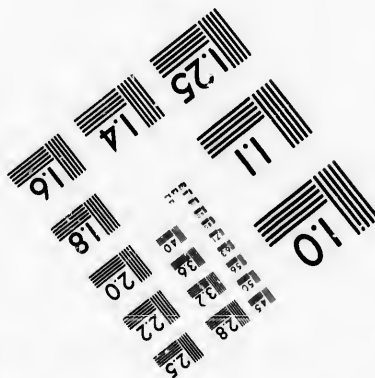
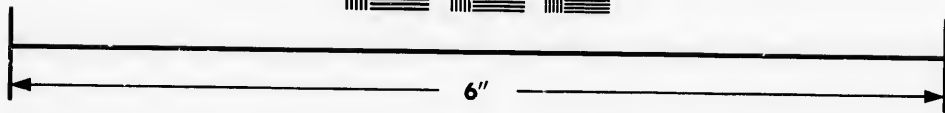
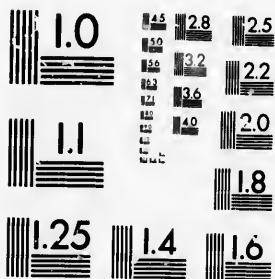


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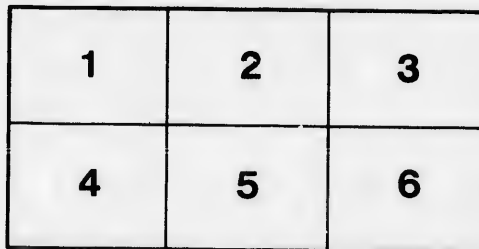
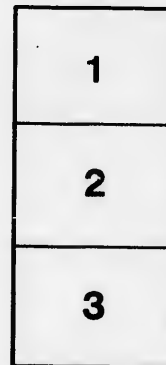
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SYSTEM OF DRILL,

FOR THE

MILITIA,

OF UPPER CANADA,



BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



YORK:

PRINTED BY ROBERT STANTON.

1830.

1857

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN

ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN

1857

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U.C., 16th May, 1829.

No. 1. His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to direct, that in future the several Regiments of Militia in this Province, shall consist of two Battalions each; the first Battalion to be composed of Men not exceeding forty years of age, and the second or Reserve Battalion, of such Men as may be within the limits of the Corps, from that age to the period established by Law.

2. The attendance of the Reserve Battalion may be dispensed with on the next day of assembling.

3. The Establishment of the first Battalion will be Eight Companies of Light Infantry, (when they can be formed of Thirty Men each,) these will be divided into a Right and Left Wing.

4. One Company in each Wing will be armed with Rifles.

5. Young Men under the age of Eighteen, enrolled for the Militia, will not be assembled with the Battalion, but Commanding Officers will make arrangements for their being instructed in small divisions near their own homes.

6. It is recommended, that the Militia Fines, which are placed at the disposal of the Colonels of Regiments, for the incidental expenses of their Corps, may be expended in remunerating one Sergeant in each Company, to be employed in Drilling the young Men who are not called out with the Battalion.

7. A half yearly return will be sent in to the Adjutant General, on the 24th June, and on the 24th December, of the Fines due and collected, in which will be specified in what manner the amounts paid into the hands of the Colonels of Regiments have been disposed of.

8. Colonels will be responsible that the Fines are demanded from every Individual who may be absent on the day appointed by Law, for the assembling of the Militia.

9. Commanding Officers will assemble their Battalions on the day appointed by Law, at such places as may be found convenient; they will require no man to repair to a place of

Assembly more than ten miles from his home ; they will notify to the Adjutant General the place which has been fixed for the assembling of the Battalion under their orders, and if the Battalion cannot be conveniently collected, they will appoint a place of assembly for each Wing.

10. No Officer will in future be recommended for a Commission who has not completed the course of Drill by the Regulations issued on that subject.

11. Officers who may be entitled to an appointment in the Reserve Battalion, will forward their applications to the Adjutant General, through the Colonels of their respective Corps.

By Command of His Excellency.

N. COFFIN,
Adjutant General of Militia.

—●—
MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, YORK,
14th December, 1829.

ALTHOUGH the time allowed for training the Corps of Militia is too short to admit of detailed instruction being given to them, yet Commanding Officers may take advantage of every opportunity that may occur, both on the days of assembly regulated by Law, and on such occasions as individual zeal may afford, to teach the Manual and Platoon Exercise, and the most essential Company and Battalion Formations.—With this view, the following directions are published.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adjutant General of Militia.

