the invention was new: it is still in practice; for it is not long since some officers made an excursion from Gibraltar to Barbary; and in their road from Tetuan to Fez were ferried over rivers on skins: and at Gibraltar I have seen it common for bullocks and hog skins, full of wine, so well sewed that no cask can be tighter.

Alexander, having by way of essay, forced the passage of Mount Hemus, and then in a great battle beat the Triballians and Thracians, resolved to attack the Getes, who were encamped on the side of the Danube, to the number of ten thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry; and, having chosen the night for this purpose, he ordered four thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry to cross in small boats, and on skins.

Those who want to pass large rivers need but imitate Caesar's passing the Rhine, Prince Charles's
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Charles's passage of the same river, or Prince Eugene's passage over the Po.

It is to be observed—The troops who first disembark or get over the river, strong or weak, attack every thing that presents itself from the other side: they occupy the nearest houses there, or the most advantageous posts, and fortify themselves as well as possible, while a bridge is constructing for the passage of the rest of the troops.

It is very possible, that the enemy will skirt the woods on their approach; for should they march up the defile, the two pieces of cannon from the fort, and the troops would soon destroy their line, kill great numbers, and throw them into confusion. So that the two platoons must have a watchful eye to those flanks in case they attempt to pass the river in two bodies by any of the above methods before-mentioned. For, if they should pass it, their next operation would be to escalade the fort.—But the general hopes, that their attempt will not be crowned with success—if the cannon and the troops do their duty—and which he shall not have the least doubt of. But if numbers and other unforeseen circumstances should so happen, as to oblige the two platoons to retire, after making an obstinate and gallant defence, and are drove to the disagreeable necessity
fity of retreating, the platoon that was posted on the right of the fort to retire into that, and the other on the left of the bridge that was, into that of the castle.

From the situation of the church and castle, they command the whole ground to the water side. So that the general shall expect they will exert themselves, by keeping up a constant and well-directed fire upon the enemy, whenever they present themselves, if they pass the river.

If the commanding officer should find it impossible to keep the fort, he must contrive to have the two pieces of cannon and ammunition drawn up to the castle under cover of the small arms: but if time and circumstances will not admit with safety the doing of it, the cannon must be spiked up, the ammunition destroyed, and in the night, with bayonets fixed, they must force their way for the castle.

N. B. Mount Amherst is accessible by the river, which is fourteen yards broad, and eight in depth. The enemy might as well attempt to get up the back of Gibraltar Hill, as the back of this; and as to both the flanks, nature has secured them from any surprize.
To this I shall beg leave to add by way of caution.

"A prudent governor or commandant of a garrison will always mistrust the proofs that may be given him of their being friends, by any troops that may want to get into his place; he is not to give any credit to letters or seals; because they may be counterfeited: nor, by any means give admittance to troops by night, whatever instances they may make to obtain it. The most rigorous weather is to be of no weight with him, since it has been often used as a pretext for asking an asylum by troops, on pretence of their being detachments pursued by the enemy also; if indeed the story carries a great air of truth with it, and the case appears urgent, he is, after putting his troops under arms, to make the officers come in first, carefully interrogate them, and when quite certain of their being friends (but not before) permit the rest to enter."

"We must not let the distance of an enemy inspire us with too much security; since he may avail himself of the great confidence that circumstance is apt to give, to execute some bold enterprize, by a stolen or forced march. A legion, commanded by Cicero, brother to the Orator, was on the point of being carried off,
off, though more than fifty leagues from the Rhine. There was but one bridge on the river at this time, and that too partly destroyed, and well guarded into the bargain. Labienus lay in Gueldres with three legions, and neither he nor Cicero had heard any thing of the enemy. The Siccambri, however, to the number of four thousand, passed the Rhine eight leagues below the bridge; and, marching with great diligence, appeared suddenly before Cicero's camp, which they attacked by the Decumane gate. Cicero had never suffered his troops to go out in quest of provisions and forage, till the morning of this very day, when, on their beginning to murmur, he gave half of them leave to do it. But the valour of a single centurion, who animated the astonished soldiers, stopped and repulsed the enemy. However, part of those who were gone out in the morning, were cut to pieces. Thus it appears, that one moment's neglect may lose an officer his reputation and honor."
The manner of fortifying a block-house *

The command to consist of a lieutenant, ensign, two serjeants, one drummer, two gunners, and thirty-three rank and file.

A block-house is an excellent fortress against musketry only—constructed of large square timber, and in general consists of three floors or stories high. The first we will suppose is twenty feet square, the middle one twenty-two, and the upper twenty-four feet; there are port-holes made in each face of the second floor for cannon of four or six pounders, and mounted on such carriages as guns on board a ship. Each of the two upper floors project two feet beyond the apartments immediately below them, with round holes at certain distances about eight or ten inches diameter, to throw through hand-grenades, in case the enemy should attempt to take shelter under, or burn the block-house; beside these there are many loop-holes in each face for the use of small arms.

* Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, in 1713, with seven or eight officers, and some domestics, defended himself in a house of wood near Bender, against twenty thousand Turks and Tartars. Several histories mention the defence of this house, because it was done by a crowned head; but brave actions, whoever are the authors, should never be buried in oblivion, as they excite emulation, and are full of instruction.
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The officers and men should be provided with at least a week's provision and water, with plenty of ammunition. Such as above described was the barrier in several parts of America, before the rebellion broke out, and I suppose many of them are still remaining.

Method of fortifying inns * and private houses.

"If a regard to our liberty, country, and religion, engaged us to reunite our forces against our common enemy, by fortifying our coast, and the interior parts of the country, how much more shall we be incited to defend our last asylum, the place where our children are born and educated! They are free born, and pleased with their laws; and in abandoning them to the arbitrary power of the conqueror, we perhaps devote them to perpetual slavery. Nothing more remains to defend us against the insults of whatever tyrant, but our houses: let us then strengthen these in such a manner that all tyrannical efforts may prove ineffectual. Our laws authorize us to consider our houses as

* Marshal Saxe, with only eighteen men, intrenched himself in an inn in Poland, where he defended himself many days against eight hundred men who attacked him vigorously on all sides. He lost only four men; and, at last, by the means of a wood, he secured a retreat, which he rendered even fatal to a guard of his enemies on his passage.
castles, in which every man is sheltered from all kind of oppression; and we may with more reason consider them as such, because with a little art we may be able to make a long defence; and this is the method of fortifying and securing ourselves the possession of our abodes."

"The example that I shall suppose of a large house will be applicable to the smallest cottages, due regard being had to the difference of structure, position, and the number of people destined to protect them."

"It is supposed that this house is quite separated from others, Plan VI. fig. 1. that it has but one main building, and two pavilions; that its garden, surrounded with a wall, extends itself behind; and that the sunk defences bordering the fore-yards, join insensibly the walls of the garden: this disposition is very common in Great Britain; and, where it exists, the house must be considered as the dungeon of a castle; the sunk fences, and the garden walls, as the covered ways of the fortress: those posts and villages, to which must be added the intrenchments proposed by us for the defence of the interior parts of the country, will serve as strong holds, so as to enable the troops in dispersion to come in to our timely assistance, and the last retreat for the country people."

"The
"The first care shall be to break and destroy, or ruin as much as possible, the roads and ways bordering the inclosure of this house, either by cuts, wells, or abbatis's, and to expose them all under the fire of the above inclosure, or under that of some ambuscade. After that operation they shall dig ditches of three or four feet deep, at the inward foot of the walls of the gardens and sunk fences C and B, fig. 1. they shall pierce also two ranges of battlements through the walls of the gardens, of which one at one foot only from the ground, and the other at eight, when its height will permit it, N, fig. 3. and they should place them about five or six feet distant one from the other."

"By the disposition of the battlements B and K, placed equally in the interior part of the house, the enemy shall not be able to take any advantage of, even if he could approach near the inclosure, because some are situated too low, and the others too high; except he should cut a ditch along the exterior foot of the wall, like to that we have established in the interior; but he could not do it without finding much difficulty: for he would be exposed to all the violence of the fire from the battlements; and if he persisted to approach very near the wall, he would be soon forced to run away
away by the halberds, and stones thrown upon him."

"If the house was near a road, and this part was without inclosure, it would be necessary to defend the entrance of it by palisades, D, and by wells, I; but instead of palisades, it would be much better to construct an intrenchment, in order to render its approach more difficult, and to expose nothing combustible before the enemy. It is for this last reason, that it shall be advantageous to mask the doors and windows of the level ground with masonry: but as it is necessary to manage an issue, a large tree, A, the branches of which are sharp, shall be introduced through the door, the least exposed to the enemy’s view."

"Before the first fence be forced, and we be retired into the house to defend it, we shall take care to fill it with provisions, especially with gunpowder, lead, arms, wood, stones, and with some ladders; and, if the situation of the soil permits it, it would be necessary to dig a well in it *; with such precautions we are certain to resist vigorously, and to make the enemy repent of his temerity."

* If the water is found to be of a bad quality upon digging the first, a second, nay a third, must be made, and some loads of lime must be thrown in, which will rectify and keep the water good.

"We
"We have always supposed that the enemy ought to overcome us, and we have supposed so in order to be able to oppose continually a fresh resistance to his progress; therefore we suppose yet, that he has not only forced the first fence, but also the level ground of the house; in this case, a part of us must retire into the first floor, H, in cutting the stairs, and making use of battlements already made, M, and of terraces; at the same time the other parts shall mount up to the roof, in order to practise there some machioules, C, which are nothing else but small girders jutting out of two feet, at a distance of eight or ten inches from the other, and covered about their end with some rails; they shall be practised at first upon the doors, through which the enemy is entered into the house, to hinder him from going out or coming in, in firing him, and throwing upon him stones and beams between the girders. If materials are wanting, the roof must be demolished, as well as the timberwork."

"While a part of us shall be crushing the enemy from the top of the house, the other, in H, will practise through the floor some murdresses *, to fire at him, either to run him

* Murdresses, a sort of battlement, with interstices, raised on the tops of towers to fire through.
through with halberds, or to crush him with stones."

"Fire is that which is the most to be feared, and the greatest care must be taken to prevent it, therefore we ought to pull out the wainscot from the level ground, to take away the household goods, and all combustible things; they must be carried into the last room of the house, if it may be easily done, otherwise they must be burnt, before that the enemy has forced the first inclosure, that we may be sheltered from grenades, and fire-works, which he could launch through the windows of the first floor, or through the garrets. I advise to cover the floors with five or six inches of dung, or with earth, and to shut the windows with mattresses, in such a manner nevertheless that they might be removed a little by the sides, to fire at the enemy, or to overthrow him with pikes, if he should attempt to mount up with ladders into the rooms."

"Every night we ought to make vigorous sallies, and fall upon the enemy's first guard, without noise, in order to spread terror, and rout them; we must also rest, as soon as possible, the damages caused by the enemy during the day-time. Yet, if at last, notwithstanding all our stratagems and barricades, we foresee that we shall not be able to resist his reiterated attacks,
tacks, then we shall agree to make a retreat, and to direct it towards some posts not yet attacked; but before our setting out, we will take care to kindle a match, which ought to last at most one hour before to burn the house, with such precaution, in case we could not rout the enemy’s guard, met with in the way, we would have time to come back again, and to kindle another match, and to perform our retreat through some more practicable places; the enemy knowing not whether it is a part of us, or all those defending the house, who have attacked him, would expect at the break of day to be certain of it; if a moment after the whole house on fire should not inform him that we have abandoned it.”

Of the method of fortifying small towns and villages.

“Since with a little art, we can render a lonely house capable of a long defence *, how much more great shall be the advantage when many are united together? For besides their peculiar defences, in some circumstances, these

* The Duke of Wurtemberg, with fifteen hundred men and one thousand cavalry, did attack unsuccessfully the casine of Bonline in Italy, that was defended by very few people. He lost in that attempt more than seven hundred men, and was forced at last to abandon it, after an attack of several days.
houses defend one another reciprocally; when there shall be, for instance, some parts jutting out, as are some houses, walls, or hedges, more advanced than those bordering them, these juttimg deservc the chief attention, and must be first intrenched.

"Nevertheless it is not sufficient to barricade all the houses of the place, when it is pretty large: it must be yet surrounded with a defence."

"The most usual method, especially on an urgent occasion, is to fortify, see Plan VI. fig. 4. as a village, or small town, with four, five, or six bastions detached, A, B, C, D, in such a manner that their intervals might be well defended by the crossing fires of the flanks, E, F, G, &c. and when the situation of the soil renders some intervals weak, notwithstanding the bastions, then they are crossed by some ditches, or some abbatis, H, I, placed on the roads, or some rivulets, N, M, H, but the great attention necessary to situate advantageously these detached bastions, requires in general the presence of some engineers; besides, that the continued intrenchment ought by all means to be preferred, provided there be sufficient time for making it before the enemy is coming."

"The
The assailant very often overcomes very great difficulty, and he is stopped by some small obstacles; and it is natural enough, for a man, when he acts is soon wearied, and consuming his strength in one first obstacle, he is not able to overcome a second, though weaker; before he has refreshed himself; therefore it is always prudent to be intrenched behind the parts of the intrenchments the most exposed to attacks, and it is for that very reason that I propose to surround the villages with a fence, because the enemy overcoming it, and not having strength enough to force in that very moment, those posted behind walls and hedges run away, and in the mean time the first intrenchment is taken again by us.

The first inclosure, and that which the nature of the places furnishes, in the following walls and hedges of the gardens, surrounding the small towns, villages, and fortified houses, are not the only obstacles opposed to the enemy; we must besides intrench ourselves, and barricade all the streets in or through which the enemy pass, in digging wells in all their length, and placing there some abbatis's; it is from the church-yard, and the church itself, that we must make the most vigorous defence. We must be intrenched therein; and if we find we are not able to maintain ourselves, then we
we must make a retreat, towards some posts
not yet attacked; but before our setting out,
we must take care to kindle a match, which
ought to last at least one hour, before to burn
the house: with such precaution, in case we
could not rout the guard of the enemy met
with in the way, we would have time to
come back again, and to kindle another match,
and to perform our retreat through some more
practicable places, the enemy knowing not
whether it is a part of us, or all those defend-
ing the place, who have attacked him, would
expect at the break of day to be certain of it, if
a moment after, the whole house on fire, should
not inform him that we had abandoned it."

"All villages are not equally fit to be for-
tified advantageously, especially when they are
situated at the foot of mountains, which, in
this case, we must render ourselves masters of,
and fortify them: though the enemy would
become masters of before us, yet we ought to
fortify the villages, and defend ourselves there-
in as long as possible, provided "he had not
some artillery pieces, for then it would be
better to burn them, and demolish the houses,
to level the ground, and to be intrenched in
some other villages situated more favourably."

