and on the evening before they gained the paſs over the ri­ver, one of Prince Ferdinand’s German aid-de-camps desired the grenadiers and Highlanders who were in front, to puſh on and take ſome of the enemy’s baggage, which was a little way before them and but weakly guarded. They were immediately formed, and marched in a hurry over a plain with a thick wood in front, which they were told was clear, and had got within 400 paces of the enemy’s baggage, when ſeveral ſquadrons of French dragoons ruſhed ſuddenly out upon them from the ſkirts of the wood upon both flanks, and were hewing them down without mercy, when Cornet Nangle with an advanced guard of 20 men coming up the hill, got sight of the attack, and instantly rushing on, charged the French cavalry, who, startled at the briskneſs of an attack which they were not expecting, immedi­ately reined back ; when the rest of the regiment getting in view, came on ; and attacking the French, drove them off, having killed and wounded a few, and taken ſome priſoners. The determined bravery of this young officer with his 20 men ſaved a great number of the grenadiers and High­landers from being cut to pieces, and shows what may be effected by the ſudden attack of an advanced guard of ca­valry.

An advanced guard by night ſhould be of double the force of one by day. In an open country, it is a matter of indifference at what distance they advance, provided they keep in view of the commanding officer, who ſhould conti­nually obſerve them : but in covered places, and in the darkneſs of the night, they ſhould not be more than 50 paces distant.

This advanced guard ſhould have an advanced corporal B, with six horſemen divided into three pairs ; one in the centre B, the two others out of the road on the right and left at CC, to examine as wide as poſſible, silently and at­tentively ſearching all hollow and covered places, taking care that there is nobody lying on the ground, or hid in dry ditches, behind trees or bushes. At the same distance of 50 paces upon the flanks of the corps, ſhould march two wings DD, consisting of eight or twelve horſemen, each according to the strength of the corps, led by a non-commiſſioned officer. They can haraſs an enemy who may hap­pen to ruſh ſuddenly out of ambuſcade, and give time to the corps to form. Each wing to detach two men EE, keeping 50 paces wide from the others, and preſerving the same route as exactly as the face of the country will per­mit. At the entrance of the wood NN, the horſemen ſhould ſpread, and close again at coming out, and do the same at meeting any little hills, to examine them on both sides. When they perceive any traces of a party, they ſhould immediately communicate it from one to another, till it comes to the commanding officer.

The advanced guard ought to march ſlowly, and the commanding officer at the head of the corps ſhould follow at the same rate, ſo that the rear of the detachment may not be obliged to gallop. As the rear guard H is only establiſhed for form, there is no need of its being numerous. The officers and quarter-masters ſhould be careful to keep the men from ſleeping, as a horſe is easily hurt under the irregular motions of a ſleeping rider, which retards the march. The whole corps ſhould be forbid to ſmoke or speak ; and if any one is obliged to cough or ſpit, let him cover his mouth so as to make no noiſe.

When the corps is numerous,· the cavalry ſhould march by ſquadrons, the infantry by platoons, to follow alternate­ly, ſo that each platoon of infantry FFF may march at the head of a ſquadron of cavalry GGG ; which dispoſition will preſerve the whole at an equal pace, and keep them readier to form in case of meeting the enemy, or being ſuddenly at­tacked, as we are about to mention.

When the advanced guard perceives an enemy at a di­stance, whether it is day or night, they should not purſue them, for fear of falling stupidly into ſome ambuſcade, if it is not in a country that has been well examined ; but if they meet them ſuddenly face to face, as may happen at the en­trance of a hollow way I, opening obliquely upon them, then the advanced guard, without deliberating about their strength, ſhould instantly rush upon them. This manœuvre cannot fail against infantry, and gives a great advantage in a rencounter with the cavalry ; but if the advanced guard falls back, they expose the whole body to be defeated with them.

When the commanding officer sees the action of his ad­vanced guard, he will instantly turn the infantry on the side of the road most proper to protect them from the enemy’s cavalry, and will form them quickly at the side LLL, or on ſome neighbouring height MM. If it is day, they ought to face the cavalry, stooping down till the instant of the at­tack, while the first ſquadron advances to ſustain the advan­ced guard. If the enemy appears desirous to renew the charge, and obstinate in diſputing the passage, he may make uſe of a feint, and by falling back bring them oppoſite to his infantry, who will have them in the flank, and by a well pla­ced fire put them instantly in diſorder. His cavalry pro­fiting by this, must immediately face about, and fall upon them with all poſſible violence ; which cannot fail to complete their defeat.

All villages, hamlets, and houſes, ſhould be avoided, especially by night (which is the most common time for the partiſan), to avoid being diſcovered by the barking of dogs, or being ſeen by peaſants who can inform the enemy. You will see equally how dangerous it is to keep the great roads by day, or to croſs places that are too open in an enemy’s country.

If you cannot avoid passing through a village, it ſhould be done in a hurry, marching confuſedly, very cloſe, and fill­ing up the whole breadth, by which you will conceal your strength from the peaſants ; ſome officers ſhould remain at coming in, and in the rear, till the whole are passed, taking care that no one stops or withdraws. The same care ſhould be taken at every road that opens upon your route. At the approach of every place that is covered or hollow, such as houſe, wood, gully, &c. they ſhould halt till it is well examined, and continue attentive in passing it.

At the passage of defiles, bridges, or fords, the advanced guard ſhould stop at 100 paces, and form till the whole corps is passed and in order. The ancients employed dogs to diſcover the enemy in ambuſcade ; but it will be well to distrust such ſpies, and to ſuffer none with the corps, as there is nothing more dangerous; their diſposition leading them to bark at meeting the least animal, they will furniſh the enemy with a thouſand opportunities of observing you, before you can know where they are.

You ſhould always detain the guides that were taken at setting out ; but if necessity requires another, the quarter- master ſhould go and take one without making a noiſe, and lead him a round-about way, that none of the peaſants may diſcover either your party or route. If any of the party discover passengers in sight of the march, they ſhould be stopped and brought to the corps, and care taken to pre­vent their escape.

The party ſhould never refreſh in a village, but in a wood by day, and open country by night, causing every neceſſary to be brought to them from places in the neighbourhood, which ought to be received from the peaſants at a distance,