of an army being dispoſed after this manner, every column will enter the camp at the same time, and find itself oppoſite to its ground. See Plate DXIV, where *a* is the army formed in order of battle, ready to march. b, The park of artillery, where the baggage belonging to the army, and their eſcorts, also are assembled. *c,* March of the cavalry, to form the column on the right. *d,* March of the cavalry, to form the column on the left. *e,* March of the infantry, to form in three columns. *f,* March of the artillery and baggage, to form in a column. g, Parties of hussars, cover­ing the flanks of the army, and forming the rear-guards of the column, when the army hath passed. *b,* Bridges and fords, discovered by the advanced detachments, who have marked the route of the army, i, Bridges built by the same detachments. k, Front and rear guards of the columns drawn from the troops of which the columns are formed. l, Parties of huſſars, marching upon the flanks of the army. *m,* Parties of hussars marching at the head of the army, to ſcour the country through which the army is to pass, and also to examine the routes marked by the advanced detachments.

If, by the enemy’s position, although at a distance, the army ſhould, on its march, present a flank to the enemy, without fearing its being attacked ; yet as the enemy may have stolen one or two marches, as hath happened on many occasions, there must be only two columns of infantry placed in the centre. The third must be placed upon that flank which the army preſents to the enemy ; so that the army will find itself diſposed upon its march after the following manner : Supposing it is the right which preſents the flank to the enemy, the first column will consist of infantry, the second or cavalry, the third of artillery, the fourth and fifth of infantry, and the sixth of cavalry. The baggage will then be distributed to the three columns upon the left ; ſo that neither the two columns upon the right, or the artillery, will have the least embarrassment, in case an action enfues. The same diſposition must be made upon the left, if it is that which preſents the flank. Particular care must be taken that the artillery have orders, ſupposing the enemy advancing in full force to attack, to tranſport itself to the column of infantry, and to divide itself along the front, when it ſhall be in order of battle, and to keep up a constant fire, in order to give the general time to make inch diſpositions as he ſhall find necessary.

The column of cavalry ſhould de divided into two, and be poked upon the flanks of the infantry that is drawn up in the face of the enemy ; the other columns must follow the orders which have been delivered to them, and execute them with the utmost diſpatch.

If it appears, either from the proximity or position of the enemy, that the army is liable to be attacked in front, the diſposition for the march ſhould be in the same order as the army is to form in for action : the artillery must then be distributed among the columns of infantry ; so that, following the divisions where it is placed, the brigades will find themſelves ſpread over the front of the first line. In this case, the infantry will form four columns, which will march in the centre of the two columns of cavalry upon their flanks ; ſo that the head of each column, as far as the centre, when placing itself in order of battle, ſhall make the first line, and the remainder, from the centre downward, the second ; and the reserve which follows ſhall form itself behind the other two lines.

It is necessary that an army dispoſed after this manner ſhould have orders to draw itself into order of battle on the very first signal, which ſhould be a diſcharge of two or three pieces of cannon. The signal being given, the first and second lines, and the reserve, will find themſelves formed in a very ſhort time. If, from the proximity and position of the enemy, and the facility with which he can attack, the general hath reaſon to imagine he will do it, the heavy bag­gage, with a good guard and eſcort, ought to be removed into the rear.

On this occasion the *component @@*(a) ſhould not be far be­fore the army, the eſcort should be increaſed, and ſome de­tachments of light horſe ſhould march in front to cover it, and alſo to make obſervation at a distance. The remainder of the body of light horſe ſhall continue upon the flanks of the army sustained by dragoons, who, on the signal being given, ſhall immediately go and form themſelves in the place assigned to them during the action.

On the first sight of the enemy the campement ſhould re­the ; for when fighting becomes necessary, all thought of encamping must be laid aside ; but the eſcort ſhall put itself in order of battle, and the light horſe ſhall approach the enemy as near as poſſible, in order to reconnoitre his diſpo­sition and strength. The officer commanding them will immediately send a report of the diſcoveries he hath made to the commander in chief, who on every occasion ſhould be in the front, and even a little advanced, to ſurvey the nature of the ground ; it being very certain, that in these cases a man can much better rely upon his own than upon the judgment of others. This was marſhal Saxe’s method; particularly when he was apprehensive of being attacked upon a march, or had himſelf an intention of attacking. In proportion as the enemy ſhall advance, the eſcort of the campement must retire in good order ; at the same time not neglecting the opportunity, if it offers, of harassing the enemy’s advanced guard, ſo as to retard his march, and give more time for the army to form in order of battle, and to the general to make such diſpositions as he ſhall judge necessary : after which, the eſcort having amuſed the enemy, or cauſed him to ſlacken the briſkneſs of his march, must retire in good order ; and when it ſhall be near the body of the army, each body ſhall return to its own brigade.

If, from his knowledge of the country, although an open one, the general knows there are any thickets, hollows, or heights, either on the right or the left, and that this ſpot may prove favourable to the enemy, he should try to poſſess himſelf of it. If that attempt is not practicable, as the enemy will undoubtedly take advantage of it, and post in­fantry either at these thickets or heights, the general must place a brigade of infantry at the head of each column of cavalry, which ſhall mix by platoons with that line of cavalry when formed in order of battle. This diſposition was made by Μ. de Turenne at the action of Sinzheim, and at the battle of Enzheim.

If, by the situation of the country, the flanks cannot be

@@@(a) This is a French term, for which we have not a ſynonyme equally expressive in the Engliſh language. It is used to denote a certain number of troops, who proportion their time of ſetting out before the army, by the distance or proximity of the enemy, in order to trace or mark out the camp. For this purpoſe, a quarter-master and a trooper is draughted from every troop of every regiment of horſe; and a ſerjeant and a corporal, in like manner, from every regi­ment of infantry, furniſhed with ropes and pickets, to lay out the ground for the tents and the intervals ; ſo that every re­giment will, on its arrival, find its ground properly marked out. A field-officer of every regiment alſo marches with the campement, besides the officers of each corps, who command the detachment.