"Almost every where, where there are
towns and villages, there are also rivers or ri-
F 3

vulets
vules watering them, or running very near to them; we must always make use of them, when their direction permits it, to favour some communications from one post to another, in practising or making at some distance, wells, abbatis’s, flanked with ambuscades, in order to hinder the enemy from crossing, or enveloping * us in our retreat.”

* Envelope, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, at other times like a small rampart: it is raised sometimes in the ditch, and sometimes beyond it. They are sometimes en zic zac, to inclose a weak ground, where that is practicable, with single lines, to save the charge of horn-works, crown-works, and tenailles, or where room is wanting for such large works. These sorts of works are to be seen at Benfançon, Dovay, Luxembourg, &c. Envelopes in a ditch are sometimes called fillons, contre-gardes, conserves, lunettes, &c.
OF LIGHT TROOPS OF HORSE, &c.

"A light troops of horse are more intended to act loose than in bodies, their principal practice should be to acquire personal address, viz. to manage the horse well, to use the sword with dexterity, and fire the carbine with great exactness."

"The proposal of the late Marshal Saxe, for loading at the breech of the carbine, seems well calculated for the fire arms of the cavalry, if it will not make them too complicated. The late Colonel Dalrymple said, he once saw a carbine belonging to a brother officer, made accor-
according to this proposal of Saxe's: to be loaded, it was held firmly in the left hand, as when it was presented to be fired, and about the same place; then with the right hand the guard over the trigger was pulled back, on which the butt of the carbine dropped down, hanging by a pin, and discovered the breech of it quite open: in a cartridge box he carried nine iron tubes loaded, one of which he thrust into the barrel, and directly with his right hand pushed up the butt, which made a click and securely shut up the breech. On striking the lock with his hand the piece primed itself, and he fired several times without missing fire. He loaded his iron tube or cartridge without any rammer, with his finger shoving down powder, ball, and paper."

"One observation I must make, and that is, the ram-rod is apt to be lost, and at any rate is very difficult to manage on horse-back; whereas a chamber, with a fresh charge, could easily be introduced: but of this Mr. Bate, or any other ingenious gunsmith, can give the best account. The objection of expence should not be admitted, for economy in the price of arms is at best very injudicious."

"The officers and men are to be instructed in their evolutions; as how to march, and form by half squadrons, and quarter ranks, telling every
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every troop off as a squadron: they should march and wheel in squadron, and by fives to the right and left about, and likewise move in the oblique line: it is easily done: the troop being on the march, and the word, incline to the right, given, the men should carry their bridle-hands a little to the right, and immediately apply their left leg: the officer who leads must be careful that the troop gain ground, otherwise it will only become a passage, and answer no purpose: but by getting forward in this oblique direction, which practice will render very easy, a squadron may fall in upon the flank, or even wheel into the rear of any foreign cavalry. This is easiest executed, and only necessary, when by any accident our squadrons are inferior to those of the enemy; for where there is an equality, the British cavalry cannot desire a greater advantage than shocking in front. They should particularly practise the plan of marching through woods, as the easiest method of passing them, and as it courses them at the same time. The most practical manner of passing through woods, where any horseman can go, the commanding officer makes it file to the front from the right of each quarter-rank, the center following the front, and the rear following the center rank in one file. Where a wood is very practicable, a squa-
a squadron may file from the right of each files, which will facilitate the forming; and, when very thick, may only file from the right of the half squadrons. These files must keep equal pace, and pass where trees and bushes will permit: and if a rivulet with a bridge, or pass of any fort, impedes the march, the files must incline close to one another, and pass as a four, or by twos, as the ground will admit of from the center, and, the wings passing after, the whole should expand again to their former intervals.”

“When necessary to form, sound to arms; and each file doubles up to the left by ranks, which brings the squadron into immediate order. In this manner, thick and strong countries may be passed, and an enemy surprized in woods, after the men have been instructed in the plan: and it will also be very necessary to make the squadrons file to the rear by quarter ranks, going off, and being followed by the rest, the center succeeding to the rear, and the front to the center rank. This evolution will be very useful in retreats, as the rear ranks in a manner steal away imperceptibly, and are instantly followed by the front. To form again, sound to arms: when the leading men of each quarter rank, turning their horses to the left about, the whole does the same; and form upon
upon their left; the ranks immediately close, and are fit for action again. When a regiment of heavy dragoons charge cavalry and break them, the light horse may pursue them, sustained by the heavy dragoons: filing by quarter ranks of fives, to the front or rear, sometimes inclining close, to pass a defile, and expanding outwards to their proper intervals. Every man having been instructed, and being master of his horse, may be taught to execute these things with the utmost punctuality and readiness in fourteen days.

To this I shall beg leave to add the light horse evolutions, with observations.
The Light Horse Evolutions, with Observations.

Words of Command.

"Half ranks to the right, double.

Forwards.

Quarter rank to the right, double.

Forwards.

Form half ranks.

Forwards.

Form squadrons.

Forwards.

By half ranks, wheel about outwards.

Observations.

"Right half ranks incline to the left; left half rank falls back, and incline to the right.

As above.

Right quarter ranks incline to the right, left quarter rank inclines to the left and doubles up.

As above.

When half ranks wheel about outwards, the left rank of the right squa-
Words of Command.

Forwards.
Half ranks wheel inwards to your proper front.

Forwards.
Rear rank take order; quarter ranks to the right take ground.
To the left, form squadrons.

Forwards.
Quarter ranks to the left, take ground.
To the right, form squadrons.

Forwards.
Single Filings.

Squadrons, by ranks, file from both flanks to the rear.

Observations.

Squadron, and the right half rank of the center squadron, should close to each other, the other squadrons the same.

To trot.

To trot.

Front rank, first.
Words of Command.

Bugle horn. Form squadrons.
  Forwards.
From the right of quarter ranks, file
to the front.
Bugle horn. Form squadrons.
  Forwards.
From the right of quarter ranks, file
to the rear.
Bugle horn. Form squadrons.
  Forwards.
Rear rank take close order.

Double Filings.

From the right and left of squadrons,
file to the front.
Bugle horn. Form squadrons.
  Forwards.

Observations.

Close round the flanks.

When all in file pull up.

As before.

Every man turns his horse to the
left about.

When all in file pull up.
WORDS OF COMMAND.
From the right and left of squadrons, file to the rear.

Bugle horn. Form squadrons.

Forwards.

From the center of squadrons form columns of fours.

Bugle horn. Form the line.

From the center of the line (or regiment) form columns of fours.

Bugle horn. Form the line.

To the right, wheel.

—— ———, wheel.

To the right about, wheel.

To the left, wheel.

—— ———, wheel.

To the left about, wheel.

OBSERVATIONS.

When all in file pull up.


The word, Forwards, to be given between every wheel.
"N.B. The word, Forwards, whether in squadron or half squadron, to dress by the center, when a squadron advances by quarter ranks, the quarter rank dresses to the right, unless the word, Forward, is given, then the sub-division, that composes the quarter rank, dresses inwards."

"In all formings, the men are invariably to dress to the hand they come up to, whether right or left, and when the word, Forward, is given, they are to dress to the center."

Some General Rules to be observed by the Light Horse.

1st. All squadrons or troops, when they are to attack an enemy, are to advance with swords drawn, standards flying, and the trumpets sounding a march: nor shall any officer commanding a squadron or troop, as his honor and reputation are at stake, presume on any account whatever to fire; but shall fall upon the enemy sword in hand, and for which the officers commanding troops shall be answerable.

2d. " The officers must always aspire to attack first, and not suffer themselves to be attacked. If they rout the enemy, they are not to pursue too rashly; but at the order immediately
mediately to join their several troops; because singly they will be able to do but little execution, but when formed in squadrons or troops a great deal."

3d. "The manner of charging the enemy is to advance on a brisk trot, and then to fall into a full gallop, taking care at the same time to keep their ranks and files well closed: if the squadrons or troops, when they make a charge, will attend to these instructions, the king of Prussia says, "he will be answerable for it, that the enemy must always give ground." It is the duty of the officer commanding the whole, as well as those commanding squadrons (or should it so happen, single troops) to put themselves at the head of their men, as it will add to their boldness. As to the danger of an officer thus advanced before the line, it is by no means so great as it is imagined: for, supposing the shock should be quite perfect, which very seldom happens, the motion is so extremely rapid, that there is scarce an instant of time between the shock of the officers, and that of the ranks.

4th. "All officers must assure themselves, that there are only two methods of defeating the enemy: the first of which is, by attacking them with the utmost force and impetuosity: and, secondly, by out-flanking them. It must be
be a standing rule, and upon all occasions the principal object of every officer's care, to gain a power, if possible, to attack the enemy in flank, because with such an advantage, he will be much sooner able to defeat him."

5th. "If the commanding officer intends to make a general attack, he must regulate his motions by that of the enemy: he must take care to present them a straight line, and endeavour to turn one of their flanks." And it is to be one invariable rule, and that is, always to give the shock to the enemy, and never wait to receive it.

6th. "Any private horseman, who takes a colour, standard, or kettle-drum from the enemy, shall be handsomely rewarded for it: and, on the other hand, if any one are deficient in their duty, or attempt to run away, the nearest officer or non-commissioned officer must put him immediately to death."

7th. "The chaplains and surgeons are to remain with the baggage during the action: and when there is to be one, all the baggage, except the horses, are to be left behind."

8th. After the action is over, every corps must immediately collect their wounded men, and have them conveyed to some certain place, there to be dressed, and taken all possible care of: but during the action no officer or soldier is
is to quit his rank for a small wound; for, while he is able to hold his bridle and sword, it will be deemed cowardice, and he suffer accordingly."

9th. "If the colonel of the regiment is killed, the lieutenant colonel will fill his post; if the lieutenant colonel is killed, the major is to succeed; if the major is killed, the eldest captain in like manner. When a captain, who commands a squadron, is either killed, or so severely wounded as to be carried into the rear by his servant, the next captain in seniority must take the command of it; and after him, in case he should share the same similar fate, the next in rank to him."

OF LIGHT HORSE AND LIGHT INFANTRY*.

"Light troops are the eyes of a commander, and the givers of sleep and safety to an army. Wherever there is found light horse, there should be light infantry—they are twins—both born

* All those who would fix the proportion that the cavalry of an army ought to bear to the infantry, make a difference in regard to the nature of the country in which they are to be employed, and the fort of enemies which they have to engage. The Duke of Rohan composed his army of one fourth of cavalry, in an open country, and one sixth in one that was enclosed. Though, as the nature of the ground commonly varies, it should seem, that the proportion established by Alexander is the
born at a birth, and should seldom or ever be separated. The absolute necessity of light horse and light infantry in war, need not be descanted upon: be the war in East, West, North, or South, they must ever be useful; and no war, of what nature or kind soever, can be carried on so well without them."

I shall suppose that it is necessary to send out to reconnoitre, or otherwise, light horse and light infantry.

The light horse are to reconnoitre both sides of the road as they proceed, and are to be advanced about a quarter of a mile before the light infantry, which, if an open country, must march in the center.

If the enemy is encamped in an open country, it is best to traverse the plain with the horse only, and to put your infantry at the last defile (and if time permits form a small ambuscade) ready to stop the enemy, in case your horse should be pursued in the retreat.

the best, which was thirty thousand infantry, and five thousand cavalry: and this appears to be the best, and that it cannot be increased without too much weakening the body of infantry, by whom the principal and most destructive operations are performed. The only increase I would make should be in light horse, supposing the country entirely open, and destitute of fortresses or strong places, like Poland. Under the first race of the kings of France, armies were only composed of infantry; and under the kings of the third race, there were more cavalry than infantry.
"If, after having marched to a considerable distance, you perceive nothing of the enemy, and that it is necessary you should penetrate a wood, or pass a defile, in order to have a view of their situation, though it may be attended with some danger; in this case you are to halt your horse in the plain, and pass the wood or defile with your light infantry only. Your horse will form in the mean time, ready to cover the infantry in case of a precipitate retreat."

N. B. It is an invariable maxim for horse to rally behind a defile, and not before it. As also that skirmishers should stop their horses when they fire; load when they retire; except necessity should oblige them to do it on the spot, against a single man, two, or three.

"A light horseman should be all eye; nothing before, behind, or on either side should escape his observation. Being ordered to reconnoitre a wood or village, &c. he must proceed with all caution and circumspection, seize the first peasant he finds, and bring him to his officer, if so ordered; or else examine him for intelligence. He is not by any means to alight from his horse, or stop at any house to drink, or otherwise."

"The flanking light horsemen should endeavour to assist each other, in case any of them are
are attacked. They are on no account to surrender themselves to the enemy, so long as there is the least possibility of their being supported, unless they should be so wounded as is before recited, or the horse shot under him so as to be rendered incapable of moving, and he so surrounded by the enemy as to prevent his making his escape.”

“A flanking light horsemans must be constantly attentive to the sound of the trumpet. They must be careful not to fatigue their horses without sufficient cause; and when on the flank of any corps, he must mount every hill, which is not at too great a distance from the line of march, and he must remain on the top of it till the corps comes abreast with it, or is relieved or called off.”

“He must always, upon these duties, have his carbine or pistol ready to fire, and his sword drawn.”

“He must be very careful not to bring false intelligence, to avoid which he must report nothing without having examined every particular himself, and in case it appears to be a matter of doubt, he must report it as such.”

“If the light horsemans communication at any time should be cut off by the enemy, he must endeavour to conceal himself in some woods, copses, &c. till night, and then must try
try to join his corps by some indirect road, avoiding, as much as possible, villages and high roads. He will always find a sufficiency for his horse, and as to himself, he must rather suffer a little hunger than enter into any village, till he can do it with safety.”

Stratagem to carry off the enemy’s horse in a foraging party, or from the pasture.

“ To execute which you must be disguised, and so mix on horseback in the pasture, or amongst the foragers on that side on which you propose to fly: you must then begin, by firing a few shots, which are to be answered by such of your party as are appointed to drive up the rear, and are posted at the opposite extremity of the pasture, or foraging ground; after which they are to gallop from their different stations towards the side fixed for the flight, shouting and firing all the way. The horses being thus alarmed, and provoked by the example of others, will break loose from their pickets, throw down their riders and the truffles, and setting up a gallop, will naturally direct their course to the same side; insomuch that, if the number of them was ever so great, you might lead them in that manner for several leagues together: when you are got into some road, bordered by a hedge
a hedge or ditch, you must stop as gently as possible, and without making any noise, where the horses will suffer themselves to be taken without any opposition. It is called in French *Haraux*; and Marshal Saxe was the first author that discovered this decoy."

The greatest attention must be had, as to the appointing of officers to command these light troops, and to the posting of them. They should be such who are distinguished for their health, sobriety, activity, and address, and above all, by a spirit of enterprise; a man who raises scruples and doubts, and is full of difficulties, has mistaken his talents, and should not be permitted afterwards to remain upon any account.

