there are columns intended, to ſet out two or three hours before the time appointed for the marsh of the army. Theſe detachments will march carefully over the ways already ex­amined and prepared : they will scour every thing, hedges, narrow passes, entrances of passes, woods, heights, villages, in short all that may ſerve as ſhelter for troops in ambuſcade; and for greater ſecurity, they will post guards in the villages, which guards are not to retire till the rear-guard of the army comes up.

The commanding officer of each detachment ſhould poſſeſs himſelf of the heights on the right and left, and ſhould distribute platoons of infantry at proper distances from the rocks and narrow passes : he ſhould be careful of what may be done to oppoſe him, and he attentive even to the ſmalleſt paths. When the commanding officer of the detachment ſhall be advanced to the end of the passes, or to the ground intended for the camp, he will establish his infantry in the most advantageous posts ; he will place his light horſe or dragoons in the front, but within reach of assistance ; he will send out patroles of light horſe advanced before the in­fantry. If he receives any intelligence of the enemy, he will send immediate notice of it to the general ; but if, from the report made to him, the enemy does not appear to be sufficiently ſtrong to annoy the army on its march, or only ſome parties were willing to try if they could enter the passes, his detachment will be ſufficient to keep them at a distance, particularly as he is in possession of the heights and the passes.

With ſuch precautions as theſe, if the enemy is at too great a distance to attack the army, the march will be per­formed without any trouble : there will be no obstacle in the roads, or reason to fear that the waggons will be mi­red ; and if the wheels or axle-trees of any of them ſhould break, they will be repaired from those which have ſpare ones : if, on the contrary, the enemy ſhould be ſo near as to give cause to apprehend an attack, the necessary precautions are taken for forming the troops in order of battle, and for the necessary diſpoſitions during the action.

It has been already observed, that an army on a march ſhould be divided into as many columns as the detach­ments have found openings or roads leading to the camp the general intends to occupy ; ſuppoſe two, the army will consequently march in two columns. The diſpoſition of the troops in their march differs entirely from what it would be in an open country ; the advanced-guard of each column must consist of infantry, ſome must be distributed either in the narrow passes or on the heights, and there ſhould be ſome advanced detachments of light horſe to ſcour the nar­row passes : the rear-guard ſhould consist of infantry only. The remainder of the troops may be disposed after the fol­lowing manner :

Four or five brigades of infantry, according to the num­ber which compotes the army, ſhould be placed at the head of each column ; the same partition ſhould be made with regard to the artillery, which must follow the infantry ; the cavalry must march next, and the baggage of each column, well eſcorted by infantry, mult follow the cavalry ; then the remainder of the corps of light horſe which are not detached ; and the dragoons are placed the last, in order to diſmount and ſustain the rear-guard in case it ſhall be attacked.

Each column ſhould consist of the same number of troops as well infantry as cavalry. Platoons of infantry ſhould be detached to march on the heights, at proper diſlances, in order to cover the flanks on the right and left. Care must be taken to march very leiſurely in the front, otherwise the rear will not be able to keep up ; then, in order to give the rear time to come up, the front will be forced to halt, by which the march will be much retarded and the troops fatigued.

Plate DXV. repreſents the march of an army through a mountainous country A is the position of the army be­fore it begins its march. P is the artillery and baggage, with their eſcorts in the front of the camp. B, Parties of hussars forming the advanced-guard of the army on its march. C, Parties of infantry of the advanced-guards of the columns. D, The infantry of the army forming the head of the columns. E, The artillery, and waggons be­longing to the artillery. F, Battalions of artillery. G, The cavalry. H, The baggage of the army. I, The eſcort of the baggage. K, Parties of hussars. L, Parties of dragoons. M, The infantry of the reserve, forming the rear-guard of the army. N, Platoons of infantry marching upon the heights, to cover the flanks of the columns. O, Villages in front of the camp the army is to occupy, and of which the light infantry have taken possession.

Theſe diſpoſitions are necessary, because, as the enemy in a mountainous country will be able to attack with infan­try only, he must be opposed with troops of the same nature : the reaſon why the artillery is polled behind the infan­try is, that in case the enemy ſhould attack briſkly in front, and the road through which the columns pass be broad enough, ſome pieces of cannon may be sent into the front, which firing with grape-ſhot will ſoon thin the enemy’s ranks, and abate ſomething of his ardour : if the road be too narrow to permit the bringing forward of the artillery, reſolution must ſupply the want of that assistance which the cannon would give, and the enemy must be charged with bayonets. The cavalry does not follow immediately, because, not being able to act in this sort of country, it must be co­vered by infantry. The baggage which follows is ſufficiently defended by the columns that cover it, and the infantry that efforts it : this infantry ſhould nevertheleſs join as of­ten as circumstances will permit, without being fearful of expoſing itself, that upon the heights being to reinforce it in case the head of the army ſhould be attacked.

There are ſome mountainous countries ſo difficult of acceſs, that it is impossible for the cavalry to follow, because ſome post must either be immediately seized, or the enemy, being in possession of the hills, must be driven from them be­fore it can advance ; or because it would be difficult for it to be ſubsisted.

If the army can march in four columns, the diſpositions ſhould ſtill be the same ; but as the head of the co­lumns will be weaker in infantry, the heights ſhould be guarded accordingly, and the rear-guard ſufficiently strong to refill the enemy : the same disposition ſhould be made for one column only.

If the march is to be made through a woody country, the precautions which have been already mentioned in re­gard to examining the ways through which the army is to paſs, and for the detachments which let out in order to be before the army, ſhould ſtill be observed ; but the diſpoſition and order of the troops must be different. If by the situation of the country, the army is obliged to march continu­ally through woods till it arrive at the camp, the cavalry and the baggage ſhould be in three columns in the centre ; but ſome infantry ſhould be placed at their head and their rear-guard : the infantry ſhould march in two columns, one on the right, the other on the left of the cavalry and baggage ; ſome brigades of artillery ſhould be distributed to each column of infantry, the remainder must march at the head of the columns of baggage ; the flanks of the columns must be covered by platoons of infantry, placed about at