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SECTION I.

POSITION OF THE SOLDIER, WITH AND WITHOUT ARMS



WITHOUT ARMS.

The equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front is the first and great principle of the position of a Soldier. The heels must be in a line, and close.—The knees straight, without stiffness. The toes a little turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of about sixty degrees.—The arms hanging near the body without stiffness; the elbows close to the side, the hands open to the front; the little fingers touching the seams of the trousers. Great care must be taken that the arms are not kept back too much. The belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, but without constraint; the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it may principally bear on the fore part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor left.



WITH ARMS.

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When the firelock is shouldered, the person of the Soldier remains in the position described above, except that the wrist of the left hand is turned out, the better to embrace the butt; the thumb alone is to appear in front, the four fingers to be under the butt. The left elbow is a little bent inwards, without being separate from the body, or being more backward or forward than the right one. The firelock is placed in the hand, (not on the middle of the fingers,) and carried in a manner that it shall not raise, advance, or keep back, one shoulder more than the other; the butt must, therefore, be forward, and as low as can be permitted without constraint; the fore part nearly even with that of the thigh, and the hinder part of it pressed by the wrist against the thigh; the piece must be kept steady and firm below the hollow of the shoulder: should the firelock be drawn back, or attempted to be carried high, in that case, one shoulder would be advanced, the other kept back, and the upper part of the body distorted, and not placed square with respect to the limbs.

SECTION II. ATTENTION.

When the Recruit falls in for instruction, he is first to be taught to place himself, on the word *Attention*, in the position before described, to remain perfectly silent, and to give his whole attention to his commander. Before the word attention is given, and occasionally during the time of drill, the Recruit may be allowed to rest by *Standing at Ease* as below explained.

STANDING AT EASE, WITH ORDERED ARMS.

Stand at Ease. On the word *Stand at Ease*, the right foot is to be drawn back about six inches, and the greatest part of the weight of the body brought upon it; the left knee a little bent; the hands brought together before the body; the palms being struck smartly together, and that of the right hand then slipped over the back of the left; but the shoulders to be kept back and square; the head to the front, and the whole attitude without constraint.

Attention. On the word *Attention*, the hands are to fall smartly on the outside of the thighs; the right heel to be brought up in a line with the left; and the proper unconstrained position of a Soldier immediately resumed.

SECTION III.

EYES TO THE RIGHT, LEFT, OR FRONT.

Eyes Right. On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head. At the word *Eyes Left.* *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On *Eyes Front.* the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the Soldier.

These motions are useful on the wheeling of divisions, or in closing, or obliquing to a flank,—or when dressing is ordered after a halt: and particular attention must be paid in the several turnings of the eyes, to prevent the Soldier from moving his body, which should be preserved perfectly square to the front;—but in all marches to the front, the Recruit is to be taught to keep his eyes steadily fixed as if looking at some object of his own height at one hundred yards distance in front, and the eyes are never to be cast down, or thrown to a flank, except under the circumstances above

N.B.—The words on the margin, which are printed in *Italics*, are the words of command to be given by the instructor.

stated. On all other occasions the touch of the Recruit alone must be his guide.



SECTION IV. THE FACINGS.

In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground; the body must rather incline forward, and the heels be kept straight.

To the Right Face. 1st. Place the hollow of the right foot smartly against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the right on both heels,

To the Left Face. 1st. Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the left on both heels.

To the Right about Face. 1st. Place the ball of the right toe against the left heel, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels.
3rd. Bring the right foot smartly back in a line with the left.

To the Left about Face. 1st. Place the right heel against the ball of the left toe, keeping the shoulders square to the front.
2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the left about on both heels.
3rd. Bring up the right smartly in line with the left.

Right or Left Half Face. On the word of command *Right or Left Half Face*, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echelon.

Front. When it is intended to resume the original front, the word of command *Front*, will be given, and the whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front.

Right or Left about three quarters Face. Where it is necessary to perform the diagonal march to the rear, the Recruit will receive the word *Right or Left about three quarters face*, upon which he brings the ball of the right foot (not the ball of the toe) to the left heel, or the right heel to the ball of the left foot, and makes a three quarters face in the given direction. Upon the word *Front*, if he has faced to the right, he fronts to the left; and if he has faced to the left, he fronts to the right.

The feet in the first of the above motions are to be slipped back or brought forward without a jerk; the movement being from the hip, so that the body is kept perfectly steady until faced.

SECTION V.