"The spirit of these corps should be always to try, by which great things only can be achieved; and as with that principle they will meet with frequent repulses, it must be no disgrace to abandon any attempt: for though constantly pushed before the enemy, yet they should never think of maintaining their post against a superiority, unless ordered so to do, as their principal intention is rather to apprise of danger, than to resist it when it comes; and by keeping the enemy in continual alarm, while his own army enjoys the most perfect security."

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"The officers of these light corps ought to have a general knowledge of geography, and a very particular one of the scene of action, which will be found of the utmost consequence to promote their own, and defeat the schemes of an enemy. They ought also to be able to take a sketch of any country, the better to illustrate their discoveries to the general who sent them to reconnoitre the enemy, and the avenues leading to them.

Having in the course of cavalry mentioned some movements, I shall take the liberty of explaining some words of command, that not only the young and unexperienced officers may be informed of them, but also some gentlemen who have done me the honor of subscribing to my work, though not of the military profession.

Open order,

"Is the distance between each rank when drawn up in squadron, which distance must be equal to half the front of the squadron."

Order,

"Is the distance the ranks are to be of when the squadrons march, which is equal to a third of the front."

Close order,

"Is the distance the ranks are to be at when moving"
moving up to an enemy, which distance is, that four men may just wheel round.

*Close to the Croup,*

"Is as close as they can be; that the horses noses of the rear rank touch the tails of the front rank, in which position they are to charge; the distance between each squadron is to be equal to the ground one stands upon."

*Files.*

"All the men that stand behind each other are called in file, as those which stand abreast of each other, are said to be in rank; open files are the intervals made by every other man moving out of his rank, to the right or left."

*Ranks by fours,*

"Are the men divided into fours for the more expeditious way of wheeling to the right or left about (as four horses in breadth are equal to one in length) and for marching: by fours is meant, four men abreast, or two men, as is mostly practised in marching from one quarter to another."

*Quarter ranks,*

"Is each squadron divided into four equal parts."

*Ranks of three divisions,*

"Is each squadron divided into three equal parts."

*Ranks*
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Ranks of two divisions;

"Is each squadron divided into two equal parts."

N. B. "The principle of all horse-training is nearly the same with those of the foot soldier. — That the horse be well broke, obedient to his rider, ready at all changes of position, vigorous, hardy, a good mover with his burden, long-winded, and supple, and, in proportion to his make, swift. Horses trained entirely up to the above points are in the best possible state for war."

OF MAKING A RETREAT.

"In order to secure the retreat of a large detachment in the best manner in the presence of the enemy, it will be necessary to form it in two lines, at the distance of two hundred large paces asunder; the first line is to wheel by fours by squadrons, and retreating through the intervals of the second, march about two or three hundred paces of the rear, according as it may be more or less pressed by the enemy, and then face about again.

"After the first line has thus moved into the rear of the second, the second is to wheel about, and to march through the first, and so on,
on, both lines contriving to retreat in this manner, as long as it may be necessary."

"During the retreat, a few small parties, composed of the best and bravest men, are to be advanced towards the enemy, in order to skirmish with them, and thereby to facilitate the movements of the main body."

"This is what may frequently be necessary for the rear guard to put in practice, when the enemy makes attempts either to obstruct, or to reconnoitre the march of the enemy."

"In general the cavalry must regulate their conduct in action by the orders which they must receive for that purpose.

The officers must acquire an absolute authority over their men, and never suffer them to attack the enemy or break, under any pretence whatsoever, before they receive orders for it; to which they are always to pay the strictest obedience to, and execute them, upon every occasion, with the utmost alacrity.

N. B. The king of Prussia says, "All the different movements that the horse are required to learn, are the wheelings upon the center, and to the right and left by half-quarter ranks; which last they will have occasion to make use of, in order to take possession of a piece of ground, when its narrowness will not permit them to do it"
it in squadron; and likewise to vary their manœuvre, or to change their disposition, as often as situation and circumstances may require it. Nevertheless, the wheelings upon the center, when practicable, are always the best, because they are the most simple."

"The dragoons must be also taught to wheel to the right and left by half-quarter ranks with great celerity and exactness, when they are to dismount. A troop consisting of no more than fifty men, is to wheel by quarter ranks; and by half-quarter ranks, if it exceeds an hundred."

A battalion detached to the four principal streets of a town from the parade, which is supposed to be in the center.

The battalion being told off, for occupying the streets, it is to be done in the following manner:

The grenadiers and four right hand platoons, wheel to the right; the light infantry and two platoons on the left, wheel to the left: the two center platoons move forward; and two others upon the right and left face inwards, and march by files, till they cover the leading platoons, when they will turn them to the front,
front, and follow them. The other four remaining platoons, two upon the right and two upon the left, will face outwards, and march by files to the rear, and then be ordered to front to the street. See Plan X. G stands for platoon of grenadiers, and L for light infantry.

A street is to be defended like a ford or bridge with a redan (see p. 135, Vol. I.) or with a single parapet in a semicircle with a ditch; many loop-holes in the houses at the entrance, and deep ditches across the street. The streets should be barricaded with trees, carts, and casks, &c. Several passages in the back part of the houses should likewise be opened, to keep up a different communication with the several streets from one to another, so that none may be cut off: but above all, if there are but few men, the middle of every open place or square must be filled with felled trees, to prevent the enemy forming if he penetrates. As cannon or fire are most to be dreaded in the defence of a village, an officer ought to break up the roads by which cannon can pass, which is an easy matter in a mountainous country; but if the village happens to be in a plain, large ditches should be cut across the avenues at every little interval, placing trees across to take up the whole breadth. If there
there is time, the joists of the house should be propped up with the trunks and the parts of trees next formed to it, being the stoutest, or large beams, put like bricklayers horses, to prevent their tumbling down and hurting the besieged. The best security against fire is to burn all the materials that an enemy can make use of for that purpose; but, if there is a quantity of wood, straw, or hay, the officer commanding should be asked, whether he chuses to have it burnt, or carried off to supply the army.

Another essential thing for an officer to attend to, who is detached to a village, is to secure his retreat, in case he is fired on by the enemy at the entrance of the street, or in his intrenchments. If there is a church in the village, I would restrict myself to the defence of it alone, if the orders were not confined to the defence of the streets.

Street Firing.

This fire is only used when troops are under the necessity of engaging in a street, defile, or highway, where many men cannot march in front. In whatever manner you fire in front, it must not be equal to the breadth of the place, An interval must be left on each flank, down, which those who have fired may have room to march by files, to form in the rear.

Take
Take care to perform the street firing.
March!
The fifers and drummers play and beat a march.
The whole step off with their left feet; and, upon the preparative, the first company, sub-
division, or platoon, gets the word from their own officer.

Halt!
Make ready!
Present!
Fire!

After which the men recover their arms, and face outwards from the center.
March!

They go down the flanks by files, form in the rear; load, shoulder, and keep marching to the front till they are ordered to fire again.

When one company has fired, the next takes up its ground, fires, and files off in the same manner. When the general beats the firing ceases.

N.B. This firing is to be performed retreating by each company, firing without advancing to the ground of the one that fires before. The usual notice for this fire is the Preparative, and the retreat beating immediately after.
As it may possibly happen, that you may have occasion to fire over a parapet (see Vol. I. page 136) I shall mention the best method of making use of that fire.

Preparative Fire.
When a breast-work of earth or a parapet is to be defended, draw up your men two deep; not only to extend your front, but to prevent disorder in going through the intervals.

Upon the Preparative.
The front rank, with the officers, move up to the earth or parapet; the men with recovered arms, and the officers with advanced, who then give the word for the men to begin to fire; acquainting them at the same time, that they are to take good aim, and not to fire till they have fixed the object.—Having fired, they recover their arms, go to the right about; and, upon the word,

March!
They go to the rear: the other rank moving up through the intervals, which are left for them.
OF DESCENTS.

Taken from M. Joly de Maiseroy.

"I have seen on some sea-coasts a vast number of intrenchments, all not only good for nothing, but very dangerous. There are so many places where troops may land, that the whole country should be entirely intrenched to hinder it. Nor is it enough to dig and throw up the earth, there must be men to defend the work when done. The enemy never presents himself at posts that are guarded: or, if he does, it is only to employ our attention, while he lands in some other place, where he was least expected; and often in places we thought inaccessible."

"It was in this manner the English effected their landing at Cape Breton in the year 1758; and at Belle Isle in 1761. They never attempted to make a descent on the coast of France, that they did not do it with great ease; in spite of the great number of troops, we always kept there to oppose them: and it must always be so; it is morally impossible to prevent it. The best thing one can do on these occasions, is to dispose the troops in such a manner, as to be able to assemble them in as little time as possible, in order to march them where
where the enemy really intends to land, as soon as we can ascertain it. If we find him actually engaged in landing, we are to engage him without any farther deliberation, or troubling our heads on account of the prodigious fire made from his vessels to cover him. I have had good reason to know, how little it signifies to troops on shore, and in motion. Doubled cohorts, in particular, would be no better than so many points with regard to it: they will soon be got over the space between them and the enemy; and then his cannon must be silent, as to hurt them; he must equally hurt himself. Every cohort is to take along with it a field piece or two, for they are very useful upon these occasions. The best troops for the defence of the coast are light dragoons, as they can quickly repair to any spot where they may be wanting, with every man a foot soldier behind him, and dismount whenever the service requires it."

"Should the enemy be already landed in any number, we are to take possession of some advantageous post, where we may stop and divert him, till all our troops are arrived. When such enterprizes are attempted, it is with a design, either of making an establishment and conquest of the country, or merely perhaps by a coup de main, and ruin a port, burn magazines,
zines, houses, ravage the country, and raise contributions. In the first case, he will bring a large army with him, unless he trusts to a correspondence with some of the natives, and a party among them ready to join him: in the second, he will content himself with a middleing army, such as the British had, when they attempted Rochfort in 1757, and landed on the coast of Brittany in 1758."

"Would every province but maintain such a body of regular troops, as, joined to the militia of the country, might form a body superior to what an enemy may be supposed to bring with him, he must make quick work of it, to be done before such superior force can arrive to interrupt him. On such occasions, therefore, it is of no consequence to garrison the principal points he may be supposed to have his eye upon, and keep the rest of the troops in the intermediate spaces, but posted in such a manner, as to be able to assemble as fast as possible, in the neighbourhood of the place that may become the point of attack."

"In the course of the campaign 1758, the British made two attempts on the coast of Brittany. In the first, they burned all the vessels which lay in the road of Saint Malo; and reimbarked, on receiving advice of our being on the march to attack them. In the second, which
which was in the month of September, they landed about nine thousand men in the Bay of Saint Briat, with a design in all appearance to attempt something against Saint Malo; but, despairing of success, ordered their fleet to the Bay of Saint Cast, while their army made the best of their way to it by land. For this purpose they had fix leagues to march, and the little river Guilledon to pass. Three hundred men, on the opposite banks of it, made some resistance, but were soon obliged to retire. In the mean time, all the troops we had distributed on the coasts of Britany, where the Duke d'Aguillon then commanded, marched to the rendezvous assigned them, with so much diligence, that in four days the whole were assembled, and came up with the British just as they had gained the heights of Matignon, two leagues from Saint Cast. The British, however, encamped there that night: the next morning, at break of day, decamped again, in order to re-embark. They flattered themselves that the five or six frigates and some bomb ketches, they had near shore, would be able to protect their re-imbarcation; but in this they were greatly mistaken: our advanced guard soon appeared at the village of Saint Cast, within half cannon shot of their vessels, when they still had near three thousand men on shore.
and when our main body arrived, the whole attacked them; forced a pitiful intrenchment, which run all along the place in which they had taken shelter; pursued them to the water's edge and amongst the rocks, where all, that escaped killing and drowning, were made prisoners *

"If it is an island that is to be defended, the debarkation must be prevented at any rate. On this occasion we may make more of the inhabitants, by mixing them with our troops, than by shutting ourselves up with them in a place where they may prove more dangerous than useful. In the first case, we make it their interest to defend themselves: whereas, if the enemy can but once get his foot ashore amongst

* "The British committed a great many faults on this occasion. While they were encamped at Matignon, where they passed the night, they could not but hear, that we were assembled, and ready to march against them the next day. Their design being to re-embark, they should have employed the intervening night in breaking up all the roads, and making abbatisses to retard our march. The last they might easily have done, as the country is pretty well wooded. They should besides have left three or four hundred men intrenched in the village of Saint Cafs, which is situated on some heights opposite the center of the Bay: for we should have been obliged to attack them, to get to the others; and, in the mean time; these might have re-embarked; so that the most they could lose in that case, would have been those left in the village. As a proof of what I say, our advanced guard arrived at Saint Cafs full two hours before the rest of the army. When the British saw them in order of battle, they suspended their embarkation, and idly lost such an opportunity, as they could not reasonably hope ever to enjoy again."
them, they suffer themselves to be intimidated by his threats, to such a degree as to lay down their arms, for fear of seeing their country ravaged by him. We should therefore make on every part of the coast, where he may land, raised redoubts *, with a pretty deep and large ditch; and fix, at eight or ten toises distance in the front of the counterscarp, palisades, inclining a little: or else throw round it trees with the branches cut off floppingly, and their stumps buried in the earth.”

“* It might be of service to have these redoubts within one hundred and twenty toises of each other: but, should the shore where the enemy lands be of such extent, as to require in that way a vast number of these works; we must content ourselves with placing them within such a distance of each other, that the enemy shall not be able to slip between any two of them. The object of these works is to protect the battalions, and support the troops, who are to prevent the debarkation. If these

* These redoubts are also the more advantageous, in that they require but little time for their construction, and are more useful on numberless occasions: a single one is sufficient to stop a whole army in a close confined situation; to prevent your being harrassed or insulted on some critical march; to cover one of your wings; to divide a piece of ground, or to occupy a larger quantity than the number of your troops, will otherwise permit, &c. This note is not taken from the translation.
troops are too weak to attack the enemy, or happen to be repulsed at the first charge, they are to wait under the protection of the redoubts till they receive assistance. But no works of this kind, any more than entrenchments, will be able to prevent a debarkation on any of the shores of the ocean, where the ebbing of the tide leaves dry so great an extent of ground, that the enemy may land in his boats at low water, and form without the reach of the fire of the redoubts. In this case he cannot be hurt by any thing but cannon; for which reason, the batteries ought to be well covered; otherwise the first troops that land will move up to them and seize them*.

