

other wing, whether it fires from the center to the flanks, or from the flanks to the center.—If there are five companies in the wing, two pauses will be made betwixt the *fire* of each, and the *make-ready* of the succeeding one.—If there are four companies in the wing, three pauses will be made betwixt the *fire* of each, and the *make-ready* of the succeeding one.—This will allow sufficient time for the first company to have again loaded, and shouldered at the time the last company fires, and will establish proper intervals between each.

6. In firing by *grand Divisions*, three pauses will be made betwixt the *fire* of each division, and the *make-ready* of the succeeding one.

7. In firing by *Wings*.—One wing will make ready the instant the other is shouldering.—The commanding officer of the battalion fires the wings.

8. In firing companies by *Files*.—Each company fires independant.—When the right file presents, the next makes ready, and so on.—After the first fire, each man as he loads comes to a recover, and the file again fires without waiting for any other; the rear rank men are to have their eyes on their front rank men, and be guided by, and present with them.

9. In general after the march in front, and halt of the battalion, company, or platoon firing should begin from the center, and not from the flanks.—In other cases, and in successive formations, it may begin from whatever division first arrives, and halts on the ground.

---

### *Firing in Line.*

1st. The chief object of fire against cavalry, is to keep them at a distance, and to deter them from the attack; as their movements are rapid, a reserve is always kept up.—But when fire commences against infantry, it cannot (consistent with order and other circumstances) be so directed as to be so effective. Object of fire.