

"learn our methods of marching, ambushing, etc., and upon our return expressed his good opinion of us very generously." It is also stated, "About this time Lord Loudoun sent the following volunteers in the regular troops to be trained to the ranging or wood service under my command and inspection, with particular orders to me to instruct them to the utmost of my power in the ranging discipline, our methods of marching, retreating, fighting and ambushing, that they might be the better qualified for any future service against the enemy we had to contend with, desiring me to take particular notice of each one's behaviour and recommend them according to their several deserts."

It is interesting to know which of the old regiments of the line were at that time taking part in the American, British and French War. The names of these officers and soldiers are all given, but it will be sufficient to state that the detachment consisted of from five to ten each from the 4th, 22nd, 27th, 42nd, 44th and 48th Regiments.

These volunteers (the Major writes) I formed into a company by themselves, and took the immediate command and management of them to myself, and for their benefit and instruction reduced into writing the following rules or plan of discipline, which on various occasions I had found by experience to be necessary and advantageous:—

1. All Rangers are to be subject to the rules and articles of war, to appear at roll-call every evening on their own parade equipped each with a fire-lock, 60 rounds of powder and ball and a hatchet, at which time an officer from each company is to inspect the same, to see they are in good order, so as to be ready on any emergency to march at a minute's warning, and before they are dismissed the necessary guards are to be draughted, and scouts for the next day appointed.
2. Whenever you are ordered out to the enemies' forts or frontiers for discoveries, if your number be small, march in a single file, keeping at such a distance from each other as to prevent one shot from killing two men, sending one man or more forward, and the like on each side at the distance of 20 yards from the main body, if the ground you march over will admit of it, to give the signal to the officer of the approach of an enemy, and of their number, etc.
3. If you march over marshes or soft ground change your position, and march abreast of each other, to prevent the enemy from tracking you, till you get over such ground and then resume your former order and march till it is quite dark before you encamp, which do if possible on a piece of ground that will afford your sentries the advantage of seeing or hearing the enemy at considerable distance, keeping one-half of your whole party awake alternately during the night.
4. Some time before you come to the place you would reconnoitre, make a stand and send one or two men in whom you can confide to look out the best ground for making your observations.
5. If you have the good fortune to take any prisoners, keep them separate till they are examined and in your return take a different route to that in which you went out.
6. If you march in a large body of three or four hundred with a design to attack the enemy, divide your party into three columns, each headed by a proper officer, and let these columns march in single file, the ones to the right and left keeping at 20 yards distance from the centre column, if the ground will admit, and let proper guards be kept in the front and rear and suitable flanking parties as before directed, with orders to halt on all eminences to take a view of the surrounding ground, to prevent your being