"I suppose it is an island of seven or eight leagues in circumference we have to defend, with as many battalions; and that there are

* When Charles the Twelfth debarked in Zealand, in 1700, the Danes waited for him, in order of battle, behind their intrenchments. The debarkation was made at low water. The boats grounded at some hundred paces from the banks, and of course at a great distance from the intrenchments; all those that carried the troops that were to form the attack landed their men at the same time. The Danes upon this were for sallying from their intrenchments; but the Swedes, who had time to form, charged them so briskly, that they drove back those who were come out, and made themselves masters of the intrenchments, the Danes abandoning them, together with the cannon. Two battalions of guards had debarked, at the same time, on the right, and two more on the left, to attack the Danes in flank. Hist. of Charles XII. by Major Aldersfeld."
on the coast of it four large strands, where troops
may land, at equal distances from one another;
let a battalion be posted at every one of them;
and two more by way of reserve, in the center
of the island; the two others may be distrib-
uted in picquets, between those places where
there is least danger, but where nevertheless it
is proper to have a guard. As the enemy's
fleets will, it is most probable, divide, and
threaten to land at several places at once, it will
be necessary to guard every place equally well.
We may suppose, however, that he will, all
on a sudden, throw, on some one or another of
those strands, two or three thousand men; and
that the battalion posted there will charge them,
but in the end be obliged to yield to numbers;
let it then take shelter under cover of a re-
doubt, the cross fire of whose musketry, with
that of the rest, and particularly that of the
cannon loaded with grape shot, must stop the
enemy. By this means the reserve will have
time to come up, as likewise the troops in the
neighbouring places, which have not been as
yet attacked: whereas, if the battery had been
unsupported, and without protection, the bat-
talion, which had been repulsed, could not
have been in a condition to defend it; the ene-
my would have seized on it, and gained time
to land a considerable corps before we could get
there
there to oppose him. I should likewise rather have two or three small batteries than one large one, in proportion to the number of redoubts, because their fires may cross each other: and, if one redoubt should happen to be carried, the rest may hold out, to cover the succours which may every moment be expected. This plan of defence is certainly the best that can be used on the present occasion: for we are not to suppose, that any batteries ashore can prevent the enemies vessels from taking their stations, and his troops from debarking; especially, as I have already said, on those coasts, where the sea ebbs and flows. We should, therefore, make it our business to fix the enemy to one spot, and favour the troops which are to charge him. I should, on such occasions, prefer batteries en barbette to every other, in order to be able to scour the whole strand. This cannot be done with embrasures, since they are good for nothing, when made too gaping on the outside. Another advantage in redoubts is, that they may be guarded, in part, by such troops as we can least depend upon; such, for example, as the militia and guarda costas: by being with one third their number of old soldiers, commanded by a man of spirit, they will be able to make a good defence in redoubts; whereas it would be in vain to expect
the same service from them on a plain, or even behind an intrenchment, where they would see no obstacle at their backs to impede their flight. There is another thing which is of consequence not to neglect; that is, in case we have not been able to prevent the descent, to have it in our power to command points of support, to favour the rallying of the troops, and their retreat into the fortress; without this precaution those at any great distance from it, run the risk of being cut off in their return to it. For this purpose, it will be proper to erect redoubts mounted with cannon, in the interior parts of the island, on the most favourable spots, and on the roads which lead from the principal strands to the fortress, which ought not to be left wholly ungarrisoned.”

“ It is likewise proper to have some mortars on the coast, to throw bombs, as they are things ships stand greatly in fear of.”

“The plan of defence I have laid down for an island of eight miles in circumference, will do, with proper allowances, for one of greater extent. It may likewise be applied to a province on the continent, such as Britany, which I consider as a peninsula. With regard to the redoubts, they may be constructed different ways. The square has the inconvenience of having angles without defence; redoubts a Cré-
maille;
maille * would answer better; but unless they are made large, will not do in common."

"There are the same inconveniencies in these, as in those with broken faces, which we call stars. I should prefer little forts with half bastions were I to make them any way capacious. But as, on occasions like this, our works must be small, the smaller the better, in order not to lose a great number of troops in guarding them, a redoubt of forty toises, interior circumstances, will be sufficient; lined with men, two deep, it will hold but one hundred and sixty, allowing every man three feet; but it may be defended with one hundred and twenty. On this occasion, I would choose to give the redoubts a semicircular form, and construct them in the following manner: on a diameter of fifteen toises, describe the semicircle A; then produce it three toises beyond the diameter, and draw the line B, which will form the chord of the arc, and the right side of the redoubts. In this construction, the fires of the redoubts cross each other, not only towards the sea, but also on the opposite side, as is plain from the figure. We may likewise erect,

* Cremaillle, is when the inside line of the parapet is broken in such a manner, as to resemble the teeth of a saw; whereby this advantage is gained, that a greater fire can be brought to bear upon the defile, than if only a single face was opposed to it; and consequently the passage is rendered more difficult.
on the right face, a small redan with stout palisades, C, which will flank this part, and cover the entrance."

"There will be room enough in such a redoubt to contain five or six pieces of cannon en barbette, and work them in, so to command the whole extent of the contiguous strand: and besides, the fires from the several redoubts may cross, and mutually defend each other. These works may likewise be made of an hexagonal form, which is better than the square; and if there are more redoubts than one, will afford a cross fire. The square should not be used here, for two reasons: the one is, that if a redoubt is placed in such a manner as to have an angle pointing towards the sea, the piece at the angle will be the only one not to fire obliquely; all
the rest will: the other is, that if we make one of its faces run parallel to the shore, the redoubts will no longer be able to protect one another. If we are to trust to a single redoubt, let it be a circular one, as one of that form will be better able to defend itself than a square one*; if we can place them in such a manner, that the enemy shall not be able to fire down into them on any side, we need not make them very high, and then the parapet may have less slope, and be of course less exposed to the artillery of the enemy’s vessels.”

“It would be still better, in order to secure them from insult, to make a ditch twelve or fifteen feet broad, and eight or nine deep. And,

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* In Field Engineer, p. 7. I find, viz. “The imperfection of the square, for the present purpose, is thus proved by the Chevalier de Clairac. He lays it down as an axiom, that soldiers fire mechanically, and, of course, right forward: whence it results, that, at the point of every salient angle, there is a considerable space which is not exposed to any direct fire. This space is the section of a circle, the opening of which depends on that of the flanked angle, and the length of its radii on the greatest range of a musket shot. Thus, then, suppose the angle a right one, and the greatest range of a musket shot one hundred and fifty toises, there will be 17,679 toises of ground, in which the assailants will have no front fire to fear. From this principle it follows, that portion of ground round the place, exposed to its fire, will always be less than that which is not. It may be objected, that in a circular redoubt, the fire must be diverging: but this is a defect which diminishes in proportion as the assailants approach it. Whereas the angle of the square is quite naked, and the nearer the assailants get to it, the less they have to fear from it, as the oblique shots, which might hurt them at a distance, will no longer be able to touch them.”
as the sea shore seldom affords any thing but sand, or very loose earth, these redoubts should be garnished with stakes and fascines, unless we are satisfied to be at the expence of masonry. The coasts of Portugal, and part of Spain, those of Genoa, and other maritime states of Italy, are provided with towers which contain twenty-five or thirty men each: but the principal use of them is to make signals, when the corsairs come to pillage the country; as also to give intelligence, along the coast, of an enemy's fleet being in sight, and which way they are steering their course."

"Nevertheless, were those towers of sufficient strength in themselves, and a machicoulis *, with a platform to put cannon on, they might prove very useful, if erected in those places where troops can land; but, in this case, they should not be too high."

* Machicoulis, is an old word, sometimes applied to the projections in old castles, and over gates of towns, left open above to throw down stones, &c. on the approaching enemy,
OF THE COLOURS AND STANDARDS.

The colours are the life and soul of the regiment they belong to, and the seat of its honours, therefore are not only to be defended, but awfully respected.

When they are flying they display the majesty of the prince; and any offence at that time committed is highly aggravated by the disregard shewn to supposed authority.

"A private soldier, being taken in the embraces of his mistress in the Roman camp, near the place where the colours were fixed, was condemned to be severely punished, not so much for the fact (though according to their discipline it was criminal) but for committing it where the standard was planted, and thereby violating the respect due to the Roman eagle."

"Monro, in his Military Observations, speaking of the quarrel that happened amongst the men of his regiment, takes notice, as a high aggravation of the offence, that it was

* An officer passing by the colour or standard, are to pull off their hats, or pay the compliment of the hand to the cap, if they have one on, though the colour or standard should be planted, and as the ensign or cornet passes along the front, every officer is to act as before recited; but they are not to return the compliment, it not being paid to them, but to the colours or standard.
done upon a march, and the colours flying; for which he broke a serjeant, because he had suffered a disorder of that kind to be committed in his presence, at a time when the soldiers, being under arms, might have brought the whole regiment into factions."

I cannot any way form a more perfect idea of the great respect that is due to the colours, than by observing the honours and compliments paid to them when they are sent for to the regiment, or returned to the place where they are to be lodged, which no one can imagine is done to a staff or piece of silk, but to the authority which they represent. Hence, no doubt, those more than human efforts recorded in history to defend and recover them after they had been taken, and those ingenious contrivances we read of to conceal and prevent their falling into the enemy’s hands.

The king of Prussia, highly sensible of how much advantage it is, that a soldier be strictly bound to be firm to his trust, and at the same time conscious of the injustice of punishing a man for a crime he does not know to be so, expressly directs in his regulations, that when the new colours or standards of regiments are sworn to, the solicitor first makes a speech, and reads the articles of war: and that the chaplain then says a prayer, imploring God, out of his
great goodness, to save every soldier from being
perjured, and so govern himself, that on all oc-
casions, in battles, sieges, and engagements of
any kind, he may continue firm to his colours,
and maintain them against an enemy, to the
last drop of blood. And he further directs,
that when a recruit swears to the colours or
standards, the violation of an oath, and the di-
vine vengeance which will infallibly attend it,
must be explained to him, and he himself ac-
knowledge that he perfectly understood every
particular well, and voluntarily offers to be con-
formable thereto, before he takes the oath.

The most learned and skillful antiquarians
agree, that the original use of ensigns or colours
in war came from the Egyptians, who being
under no regular military discipline, and there-
fore often invaded and overcome by their neigh-
bours, invented the carrying some conspicuous
sign or token which the soldiers might follow,
and upon any defeat or dispersion of their troops
resort to. This invention was by Lycurgus
carried to Sparta, and from thence transferred
to the Romans, in whose armies they were ac-
counted so sacred, that they paid them a kind
of divine reverence; which superstition was
likewise derived from the Egyptians, whose
chief ensign was their god Apis, represented in
the figure of a bull, hieroglyphically signifying
strength
strength and power. For many years the Romans bore in their ensigns the figures of a Minotaur, a horse, a wolf, a boar, a dragon, and an eagle. But C. Mavius, in his second consulate, gave the preheminence to the eagle, and made it the principal standard or ensign of every Roman legion, in which they had likewise inferior colours for the several divisions of their legions, as appears by a passage in Cæsar's Commentaries, where he gives an account of his landing in Britain; that his soldiers being put in disorder upon their going on shore, ranged themselves as fast as they could under the first ensign they met with, whether it was their own or not; but what these inferior ensigns were it is not easy to determine. Be this as it will, whether through a motive of religion, or fear of punishment and disgrace, which always attended those that either ran from, or did not defend their ensigns to the utmost of their power, it is certain many brave exploits and signal victories were owing to the high regard they had for the honour and preservation of their ensigns. To this purpose Florus tells us, that the dictator Posthumus, in the wars undertaken by the Latins for the restoration of Tarquin's family, having fought a long time with doubtful success, threw the Roman ensign among the enemy's troops; for the re-
covery of which his men fought so intrepidly, that they soon obtained a complete victory. How many instances, says Lipsius, do we find of whole armies driven to despair, that upon some leading officer’s throwing their colours into the enemy’s camp or army *, have recovered their courage, and won the day †.

Memorable was the dying speech of one of Cæsar’s standard-bearers, who being mortally wounded at the battle of Dyrrachium, and ready to expire, shewing the Eagle to his fellow soldiers, “This, said he, I have with great care, and frequently at the peril of my life, preserved and defended for many years, and now dying restore it to Cæsar. Do not suffer, I beseech you, what has never happened, any disgrace to befall it that may tarnish the glory of his

* The famous Marshal Schweren fell gloriously in the eighty-fourth year of his age. When this brave, fine old veteran perceived his troops on the point of giving way, he took a standard into his own hands, and riding gallantly towards the enemy, called upon his troops to follow him. The soldiers, stimulated by this noble example, returned to the charge, and proved victorious—but their leader was killed.

† Something like this is said to have been done by the great prince Conde, who, at the battle of Friburgh, in 1644, finding the enemy strongly intrenched upon an eminence, and the attacks very difficult, threw his truncheon into the enemy’s trenches; and then, at the head of the regiment of Conde, marched sword in hand to recover it, by which he gained the victory.
OF THE COLOURS

ARMS, BUT DELIVER IT SAFE INTO HIS HANDS.

Every soldier's honour is highly engaged to defend and preserve his ensign; and if there should be occasion, must move up to the mouth of a cannon to relieve him. History has immortalized the gallant behaviour of Captain Meraruta and his two brothers, one of them an ensign, the other a serjeant in his own company, at the siege of Africa in Barbary, in Charles Vth's time, where the ensign being grievously wounded, and unable to go forward, was seconded by his brother the serjeant, who recovered the colours; but advancing with great resolution was killed; the captain, brother to both, took up the colours, and performed the ensign's office, and in scaling the wall received a wound whereof he died. Thus three valiant brethren died gloriously in defending their colours.

Florus informs us, that when Armenius defeated the Roman general Quintilius Varus in Germany, the standard eagles of two legions were taken by the Germans; but the third was saved by the standard-bearer, who, to prevent the loss of it, tore it off the staff, and putting it within the folds of his girdle, hid himself in a marsh stained with the blood of his countrymen.
Nor does history want examples of a more exalted kind; Ensign Epsin, who was in the service of the States of Holland, being furiously charged, and overpowered by the enemy, rather than he would undergo the dishonour of losing his colours, chose to wrap them about his body and leap into the merciless waters, where he perished most nobly with them, to his immortal fame.

There is an uncommon way of losing colours mentioned by Mouro, in his expedition in or about the year 1627: Major Wilso, in the service of the king of Denmark, then at war with the Emperor, being placed with the two companies in the castle of Louven, was besieged by the imperial general Tilly, who summoned him to surrender; the major refused; but after the cannon had played a little upon the castle, he beat a parley; and after a conference, it was agreed on that he should march out with bag and baggage, drums beating, and ball in mouth. At his marching out the colours were taken from him. He complaining of the breach of the capitulation, was desired to read it; and finding no mention of the colours in it, was forced to march to Luckstadt without colours; where, for his shameful neglect in not providing for the honour and safety of his colours,
OF CANNON, &c.

HE WAS WITH DISGRACE DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Remarks upon Banners.

Tamerlane the Great, in all his wars, used three banners. The first day he set up a white flag, signifying favour and mercy, if they surrendered immediately: the second day, a red banner, betokening blood, and loss of lives: the third, a black banner, in token of utter subversion of cities and towns, burning them to ashes: by this policy he made the world tremble to withstand his first summons; for he never pardoned after the first refusal, whereby he conquered with small pains, or great effusion of blood.

OF CANNON, &c.

Troops should never abandon their cannon, as a point of honour should be attached to them, because, in this case, artillery placing confidence in those troops that support them, will endeavour to exert themselves with more vigour, and think themselves in some measure obliged, out of gratitude.

The cannon are of such consequence, that men should sooner die than lose them. For courage is admired, and cowardice detested.

When
When cannon, standards, or colours are taken from the corps by an enemy in action, or shamefully capitulated or surrendered up to an enemy, they should not be allowed to replace them—until they have regained others from the enemy.

Anecdote of Prince Turenne.

An officer of family, great expectation, and the most promising youth under his command, was by him ordered upon an expedition, on which the safety of the whole army depended; but misled by self-confidence, to which young men of spirit are but too liable, and meeting an opportunity, as he thought, of distinguishing himself, he forgot his commander’s orders; and, besides sacrificing the best part of his detachment, he nearly occasioned the surprize and defeat of the whole army.

All the officers waited in a body upon the general, insisting on the imprudent young man being instantly cashiered. "Gentlemen, answered the prince, you will, no doubt, be much surprized when I tell you, that if any one deserves punishment for this faux pas, I am the man. Yes, gentlemen, I planned the whole of this unfortunate expedition; and its miscarriage must teach you, that whatever may
be a man's knowledge and experience, he is not at all times free from error. Let us therefore make the best of a bad bargain, and assist me in guarding against the consequences of my own mistake." This said, he dismissed them: but at night sent for the young officer; and, after a severe reprimand, ordered him to the most dangerous post for the ensuing day, telling him, that nothing but death or victory could restore his forfeited honour. This had a proper effect on the spirited youth, whom Turenne lived to see raised by his merit to the rank of a major general of his army.

Anecdote of the Prince of Brunswick.

In Germany, last war, an advanced party of the allied army fell in with a much superior number of the French at Corbackie, where the hereditary Prince of Brunswick commanded.

His Highness perceiving his troops to give way, hastened in person to encourage them by his presence. A little before he reached them, a musket ball grazed between his shoulders, and took off a part of his coat and waistcoat. On finding he had received no other damage, he turned round to his aid de camp, and, smiling, said, "They are welcome to a sample of the cloth, as they have spared my back."
He did not ride fifty yards farther, till his sword, which was flung round his shoulders, was shot away. He with the same composure, and smiling aspect, said, "He could better have spared them the belt than his sword." Notwithstanding all this resolution and bravery, he was obliged at last, with reluctance, to quit the field.

After he had reached a rising ground, he expressed himself in the following manner to the troops: "Gentlemen, I am satisfied you have done your duty, though the superior number of the enemy rendered it impossible for you to withstand their attack: but sure I am they are convinced you are not idle spectators."
OF THE NEUTRALITY, AND PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH A NEUTRAL COUNTRY,

Of Neutral Nations.

"N\E\UT\R\AL Nations in a war, are those who take no part in it, remaining common friends to both parties, and not favouring the arms of one to be detrimental to the other. Here we are to consider the obligations and rights flowing from neutrality.

Conduct to be observed by a Neutral Nation.

"In order rightly to understand this question, we must avoid confounding what is allowable to a nation free from all engagements, with what it may do with war, if it could be treated as perfectly neutral. A neutral nation desirous of safely enjoying the conveniences of that state, is in all things to shew an act of impartiality between parties at war: for should he favour one to the detriment of the other, he cannot complain of being treated by him as an adherent and confederate of his enemy: his neutrality would be "a fraudulent neutrality," but of which no nation would be the dupe. It is sometimes connived at, for want of ability to resist it; and is often permitted, to avoid bring-
brining additional forces on one's self. But here we examine what may be done lawfully, and not what prudence may dictate according to the juncture. Let us then see wherein this impartiality, which neutral nations is to observe, consists."

"It relates solely to war, and includes two articles: one, not to give any succours when there is no obligation, nor freely to furnish troops, arms, ammunition, or any thing of direct use in war. I say, to give no succours, and not to give equally; for that a state should at one and the same time succour two states would be absurd; as, besides, it would be impossible to do it equally. The same things, the like number of troops, the like quantity of arms, of stores, &c. furnished in different circumstances, are no larger equalent succours. In whatever does relate to war, a neutral and impartial nation must not refuse to one of the parties, on account of its present quarrel, what it grants to the other. This does not trespass on its liberty in negotiations, connexions of friendship, its trade, or of covering itself by what is most advantageous to the state. When this reason induces it to preferences in things of which every one has the free disposal, it only makes use of its right, and is not then chargeable with partiality. But to refuse any
one of those things to one of the parties purely as being at war with the other, and for favouring the latter, would be departing from an exact neutrality."

"I have said, that a neutral state is not to give succours to either of the parties when under no obligation. This restriction is necessary: we have already seen, that when a Sovereign furnishes the moderate succours due in virtue of a former defensive alliance, he does not associate himself in the war. Therefore he may fulfil his engagements, and yet observe an exact neutrality. Of this Europe affords instances."

"When a war breaks out between two nations, all others, not bound by treaties, are free to remain neuter, and the use of compulsion would be doing them an injury, being a violence of their independency in a very essential point. To themselves alone belongs the cognizance of what reason may intitle them to declare themselves: and herein they are to consider two things. First, the justice of the cause; if it be evident injustice, injustice is not to be countenanced. On the contrary, to succour oppressed innocence, when we are able, is amiable, is great. If the cause be dubious, nations may suspend their judgment, and not engage in a foreign quarrel. Second, when convinced which side has the just cause, we are farther to con-
consider, whether it be for the good of the state to concern themselves in this affair, and to embark in the war."

"A nation making war, or preparing to make it, often proposes a treaty of neutrality to that state which it most suspects. It is prudent to know in time what is to be expected, and not to run the risk of a neighbour's suddenly joining with the enemy in the heat of the war. In every case where neutrality is allowable, it is also lawful to engage in a treaty of this nature."

"Sometimes necessity renders justifiable, however it may be the duty of all nations to assist oppressed innocence, if an unjust conqueror, ready to fall on the property of another, offers me a neutrality, when he is able to crush me, what can I do better than to accept it? I yield to necessity; and my inability discharges me from a natural obligation. The same inability would even excuse me from a perfect obligation contracted by an alliance. The enemy of my ally threatens me with a vast superiority of force; my fate is in his hand: he requires me to give up the liberty of furnishing any force against him. Necessity and the care of my safety free me from my engagements. Thus it was that Lewis the Fourteenth compelled Victor Amadeus (Duke of Savoy) to quit the party
OF NEUTRALITY.

party allies. But then the necessity must be very urgent.—Urgent indeed!—It is only poltroons or the perfidious who avail themselves of the least fear to break their promises, and be wanting in their duty. In the war the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, and the King of Sardinia, firmly held out against the misfortunes of events, and, to their great honour, could not be brought to treat separate from their allies."

Additional reasons for making these Treaties.

"Another reason renders these treaties of neutrality useful and even necessary. The nation which would secure its tranquillity, amidst the flames of war kindling in its neighbourhood, cannot take better measures than by concluding treaties with both parties, expressly agreeing with what each may do, or require in virtue of the neutrality. This is the method of securing peace, and preventing all chicane and altercation."

Foundation of Rules on the Neutrality.

"Without such treaties it is to be feared disputes will often arise on what neutrality does and does not allow. This subject offers many questions which authors have discussed with great
great heat, and which have given rise to the most dangerous quarrels between nations: yet the law of nature and of nations has its invariable principles, and affords rules on this head, as well as on the others. Some things have also grown into custom among civilized nations, and are to be conformed to by those who would not incur the reproach of unjustly breaking the peace. As to the rules of the natural law of nations, they result from a just combination of the laws of war, with the liberty, the safety, the advantages, the trade, and the other rights of neutral nations. It is on this principle that we shall lay down the following rules."

How levies may be allowed, money lent, and every kind of things sold, without a breach of neutrality.

"First, whatever a nation does in use of its own rights, and solely with a view to its own good, without partiality, without design of favouring one power to the prejudice of another, cannot, I say, in general be considered as contrary to neutrality, and becomes such only upon particular occasions, when it cannot take place without injury to one of the parties, who have then a particular right to oppose it. Thus
Thus the besieger has a right to prohibit access to the places besieged."

"In considering the commerce of neutral nations with the territories of the enemy in general, there is a particular case where the right of war extends still further. All commerce is entirely prohibited with a besieged town. If I lay siege to a place, or only form the blockade, I have a right to hinder one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place, or carry any thing to the besieged without my leave: for he opposes my enterprize; may contribute to the miscarriage of it, and thus cause me to fall into all the evils of an unsuccessful war. King Demetrius hung up the master and pilot of a vessel carrying provisions to Athens *, when he almost reduced the city by famine. In the long and bloody war carried on by the United Provinces against Spain, for the recovery of their liberties, they refused England the liberty of carrying goods to Dunkirk, before which the Dutch fleet lay."

"Exclusive of this kind of cases the quarrels of another cannot deprive me of the free disposal of my rights in the pursuit of measures

* And so should the British have served the Dutch, for bringing provisions to the American rebels.
which I judge advantageous to my country. Therefore, when it is a custom in a nation, in order to the employing and exercising its subjects, to permit levies of troops in favour of a power in whom it is pleased to confide; the enemy of this power cannot call these permissions hostilities, unless given for invading his territories, or for the defence of a cause manifestly odious and unjust. He cannot even claim, with any right, that the like should be granted to him: because this people may have reasons to refuse him, which do not hold good with regard to his adversary; and who but this nation shall judge of its own conveniency? The Switzers grant levies of troops to whom they please, and no body hitherto has thought fit to quarrel with them on this head. However, it must be owned, that were these levies considerable, and formed my enemy's principal strength, while I, without alledging any solid reason, shall be absolutely refused the like privilege; I shall be thence intitled, and with good reason, to look on that nation as leagued with my enemy: and in this case the care of my own safety would warrant my treating them as such. It is the same with respect to money, which was usual with a nation to lend out to interest. If the sovereign or his subjects lend money to an enemy, and refuse it to me, because they have not the same
confidence in me; this is a breach of neutrality. They lodge their substance, where they think it safest. If such preference is not founded on reasons, I may impute it to ill-will against me, or to a predilection for my enemy. Yet if I should make it a pretence for declaring war, both the true principles of the law of nations, and the happy custom established in Europe, would join in condemning me. Whilst it appears that this nation lends out money purely for improving its interest, it is at liberty to dispose of it according to its own discretion, and I have no reason to complain."

"But if the loan be manifested for enabling the enemy to attack me, this would be concurring in the war against me."

"Were such troops furnished to my enemy by the state itself, and at its expence, as also the money lent to him without interest, it would be no longer a question whether such succour be incompatible with the neutrality."

"Farther, it may be affirmed on the same principles, that if a nation trades in arms, timber, ships, military stores, &c. I cannot take it amiss that it sells such things to my enemy; provided it does not refuse to sell to me also. It carries on its trade without any design of injuring me, and on continuing it the same as if I was not engaged in war, that
that nation gives me no just cause of complaint."

Of the trade of neutral nations with those which are at war.

"I here suppose that my enemy goes into a neutral country to purchase what he has occasion for. Let us now discuss another point, namely, the trade which neutral nations carry on with the enemy's country. It is certain, as they have no part in the quarrel, they are under no obligation to abandon their trade, that they may avoid furnishing my enemy with means of making war, should they refuse to sell me any of these articles, by taking measures for transporting great quantities of them to the enemy, with a manifest intention of favouring him; such partiality would exclude them from the neutrality they enjoyed. But if they only continue their customary trade, they do not hereby declare themselves against my interest: they only exercise a right which they are under no obligation of sacrificing to me."

"On the other hand, whenever I am at war with a nation, both my safety and welfare prompt me to deprive it, as far as possible, of every thing which may enable it to resist or hurt me. Here the law of necessity shews its
its force. If this law warrants me, on occasion, to seize what belongs to another, shall it not likewise warrant me to stop every thing relative to war, which neutral nations are carrying to my enemy; even if I should by taking such measures render all these neutral nations my enemies? I had better run the hazard than suffer him, who is actually at war with me, to be thus freely supplied to the great increase of his power. It is therefore very proper and very suitable to the law of nations, which disapproves of multiplying the causes of war, not to consider those seizures of goods of neutral nations as acts of hostility."

"When I have notified to them my declaration of war, "of hostilities being commenced," against such or such a people, if they will afterwards run the risk of supplying them with things relative to war, let them not complain, if their goods fall into my hands: for I do not declare war against them because they attempted to carry such goods. They suffer indeed by a war, in which they have no concern; but it is accidentally. I do not oppose their right; I only make use of my own: and if our rights clash with and reciprocally injure each other, it flows from the effect of an inevitable necessity. This is a collision, which happens every day in war. When pursuant to my rights I exhaust
exhaust a country, from whence you drew your subsistence; when I besiege a city with which you carried on a large trade, I doubtless injure you. I cause losses and inconveniences; but it is without any design of hurting you. I only make use of my rights, and consequently do you no injustice."

"But that limits may be set to these inconveniences, that the commerce of neutral nations may subsist in all the freedom which the laws of war will admit, there are rules to be observed, and on which Europe seems to be generally agreed."

Of contraband goods.

"The first is carefully to distinguish common goods, which have no relation to war, from those peculiarly subservient to it. In the trade of the former, neutral nations are to enjoy an entire liberty; the parties at war cannot with any reason deny it, or hinder the importation of such goods into the enemy's country. In this the care of their safety, the necessity of defence, does not authorize them, as by these the enemy does not become more formidable. An attempt to molest or destroy this trade would be a breach of the rights of neutral nations, a flagrant injury to them; necessity,
necessity, as we have just observed, being the only reason which can authorize a restriction of their trade and navigation to the ports of the enemy. England and the United States having agreed in the treaty of Whitehall, signed on the 23d August 1689, to notify to all states, not at war with France, that they do attack, and previously declare every ship bound to or coming out of the harbours of that kingdom, to be a lawful prize. Sweden and Denmark, from whom some ships had been taken, entered into a counter-treaty on the 17th of March 1693, for maintaining their just rights and procuring just satisfaction. And the maritime powers, perceiving that the complaints of the two crowns were well founded, did them justice.*

"Commodities particularly used in war, and the importation of which to an enemy is prohibited, are called Contraband Goods. Such are arms, military and naval stores, timber, horses, and even provisions, in certain junctures, when there are hopes of reducing the enemy by famine."

* See other instances in Grötius, lib. iii. ch. 1. sect. 5. de Jure Belli & Pacis.
Whether these goods may be confiscated.

"But in order to hinder the carrying contraband goods to an enemy, are we only to stop and seize them, paying the cost to the owner; or have we a right to confiscate them? Barely to stop these goods would be generally ineffectual, especially at sea, where there is no possibility of cutting off entirely all access to the enemy's harbours. All contraband goods therefore, on being seized, are confiscated, that fear of loss by repressing the avidity of gain, may induce the merchants of neutral countries to forbear supplying the enemy with contraband goods."

"And indeed it is so much the concern of a nation at war, to hinder as much as possible the carrying any such commodities to the enemy, which strengthen and render him more dangerous, that necessity, the care of its welfare and safety authorize it to take effectual methods, by declaring that all commodities of that nature, destined for the enemy, shall be considered as lawful prize. On this account it notifies to the neutral states the declaration of war. The sovereign declaring war can neither detain those subjects of the enemy who are within his dominions at the time of the declaration,
nor their effects. They came into his country on the public faith. By permitting them to enter his territories, and continue there, he tacitly promised them liberty and security for their return. He is therefore to allow them a reasonable time for withdrawing their effects, and if they stay beyond the term prescribed he has a right to treat them as his enemies; though as enemies disarmed. But if they are detained by an insurmountable impediment, as by sickness, then of necessity, and for the same reasons, a longer time is to be granted them. At present, so far from being wanting in this duty, humanity is still carried farther, and very often the subjects of a state against which war is declared, are allowed all the time for settling their affairs that can in reason be required. This is observed in a particular manner with regard to mercantile persons, and care is taken to make provision for this branch in treaties of commerce. The King of England has done more than this. In a former declaration of war against France has these remarkable words; "French subjects, who shall demean themselves dutiful towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects." And these usually give orders to their subjects to decline all contraband commerce with nations at war, declaring that if they are taken in it, the sovereign can-
cannot protect them. In this particular the present customs of Europe seem to be generally agreed, though this did not happen till after many variations, as may be seen in the note of Grotius, and particularly by the ordinances of the kings of France, in the years 1543 and 1584, which only allow the French to seize contraband goods, and to keep them, on paying the value. The modern custom is certainly far more agreeable to the mutual duties of nations, and entirely adapted to the preservation of their respective rights. The nation at war is highly concerned to deprive the enemy of all foreign assistance, and this gives it a right to consider those who carry to its enemy things necessary to war, if not absolutely as enemies, yet as people who make little difficulty of hurting it, and therefore punishes them by the confiscation of their goods. Should their sovereign offer to protect them, it would be equal to his furnishing the enemy with these succours himself: a measure doubtless incompatible with neutrality. A nation that without any other motive than the prospect of gain, is employed in strengthening my enemy, without regarding how far I may suffer *, is certainly far from

* In our time the King of Spain has prohibited all Hamburg ships from entering his harbours, that city having engaged to furnish the Algerine Corsairs with military stores, and thus obliged it to revoke its contract with that state.
being my friend, and gives a right to consider and treat it as an associate of my enemy. To avoid therefore perpetual subjects for complaints and rupture, it has been agreed in a manner entirely grounded on true principles, that the powers at war may seize and confiscate all contraband goods, which neutral persons shall attempt to carry to their enemy, without any complaints from the sovereign of those merchants: as, on the other hand, the power at war does not impute to the neutral sovereigns these practices of their subjects. Care is even taken to settle every particular kind in treaties of commerce and navigation.”

Without searching neutral ships at sea the commerce of contraband goods cannot be prevented. There is then a right of searching. Some powerful nations have indeed, at different times, refused to submit to this search *.

“After the peace of Vervins, Queen Elizabeth, continuing the war with Spain, desired the King of France to allow that all French ships on their voyage to Spain may be searched, in order to discover whether they did not secretly carry military stores: but this was refused, as an injury to trade and a favourable occasion to pillage. At present a neutral ship

* The Dutch and French—because they were supplying the American rebels with warlike stores, &c.

refusing
refusing to be searched, would, from that proceeding alone, be suspected of carrying on a contraband trade with our enemy; and, very likely, be condemned as a lawful prize. But to avoid inconveniences, violence, and every other irregularity, the manner of the search is settled in the treaties of navigation and commerce. According to the present custom credit is to be given to certificates and bills of lading produced by the master of the ship, unless any fraud appear in them, or there be good reason for suspecting their validity.

**Effects of the enemy found in a neutral ship.**

"Effects belonging to an enemy found on board a neutral ship are seizable by the rights of war: but by the law of nature the master is to be paid his freight, and not to suffer by the seizure;" provided it appears that he knew nothing of the effects being for our enemy.

**Trade with a place besieged.**

"There is a particular case where the rights of war are particularly to be attended to."

"All commerce is entirely prohibited with a besieged town. If I lay siege to a place, or only form the blockade, I have a right to hinder"
nder any one from entering; and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place, or carry any thing to the besieged without my leave: for he who opposes my enterprize, may contribute to the miscarriage of it; and thus cause me to fall into all the evils of an unsuccessful war. King Demetrius hung up the master and pilot of a vessel carrying provisions to Athens, when he almost reduced the city by famine. In the long and bloody wars carried on by the United Provinces against Spain, for the recovery of their liberties, they refused the English the liberty of carrying goods to Dunkirk, before which the Dutch fleet lay.

Impartial duties of neutrals.

"A neutral nation continues with the two parties at war, in the several relations nature has placed between nations. It is ready to perform, towards them both, all the duties of humanity reciprocally due from nation to nation. It is in every thing, not directly relating to war, to give them all the assistance in its power, and of which they may stand in need. But this assistance is to be given with impartiality, that is, in not refusing to one of the parties any thing on account of his being at war with the other.
Of the passage of troops in neutral countries.

An innocent passage is due to all nations with whom a state is at peace; and this duty comprehends troops equally with individuals. But the sovereign of the country is to judge whether this passage be innocent, and it is very difficult for that of an army to be entirely so. In the late wars of Italy the territories of the republic of Venice, with those of the Pope, sustained very great damages by the passages of armies, and often became the theatre of war."

This does not hinder a neutral state having particular connections of friendship and good neighbourhood with one of the parties at war, from granting him, in whatever does not relate to military transactions, the preference due to friends: much more may he, without giving offence, continue to him, for instance, commerce. Such indulgencies as have been stipulated in their treaties, it is therefore equally to allow, as far as the public good will permit, the subjects of the contending parties to visit his territories on business, for purchasing provisions, horses, and, in general, every thing they stand in need of: unless, by a treaty of neutrality, it has promised to refuse to both parties such commodities as are used in war. Amidst all the wars which disturb Europe, the Switzers
Switzers keep their country in an unexceptionable neutrality. Every nation indiscriminately is allowed to come thither, and purchase provisions, if the country has a surplus, horses, military stores, &c."

**Passage to be asked.**

"The passage therefore of troops, and especially that of a whole army, being no matter of indifference, he who desires to march his troops through a neutral country, is to ask the sovereign's permission. To enter his territory, without his consent, is a violation of the rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion, by virtue of which his country is not to be disposed of for any use whatever, without his permission, either tacit or expressed. And a tacit permission for the passage of troops is not to be presumed, as the consequences of such a passage may be very detrimental."

**May be refused for good reasons.**

"If the neutral sovereign has a good reason for refusing a passage, he is not obliged to grant it: a passage in this case being no longer innocent."

In
In all doubtful cases, the judgment of the proprietors is to be referred to concerning the innocence of the use desired to be made of things belonging to another; and his denial is to be observed, though possibly unjust. If the refusal was evidently unjust, and in the case now before us, the passage unquestionably innocent, a nation may, "and ought to do itself justice," and to take by force what was unjustly denied. But it is very difficult for the passage of an army to be absolutely, and much more so for the innocence, to be very evident. The evils it may occasion, the dangers that may attend it, are so various, depend on so many particulars, and are so complicated, that to foresee and provide for every thing is next to impossible. Besides, self-interest has so powerful an influence on the judgments of men, that if he who requires the passage is to judge of its innocence, he will admit no reason brought against it, and thus a door is opened to continual quarrels and hostilities. The tranquillity and common safety of nations therefore require that each should be mistress of its own territory, and at liberty to deny every foreign army an entrance, when it has not departed from its natural liberties in this respect by treaties; and the
the only exception in those cases is, when it may be shewn in the most evident manner, that the passage required is absolutely without danger or inconveniency. If, on such occasion, a passage be forced, he who forces it will not be so much blamed as the nation who has indiscreetly drawn this violence upon himself. Another case excepted also, is that of extreme necessity. Urgent and absolute necessity suspends all the right of property."

Of the right of necessity.

"I say the same of the right of necessity. We thus call the right which necessity alone gives to the performance of certain actions that are otherwise unlawful, when without those actions it is impossible to fulfil an indispensable obligation. We ought to take great care, in this case, that the obligation be really indispensable, and the act relating to it, the only means of fulfilling the obligation. If either of these conditions are wanting, there is no right of necessity. We may see these subjects discussed in treatises on the law of nature, and particularly in that of Mr. Wolf. I confine myself here to exhibit in a few words the principles we have occasion for, in order to explain the right of nations."

Vol. III.

Of
Of the right of procuring provisions by force.

"The earth was designed to feed its inhabitants, and the property of one ought not to reduce him who is in want of every thing, to die with hunger. When therefore a nation is in absolute want of provisions, it may oblige its neighbours who have more than they want for themselves, to deliver them up at a just price, or even to take them by force, if they will not sell them. Extreme necessity revives the primitive communion, the abolition of which ought to deprive no person of the necessaries of life. The same right belongs to individuals, when a foreign nation refuses them a just assistance. Captain Bontekoe, a Dutchman, having lost his vessel at sea, saved himself in the shallop, with a part of the crew, and landed on an Indian Coast, where the barbarous inhabitants refusing him provisions, the Dutch obtained them sword in hand."

Of the right of making use of the things that belong to others.

"In the same manner, if a nation has a pressing want of vessels, waggons, horses, or even the labour of strangers, it makes use of them, either by free consent, or by force; provided
vided that the proprietors are not under the same necessity. But as it has no more right to these things than necessity gives it, it ought to pay for the use it makes of them, if it be able to do it. The practice of Europe is agreeable to this maxim. Nations retain by force foreign vessels found in a port, but they pay for the advantage they reap from them."

Of the right of carrying off women.

"Let us say a word of a more singular case, since authors have treated of it; a case in which at present people are never reduced to employ force. A nation can only preserve and perpetuate itself by propagation. A people have then a right to procure the women absolutely necessary to its preservation, and if its neighbours, who have more than they make use of for that purpose, refuse them, they may justly have recourse to force. We have a famous example of this in the rape of the Sabines. But though a nation is allowed to procure for itself, even by force of arms, the liberty of obtaining young women in marriage, no particular young woman can be constrained in her choice, nor become by right, the wife of her ravisher. Attention has not been paid to this by those who have decided without restriction, that
that the Romans did nothing unjust on this occasion. It is true, that the Sabine women submitted to their fate with a good grace, and when their nation took up arms to revenge themselves, it sufficiently appeared from their zeal with which they themselves rushed between the combatants, that they freely acknowledged the Romans for their lawful husbands."

"Let us say still, that if the Romans, as many pretend, were originally no more than a band of robbers united under Romulus; they did not form a true nation, or a just state: the neighbouring nations were then much in the right to refuse them women, and the law of nature, which approves no-civil society, but those that are just, did not require them to furnish that society of vagabonds and robbers with the means of perpetuating themselves; much less did it authorize to furnish the Amazons with males. That female state, if it ever existed, put itself, by its own fault, out of a condition to support itself without a foreign assistance."

Of the right of passage.

"The right of passage is also a remainder of the primitive communion, in which the entire earth was common to man, and the passage everywhere free according to their necessities: no
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no body could entirely deprive them of this right; but the exercise of it was limited by the introduction of domain and property: since that introduction we can no otherwise make use of it than by respecting the proper rights of others. The effect of property is to make the advantage of the proprietor prevail over that of all others. When therefore the master of the territory thinks proper to refuse your entering into it, it is necessary that you should have some reason stronger than his, for entering it in spite of him. Such is the right of necessity; it permits your performing an action, illicit on other occasions, that of not respecting the right of domain, when a true necessity obliges you to enter into the country of another; for example, if you cannot otherwise deliver yourself from an imminent danger, if you have no other passage for procuring the means of life, or those of satisfying some other indispensable obligation, you may force a passage that is unjustly refused. But if an equal necessity obliges the proprietor to refuse your entrance; he refuses justly: and his right prevails over yours. Thus a vessel tossed by a tempest, has a right to enter, even by force, into a foreign port. But if that vessel is infected with the plague, the master of the port may keep him at a distance, by discharging his
his cannon or small arms, "and yet not offend either against justice, or even charity, which in such a case ought to begin at home."

"I shall again repeat, that urgent and absolute necessity suspends all the right of property." And if the proprietor be not under the same case of necessity as you, it is allowable for you, even against his will, to make use of what belongs to him. When therefore an army must perish, or never return to its own country, without passing through neutral territories, it has a right to force its passage, notwithstanding the sovereign's denial, and to clear its way by fire, bayonet, or the sword. But it is first to ask leave to pass, to offer securities, and pay whatever damages it occasions. This was the behaviour of the Greeks on their return from Asia, under the conduct of Agesilaus. Extreme necessity may even authorize the temporary seizure of a place, and the putting a garrison therein for defending itself against the enemy, or preventing him in his designs of seizing this place, when the sovereign is not able to defend it. But when the danger is over, it must be immediately restored, paying all the charges, inconveniencies, and damages, caused by seizing the place."
The fear of danger authorizes a denial.

"When the passage is not of absolute necessity, the danger alone of admitting a powerful army into one's country authorizes a denial. The commanding officer may be disposed to make himself master of it, or at least may act as sovereign, and live at discretion. Let it not be said with Grotius, that he who requires the passage is not to be deprived of his right for our unjust fears. A probable fear, founded on good reasons, give us a right to avoid what may render it real, and the conduct of nations affords too solid a foundation for the fear in question. Besides a right of passage is not a perfect right, unless in the case of an urgent necessity, or the most perfect evidence that the passage is innocent."

Or to require all reasonable securities.

"But in the preceding paragraph I suppose it impracticable to give security sufficient to remove every bad cause of fearing the attempts and violence of him who demands the passage. If such security can be given, the best method is to permit them to pass in small bodies only, at the same time delivering up their arms. In-
stances of which may be found in history *. The reason flowing from fear now no longer exists, therefore he who requires the passage should conform to every reasonable security required, and consequently submit to pass by "small numbers and deliver up their arms; if the passage is denied him on any other terms." The choice of what securities he is to give does not belong to him. Hostages, or a bond, would very often be slender securities. Of what benefit are hostages to me, from him who can immediately render himself master? and as of as little effect is a bond against a much superior power."

Whether there is always an objection of complying with all kinds of securities.

"But in order to pass through the territories of a nation, is there a constant necessity for giving every security it may require? The causes of the passage are first to be distinguished, and then the manners of the nation of whom it is demanded, are to be considered. If the passage be not essentially necessary, and can be obtained only on suspicious or disagreeable conditions it must be laid aside, as in the case of a refusal. But if necessity warrants

* The Eleans, and ancient inhabitants of Cologn. See Grotius.
me to pass, the conditions on which the passage will be granted, may be accepted or rejected, according to the manners of the people I am treating with. Suppose I am to cross the country of a wild, faithless, and barbarous nation, shall I leave myself at its discretion by giving up my arms, and cause my troops to march in small parcels? This is so dangerous a step that I believe none will impose it on me. Necessity authorizes me to pass, and even to pass in such a posture as will secure me from any ambush or violence. I will offer every security that can be given, without weakly exposing myself: and if the other is rejected, I must be guided by necessity and prudence; I add, and by the most scrupulous moderation, that I may not trespass on the right derived from necessity."

The equality to be observed between both parties as to the passage.

"If the neutral state grants or refuses a passage to one of the parties at war, it is in like manner to grant or refuse to the other, unless the alteration of circumstances gives it solid reasons for acting otherwise. Without such reasons, to grant one what is refused to another, would
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would be shewing partiality, and receding from an exact neutrality."

A neutral state granting a passage is not to be complained of:

"When I have no reason to refuse the passage, the party against whom it is granted has no room for complaint, much less for making it a pretence for a war, since I did no more than what the law of nations enjoins; neither has he any right to require that I should deny the passage: because he is not to hinder me from doing what I think agreeable to my duty, and even on occasion when I might with justice deny the passage; it is allowing in me not to make use of my right, especially when I should be obliged to support my refusal by fire, bayonet, or sword. Who will complain of my having permitted the war to be carried into his own country, rather than draw it on himself? It cannot be required that I should take up arms in his favour, unless obliged to do it by a treaty. But nations, more intent on their own advantages than the observations on strict justice, are often very loud on this pretended subject of complaint; in war especially, they flick at no measures: and if, by their threatenings, they can intimidate a neighbour to refuse a passage to
to their enemy, they consider this conduct as a stroke of policy."

This state may refuse it from a fear of the resentment of the opposite party.

"As a powerful state will oppose these unjust menaces, and, firm to its justice and glory, will not be diverted by the fear of a groundless resentment; it will not even bear the menace. But a weak nation, unable to make good its party, will be under a necessity of consulting its safety; and this important concern authorizes it to refuse a passage, which would expose it to dangers too powerful for it to repel."

And that its country may not become the theatre of war.

"Another visit may also warrant the refusal, namely, that of drawing on its country the calamities of war. For should even he gain to whom the passage is granted, observe such moderation as not to make use of menaces, that it may be refused, he will also, on his part, demand the like march to meet his enemy, and thus the neutral country will become the theatre of war. The infinite evils of such a situation are an unexceptionable reason for refusing
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...fusing the passage. In all these cases, he who should attempt to force a passage, injures the neutral nation, and gives it the greatest cause possible to join in the contrary party. The Switzers, in their alliance with France, have promised not to grant a passage to its enemies. They ever refuse it to all sovereigns at war, in order to secure their frontiers from this calamity. And they take care that their territory shall be rejected; but make no scruple of granting a passage to recruits passing in small parties, and without arms.”

What is contained in the grant of passage.

“'The grant of passage includes that of every particular connected with the passage of troops, and of things without which it would not be practicable: such as of the liberty of carrying whatever may be necessary to an army, that of exercising military discipline on the officers and soldiers, and that of buying at a reasonable rate every thing an army may want, unless a fear of scarcity render an exception necessary; when the army must carry with them provisions.”
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Safety of passage.

"He who grants the passage is, as far as lies in his power, to take care it be safe. This good faith requires: for to act otherwise would be drawing those who are passing into a snare."

No hostility to be committed in a neutral country.

"For this reason, and as strangers can do nothing in a country against the sovereign's will, to attack an enemy in a neutral country, or commit in it any other hostility, is absolutely unlawful. The Dutch East India fleet having put into Bergen in Norway, in 1666, to avoid the English, were attacked by them. But the government of Bergen fired on the assailants, and the court of Denmark complained of an enterprize so injurious to its rights and dignity."

"To secure prisoners or spoil in a place of safety are acts of war, consequently not to be done in a neutral country; and whoever permitted it, would break the neutrality, as favouring one of the parties."

* The author of the present state of Denmark, written in English many years ago, pretends that the Danes had engaged to deliver up the Dutch fleet, but that some reasonable presents made to the court of Denmark saved it.

But
"But I here speak of prisoners and goods, not yet perfectly in the enemy's power, the capture of which is not, if I may be allowed the expression, fully completed. A flying party, for instance, cannot make use of a neighbouring and neutral country as a staple for securing its prisoners and spoil. To permit this would be to countenance and support its hostilities. When the capture is completed, and the booty absolutely in the enemy's power, no inquiry is made how he came by such effects, and he has a right to dispose of them any where. A privateer carries his prize into a neutral port, and there freely sells it; but would not be allowed to put his prisoners on shore, in order to confine them: for to keep or detain prisoners of war is a continuation of hostilities."

_Not to afford a retreat to troops that they may again attack their enemies._

"On the other hand it is certain, that my enemy's being defeated, and too much weakened to escape me, if my neighbours afford him a retreat, allow him time to recover, and watch a favourable opportunity of making a second attack on my territories: this conduct, so pernicious to my safety and interests, would be incompatible with neutrality. If therefore my enemy,
enemy, on a defeat, retires into a neutral country, however charity may injoin him not to refuse a passage and safety, he is to cause the troops, as soon as possible, to continue their march, and not permit them to watch an opportunity for attacking me: because otherwise he gives me a right to enter his territories in quest of my enemy: a misfortune that too often attends nations unable to command respect. Their territories soon become the scene of war: armies march into it, encamp, and fight, as in a country open to all commerce.

Conduct to be observed by troops marching through a neutral country.

"Troops to whom a passage is granted, are not to occasion the least damage in a country; they are to keep the public roads, and not enter the possessions of private persons; to observe the most exact discipline, and punctually to pay for every thing they want. And if the licentiousness of the soldiers, or the necessity of some operations, as encamping, intrenching, and the like, have caused any damage, the commander or his sovereign is to make reparation. All this requires no proof. By what right is an army to cause losses to a country, when the most he could ask was an innocent passage?"

"No-
OF NEUTRALITY.

"Nothing hinders but a sum of damages, which it would be difficult to estimate, and for the inconveniences naturally resulting from the passage of an army, should be agreed on. But it would be forrided to fell the very grant of passage; may, even unjust, if the passage be attended with no damage; since, in this case, it is due. The sovereign, however, of the country is to take care that the damages be paid to parties who suffer, for no right authorizes him to reserve what is given for their indemnity. Too often indeed the weak sustain the loss, and the powerful retain the compensation."

A passage may be refused for a war manifestly unjust.

"Lastly, as an innocent passage can be due only to just causes, so it may well be refused to him who requires it for a war manifestly unjust; as, for instance, to invade a country without a reasonable pretence. Thus Julius Caesar denied a passage to the Helvetians, who were quitting their country, in order to conquer a better. Yet policy seems to have had a greater share in his denial than the love of justice; but on this occasion he was intitled to follow the maxims of prudence. A sovereign, who is in a condition to refuse without fear, should
should doubtless refuse in the case we now speak of. But if it be dangerous, he is not obliged to expose himself for the security of another: nay, to hazard rashly the quiet and wellfare of his people is absolutely a very great breach of this duty.”
ON
MILITARY HONOUR
FOR
OFFICERS OF LONG SERVICE AND MERIT.

"HONOUR is certainly one of the first engines of government; but, as it is an imaginary thing, requires great delicacy in the distribution of it, to prevent it falling into contempt. The best security therefore against that, in a military order, is to make it only the recompence of long and faithful service, or the reward to those who at any time distinguish themselves by any extraordinary act of bravery *."

"Under these two limitations, it may preserve its lustre for centuries; though, at the same time, it ought to be diffusive, as to become the object of every one in the service. With what ardour must every individual strive to attain an honour presented to him, which

* We read of a soldier in Scipio's army, who having done several very gallant actions, so as to deserve a reward, Scipio gave him a large purse of gold, exhorting him to persevere in his valour, but he, with a mournful countenance, laid down the purse at Scipio's feet, demanding of him an honourable ensign of victory, in lieu of the purse of gold; preferring glory before gain.

will
will put him on a footing with every man of the first families! And how solicitous must the young man of quality be, to add that mark of distinction to their other pretensions! What a general emulation must such an institution excite, when it is known to be only the consequence, and reward of merit? The very idea of it will infuse exalted sentiments, and bring forth many useful and daring spirits, that would otherwise have languished in obscurity."

"Ambition is the ruling passion of a soldier; it is that which prompts him to waste his youth, and impair his health; and therefore every prudent chief will strive to excite it, when perhaps even a smile or other small mark of approbation will gain the end; for rewards are not considered according to the intrinsic value of what may be given as such: the thanks of a king, or a general commanding, are of greater value, to a truly noble and patriotic soldier, than the greatest pecuniary rewards that can be heaped upon him. Romulus's recompences were flattering: crowns, collars, bracelets, colours, and arms, were publicly bestowed on such as signalized themselves, and were accompanied by a panegyric. The title of Imperator; a triumph, and statues were reserved for the victorious general. What motives inflame self-love? marks of honour can alone
alone balance the risk of life, and pay the soldier for his blood. The Corona Civica to a Roman soldier who had saved the life of a citizen, in an engagement, was reckoned more honourable than any other, though composed of no better materials than oaken boughs.—I would not, however, have the reader imagine that I am averse to pecuniary rewards—the profession of a soldier, it is well known, is not a lucrative one; and I cannot see any impropriety in blending honour and profit together. The English are a generous, and when actuated by a just cause have shewn themselves to be a warlike nation: this makes it more strange, that they are not more attentive to reward their officers."

"With regard to the soldier, that spirit must be encouraged amongst them, by example from the officers, and by pecuniary rewards. How many armies, tired and exhausted with constant fatigue, or despairing of success in dangerous attempts, have been animated by the example of their general, to undertake and undergo every thing! When Hannibal, with the utmost difficulty, had led his army to the summits of the Alps, he shewed them from thence the fruitful plains of Italy, as the rewards of their toils, and so encouraged his half-perished troops to surmount the remaining obstacles."
As I have before observed, since advance of fortune, and increase of wealth are not incompatible, why may not pensions, grants of conquered lands, &c. be attendant on the military order, in a proper proportion to the time of a long and faithful service, or military merit?

"This would not only be an encouragement to those already in the service, but a strong incitement to others, who, though possessed with a desire to serve their country, are discouraged from it, by the injustice they are liable to in the service (from false representations) and the small reward they may afterwards expect."

"It is much to be wished, that a military order were established for all officers in general. Nay, I would not have even the common soldier deprived of some badge of honour, if he merits it; his low station is rather a spur to his ambition, and a small mark of favour, from his commanding officer, is as highly valued by him as it can be by his superiors."

"It may perhaps be impossible in a large army to distribute rewards strictly proportionable to the merit of every action, but where partiality is too conspicuous in those who are empowered to bestow on the least deserving, whilst those of real merit are disregarded, they are more likely..."
likely to create jealousy than emulation. And, on the contrary, when justice only directs how they are to be disposed of, nothing can be more encouraging to both officers and soldiers, than the smallest trifle obtained as a token of their services."

"It was a severe but very proper answer Antigonus gave to a brave old officer’s son, that was ambitious of honours he had not deserved: "It is your bravery, and not the blood you derive from your father, that must recommend you to me."

As to the rank this order should enjoy, others are better judges of it than myself; but it certainly ought to be distinguished at home, to keep up the spirit of it among ourselves abroad. The members of it might take place with the Order of the Bath*, which presents itself as a proper foundation for this plan, excepting...

*Knights of the Bath*, an English military order of uncertain original. Some writers say, it was instituted in the Saxon times; some will have it to have been founded by Richard II. and others by Henry IV. nor is the occasion that gave rise to their order better known. Some say it arose from the custom which formerly prevailed of bathing, before they received the golden spurs. Others say that Henry IV. being in the bath, was told by a knight, that two widows were come to demand justice of him; when, leaping out of the bath, he cried, "It was his duty to prefer the doing of justice to his subjects to the pleasures of the bath:" and in memory of this transaction the Knights of the Bath were created. Camden however insists, that this was only the restoration of the order, which was in that prince’s reign almost abolished; but however that be, the order
OF MILITARY HONOUR.

Keeping how to dispose of those gentlemen who have already obtained that dignity, without any military pretensions: "but as they will, it is to be hoped, wear out, and never be asked by those out of the army or navy"—it will be better to enact our Military and Navy institution on that, than of any thing new, as two many orders favour a little of prostitution. As to the name of this order, it might be called The Order of Saint George, the titular saint of this kingdom, or to borrow a title from the King of Prussia, That of Merit*. It might consist of the Sovereign as grand master: eight grand crosfoes, who ought to be by their rank, at least lieutenant generals; or vice admirals; twenty commanders, fifteen of which, as superior commanders, should be major generals or rear admirals; and five inferior, to give the rank of colonels; which is still reserving so many ribbands to distinguish ambassadors with, and others who may be employed in foreign

order was revived under George I. by a solemn creation of a considerable number of knights. They wear a red ribbon, and their motto is, *Tria juncta in uno*, alluding to the three cardinal virtues which every knight ought to possess.

*Order of Merit, instituted by Frédéric III. King of Prussia, as a reward to those officers whose behaviour deserved some marks of distinction. The énsign of this order is a golden star of eight rays, enamelled with blue, which is worn appendant to a black ribbon, edged with silver; and the motto is *Pour le Merite.*

M 4 parts,
parts, or otherwise deserve well of his Majesty."

"All these, the sovereign, grand crosses, and commanders might continue to wear the same ornaments of the Order of the Bath; but the civil commanders are only to take that name, and, if they please, the title of Sir; that appearing rather an inferior appellation to that of General, it is presumed, the military commanders will dispense with it, but are nevertheless to have precedence of them. All others are to take place according to seniority: if two commanders should be chosen together, the eldest knight precedes: if still of the same standing, rank in the army should determine, and lastly age* in the person."

"The order should have a secretary and herald, the former to keep the records, and enter in them any remarkable actions done by any of the order, with the cause of their admission, &c."

"The herald must blazon their arms, which, to preserve to posterity the knowledge of what family the knights belong to, must be drawn and described at the entry made in the records

* Precedence is proposed to be determined by these, preferable to the quality of the person; to put hereditary honours out of the question, and to set as a high value as possible on those acquired by merit.
of every new member: and the number of knights should have no limitation than to be all men of merit, civil, religious, and military. They ought to have served twenty years, if they never have been in action, and should be admitted at any time of service, if they have distinguished themselves in it."

"The badge of the order should be given by the sovereign, and become the property of the heirs of the defunct knight, which will make it known in the country, and bring it into estimation of the families deceased. It might be a gold medal, hung by a red ribband to the button-hole of the waistcoat, with Britannia enameled or struck upon it, presenting the order to an officer crowned with laurels, on his knee, who should be introduced by Fortune, with the bandeau pulled off her eyes, to shew that favour or caprice have no share in the recommendation; and for a legend round the margin, The recompence of merit."

"To the eight grand crosses, eight of the best governments might be unalienably annexed: and to the twenty commanders, as many of the next best: to give weight to the order, by weaving interest and ambition together, which must be the most certain plan to animate the military, or any character. But as governments properly belong to land officers, who
who are best judges of the defence of places, so the sea commanders and grand crosses might be granted with naval employments in the admiralty and other offices suitable to their rank."

"By ascertaining the ranks which the grand crosses and commanders must have, there is a prospect of emulation still open, which would undoubtedly work upon the mind of every officer. A major general distinguishing himself at the head of his brigade, might be made a grand cross, and have the rank attending it; a colonel doing the same at the head of his regiment, might be recompensed with a commander; and a rear admiral, commodore, or even a private captain, signalizing themselves, might be promoted in the same method."

"Promotions gained in that manner should, and it is presumed would rather incite a generous admiration, than draw resentments from those of the same rank of an order standing, as it is a piece of justice due to merit, and may be their own case on the first occasion."

"As to the promotion of knights, that should be solely vested in the sovereign, at the recommendation of the commander in chief of the forces, and the first lord of the admiralty for the time being. Few should be created in time of peace, but all through that channel; by which it is hoped, that an equal distribution of
of that honour would be made without partiality to persons or corps, as men of merit are to be found every where. During war, every general or admiral honoured with a separate command, might have so many medals, as his majesty may be pleased to intrust him with the disposal of: and they should always be distributed as the recompence of merit, and not of favour: for which reasons, *and more solia ones*, aid de camps, brigade majors, and admirals captains should be of such a standing in the army and navy, as to be already distinguished with that honour, left they should be gratified with the order *, preferable to those who may deserve better. In fine, the utmost impartiality and care is necessary in the distribution of such honour; for it will immediately lose its effect, and become an useless distinction the moment it falls a prey to the interest or any other influence, than that of military merit."

"To conclude, a general chapter of the order, composed of all the grand crosses and commanders, should be annually held: the commander in chief and first lord of the admiralty, presiding alternately, should not his majesty

* Being of the general's or admiral's family, and of course better known to him, perhaps his own relation, or so particularly recommended, as to be under the obligation of providing for him, there is some reason to fear partiality.
please to attend; where the creation of the last year should be considered: the particular reasons which induced generals or admirals to make new knights, being remitted to the secretary for that purpose; where the recommendations from officers commanding regiments and fleets should be received; and the number of crosses fixed on, which may be disposed of in the following year: for though it ought to be very diffusive, yet it should not be allowed to run into too great a number, for fear of lessening the dignity and estimation of it. On that occasion any member having behaved unbecoming, should be stripped of the ornaments of the order: and any addition might be made to the statutes of the society, one of which should be, That any officer accused of an offence, capital or dishonourable, should be subject to an inquest of a commander and twelve knights, who, before trial, should have power to examine into his case, and strip him of the honour of knighthood, if guilty of any crime deserving of it; for it should be an established opinion and maxim in the order, that a knight of the order of merit cannot commit any action unworthy of a man of virtue and honour.”

“To raise the consequence and idea of such an institution, some solemnity would be proper to use at the creation of a knight. In that case,
case, it might be done by the commander in chief on the spot, drawing his sword at the head of the regiment, troop, or company; and at sea on board the ship, according to the rank of the person, and using it as his majesty does on like occasions, dub him knight: presenting him with a medal of the order, embracing him, and, if of the royal family, permitting his hand to be kissed, as a member of the same society, and as a mark of favour and esteem. But the rules and statutes necessary for this institution may soon be digested into form when the plan in general has met with that reception which it seems to deserve; and which is with great deference submitted to his Majesty's more mature and better judgment."

"N. B. If any objections should be made to the grafting of this order on that of the Bath, they may be easily removed, by making the institution independent of it, trusting to the merit of its knights, and the spirit of the order, to establish its own reputation——That of France is as follows."

Ordinance
Ordinance of the King relative to an establishment under the title of Military Merit. Dated March 10th 1759.

By the King.

His Majesty, always attentive to regulate the distributions of favours which he bestows on those who devote themselves to the defence of the state in the profession of arms, under the principles of an exact justice, having considered that in the foreign regiments which are in his service there are many officers, who, born in a country where the Protestant religion is established, cannot be admitted into the order of St. Louis, because that, according to the principles of that order, admittance can be granted to none but Roman Catholics. His majesty having considered that the obstacle which has hitherto deprived them of the most flattering recompence that bravery and zeal can receive, is of such a nature that it cannot be removed, represents to him that it will be a most worthy action, to indemnify them by a distinction of the same kind, which may be a public testimony of his esteem and consideration of services, which have the prosperity of the state and the glory of the crown for their object.

Such
Such is the motive which at this time determines his majesty to form an establishment, which by making known of what value the attachment of his officers is in his eye, may animate more and more in them this sentiment, and may transmit it to those who shall succeed in the same line.

In taking this resolution his majesty represents to himself with satisfaction, that he shall henceforth find himself in a state to add a new title to the favours, which the officers in his foreign regiments, not being Catholics, are capable of receiving, which will be somewhat the more agreeable to military merit, insomuch as honour will compose the chief of it, and that this disposition will leave no inequality in the distribution of recompenses which ought to be the price of zeal and valour. In consequence his majesty has ordained and ordains as follows:

Article 1st. His majesty creates, erects, and institutes by the present ordinance, an exterior mark of distinction under the title of Military Merit, in favour of the officers of the Swiss and foreign regiments, who professing the Protestant religion, cannot be admitted into the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Art. 2d. No one shall be invested with it but by virtue of a brevet from his majesty or from
from the kings his successors, and the said brevet shall be issued by the secretary of state having the war department.

Art. 3d. That this distinction may have a more perfect resemblance to that which the admission into the Order of St. Louis procures, there shall be three degrees superior one to the other, as in the aforesaid order, where a chevalier may rise to the dignity of a commander, and a commander to that of a grand cross; but be it understood, that this rise to a superior degree shall depend entirely on the choice of his majesty and his successors, and not on seniority.

Art. 4th. All those whom his majesty shall think proper to admit to the first of these degrees, shall have a golden cross, upon one side of which there shall be a sword en pal, with these words for motto, "Pro virtute bellica," and upon the reverse a crown of laurels, with this motto, "Ludovicus XV. instituit 1759." This shall be worn fixed to their button-hole with a narrow dark blue ribband not waved. Those who shall rise to the second shall wear it fixed with a large blue ribband, of the same colour of the first, in the manner of a fash; and they shall not exceed four in number. With regard to those whom his majesty shall cause to pass to the third degree, they shall wear besides
the broad riband, an embroidery of gold on their coat and cloak, and shall be only two in number.

Art. 5th. The necessary qualities to enable an officer to be honoured with the marks of distinction established by the present ordinance, shall be the same both as to duration and nature of the services, as those which are the rule and custom for the Order of St. Louis.

Art. 6th. Those who shall be named by his majesty shall take an oath and receive the instalment, which oath and instalment shall be registered, they shall engage by the oath to be faithful to his majesty, and in no wise to depart from the obedience which is due to him, and to those who command under his orders; to keep and defend with all their might his authority and rights, and those of the crown; never to leave his service to enter that of a foreign prince without his written permission; to reveal whatever shall come to their knowledge against his person and state, and to behave themselves in every thing as it becomes virtuous and valiant chevaliers.

Art. 7th. When his majesty shall not receive the said oath in person, he shall commission such officers as he shall think proper, invested with the great cross or great ribband, or in their absence one of the most ancient of those who
who shall have been admitted to the first degree of distinction, created by the present, to receive in the name of his majesty the oath of those officers who shall be nominated by him, to perform the instalment, and to present them with the cross; and he shall cause the necessary orders for that purpose to be issued to whoever he shall choose to perform this commission.

Art. 8th. The officers who after having been invested with the first degree of distinction, shall pass to the second, shall not be obliged to take a new oath, and the same for those who shall pass from the second to the third.

Art. 9th. Those who after having been honoured by his majesty with this mark of distinction, shall so far forget themselves as to infringe their oath and commit actions unworthy of them, shall be deprived of it, and degraded.

Art. 10th. His majesty expressly forbids all others but those who shall be honoured with this distinction, to wear the badges thereof, under the penalties denounced against those who not being chevaliers of St. Louis, shall dare to wear the cross.

His majesty commands and orders the marshals of France, and the lieutenant generals in his armies, camp marshals, colonels, mestres de
OF MILITARY MERIT.

de camps, and all other officers to whom it shall appertain, strictly to attend, every one in his station, to the observance of the present.

Given at Versailles, the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine.

Signed, L O U I S.

And under, Le Maréchal Duc de Belleisle.

The French have two more orders—that of the

Order of St. Louis, instituted by Louis XIV. in the year 1693. This order has remained entirely in the possession of military men, ever since its institution, and has been of singular use in keeping up the spirits, and rewarding the services, of those who have distinguished themselves. The number of knights is unlimited, being given to every man of merit. The order is a golden cross, with eight points, which hang pendent to a broad crimson ribband. The motto is Bellicæ virtutis præmium.

Order of the Holy Ghost, the principal military order in France, instituted by Henry III. in 1569. It consists of one hundred knights, N 2 who
OF MILITARY MERIT.

who are to make proof of their nobility for three descents. The king is the grand master, or sovereign, and as such, takes an oath, on his coronation-day, to maintain the dignity of the order. The knights wear a golden cross, hung about their necks by a blue silk ribband, or collar: but before they receive this order of the Holy Ghost, that of St. Michael is conferred, as a necessary degree; and for this reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar.

END of VOL. III.
Lately published,

Dedicated (by Permission) to His Majesty,
For the Cavalry and Infantry,

A TREATISE
ON THE
MILITARY SCIENCE;
WHICH COMPREHENDS THE
GRAND OPERATIONS OF WAR,
AND
GENERAL RULES
FOR
Conducting an Army in the Field;
FOUND UPON
PRINCIPLES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SAME;
WITH OCCASIONAL NOTES.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE MANNER OF ATTACKING AND DEFENDING
OF
MILITARY POSTS, VILLAGES, HOUSES,
CHURCH-YARDS, MILLS, &c.

BY THOMAS SIMES, Esq.

For the Particulars of the above Work, please to see the Critical Review, which concludes thus: "After the above enumeration, it is almost unnecessary to observe, that Mr. Simes has given an ample detail of the Military Science in all its departments. If we add, that he has also treated the subject with great judgment as well as perspicuity, we only bestow the approbation which is strictly due to the clear arrangement, the useful remarks, and the extensive knowledge so fully displayed in the work."

PRICE, in Boards, ELEVEN SHILLINGS; and bound, according to the Binding.

The Regulator, or Instructions to Form the Officer, and Complete the Soldier, upon Fixed Principles. Illustrated with a Variety of curious and instructive Notes, for the better Establishing of Discipline and Subordination, &c. By Capt. Thomas Simes, 8vo, 5s. in Boards.

No science has been so little explained in theory as the military; it was imagined the duties of the soldier in every rank, from the private to the general, are to be known only by practice, and that no fixed principles could be laid down for the regulation of their conduct, so much depending upon circumstances and local temporary incidents. Owing to this prejudice, it passed into a received opinion, that a military man could learn nothing from books, and therefore scarce any were published on military subjects, in England, till of late years.

But the sanction given to our author's labours, which have been honoured with the approbation of his Majesty, and of the commander in chief of the army, has removed that prejudice, and his publications for the instruction and improvement of his brethren in the military science have met with uncommon success.

The present treatise is remarkably useful, as it informs every military man distinctly, what is his duty, and how to execute it in the manner "most honourable to himself, and most advantageous to his country." It opens with the duties of a private soldier, and contains excellent advice to them, especially on the articles of obedience, diligence, and sobriety. The treatise is methodically arranged; and rises progressively from the private soldier to the colonel. Those parts which regard the privates, corporals, and serjeants, lie within so narrow a compass, and are so very clear and intelligent, that it might be of great use to have them printed separately, and distributed in every regiment, to those classes of men, who are liable to severe punishments for neglect of duty, and often offend from not having every
every point of duty strongly impressed upon their minds. It is not to be supposed that every private soldier can read; a copy to every sixth man, with orders to read it twice a week to his companions, might be sufficient; the expence would be trifling, and it would save many a whipping.

In treating of the ensign and his duties, Capt. Simes makes some observations which should recommend his book to all young gentlemen, who either from sudden inclination, or the unhappy situation of their affairs, turn their thoughts to the army, without giving themselves the trouble to examine if they are possessed of the requisite qualifications; imagining generally, that it is a life of gaiety, and a polite walk, in which they can make a much better figure than in the paths of common industry. It is likewise supposed by many idle young fellows, that the drudgery and slavish confinement of warehouses, compting-houses, and offices, are much more intolerable than the military service; let them read this part of Capt. Simes's work, and they will be undeceived. We wish, however, that in another edition, he would state the expences of an ensign, as many inconsiderate young men enter into the army without reflecting, that the pay is not sufficient for their maintenance; and their friends being frequently unable to make any addition to it, shame, repentance, and secret grief carries them to the grave before they have seen the face of an enemy.

But the greatest misfortune is, as our author justly observes, when a man feels in himself a want of courage, and yet engages in the service. This is doing a great injury to his king and country, by filling a post, which another man, properly qualified, might have possessed. He mentions one instance, which merits relation: A rich merchant had purchased a captain's commission for his son, in the reign of queen Anne; the regiment was ordered to Flanders; and at the siege of Lisse, he complained to the duke of Marlborough that the noise of the cannon disturbed his rest, and made his head ache; he therefore desired leave to return to England. The duke smiled, and told him, it was his opinion, "his heart ached more than his head," and that he might return as soon as he pleased. The captain over-joyed, set forwards the next morning, and the duke gave his commission, the very same day, to the captain-lieutenant, who had shewn many proofs of his courage and good conduct. If more care was taken to find out and dismiss
Dismiss cowards, whose parents and friends send them to the army, and navy merely to get rid of them, because they have turned out wild and idle, the service would be greatly benefited, and merit would be the standard of promotion.

Several military commentaries on the articles of war, an introduction to courts-martial, and a chapter on the judge-advocate, and his duties, close this work.

Printed for the Author; and sold by Bew, Pater-noster Row; Becket, Adelphi; Debrett, Piccadilly; Dodsley, Pall-mall; Durham, Cockspur-street; Faulder, Bond-street; Fisk, Edward-street; Flexney, Holborn; Shepperson and Reynolds, Oxford-street; Booth, Norwich; Lackington, Chiswell-street; and Richardson and Urquhart, Royal Exchange.
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