The Company *Falls in* at close order, with shouldered firelocks ; the files lightly touching, but without crowding ; each man will then occupy a space of about twenty-one inches. The Commander of the Company takes post on the right of the front rank, covered by a Sergeant in the rear rank—two other Sergeants will form a third, or supernumerary rank, three paces from the rear rank.

When a Company is thus singly formed with its Officers, the Captain is on the right, and the Ensign or junior Subaltern on the left of the front rank, the Lieutenant in the rear, as also the Drummer or Pioneer in a third rank, at three paces distance. In this formation Companies are to assemble on their private parades, being sized from flanks to centre. The Company will be told off in subdivisions, and four sections. When in subdivisions, the Captain takes the leading subdivision and the next in command the second. If there are four Officers present, and the Company be in column of sections, the Captain takes the leading section, the next in seniority the rear section, the third in rank the third section from the head of the column, and the junior Officer the second.—The covering Sergeant will cover the second file from the pivot of the leading subdivision, or section ; but when there are but three Officers, the covering Sergeant will take the second section from the head of the column.



SECTION VI.

OPEN ORDER.

Rear rank take Open Order. The Company being formed in two ranks at close order, on the word of command *Rear rank take open order*, the flank men on the right and left of the rear rank, step briskly back one pace, face to their right, and stand covered, to mark the ground on which the rear rank is to halt, and dress in open order ; every other individual remains ready to move.—On the word *March*, the dressers front, and the rear rank falls back one pace, dressing by the right the instant it arrives on the ground.

March.



CLOSE ORDER.

Rear Rank take Close Order. On the word *Rear rank take close order*, the whole remain perfectly steady ; at the word *March*, the rank closes within one pace, and then halts.

March.

SECTION VII.

POSITION IN MARCHING.

In marching, the Soldier must maintain, as much as possible, the position of the body as directed in Section I. He must be well balanced—his arms and hands, without stiffness, must be kept steady by his sides, and not suffered to vibrate. He must not be allowed to stoop forward, or to lean back. His body must be kept square to the front, and thrown rather more forward in marching than when halted, that it may accompany the movement of the leg or thigh, which movement must spring from the haunch. The ham must be stretched but without stiffening the knee. The toe, a little pointed, and kept near the ground, so that the shoe soles may not be visible to a person in front. The head to be kept well up, straight to the front, and the eyes not suffered to be cast down. The foot, without being drawn back, must be placed flat on the ground.



SECTION VIII.



THREE KINDS OF MARCHING.

SLOW STEP.

March. The length of each pace, from heel to heel, is thirty inches, and the Soldier must be taught to take seventy-five of these steps in a minute, without tottering, and with perfect steadiness.

This is the slowest step at which troops are to move, and will be applied to movements of parade, and occasionally to the march in line of considerable bodies.



THE QUICK STEP.

Quick March. The quick time is one hundred and eight steps in a minute, each of thirty inches, making two hundred and seventy feet in a minute. The command *Quick March*, being given, with a pause between them; the word *Quick*, is to be considered as a caution, and the whole to remain perfectly still and steady; on the word *March*, they step off with the left foot, keeping the body in the same posture, and the shoulders square to the front; the foot to be lifted off the ground, that it may clear any stones or other impediments in the way; and to be thrown forward and placed firm; the whole of the sole to touch the

ground, and not the heel alone; the knees are to be bent a little, so as not to occasion fatigue or constraint—and the position to be preserved in the same manner as is directed in Section VII.

THE DOUBLE MARCH.

*Double
March.*

The double is one hundred and fifty steps in a minute, each of thirty-six inches, making four hundred and fifty feet in a minute. The greatest care must always be taken to step off at, and preserve the full pace of thirty-six inches, which can be done with ease, if the Soldier is placed in a proper position; and that the weight of the body inclines well forward on the fore part of the feet. The word *Double*, the same as *Quick*, is a caution, having a pause between the words, and on the word *March*, they step off with the left foot, as in the directions for the quick step. The knees are to be a little bent, and the ball of the foot only need be brought to the ground.

SECTION IX.

THE HALT.

Halt. On the word *Halt*, let the rear foot be brought up in a line with the advanced one, so as to finish the step which was taken when the command was given.

The words *Halt*, *Wheel—Halt*, *Front*—and *Halt*, *Dress*—are to be considered as one word of command, and no pause made betwixt the parts of their execution.

The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that slow time is to be taken; when *Quick*, or *Double March*, is meant, the words *Quick*, or *Double*, will precede the word *March*.

SECTION X.

STEPPING OUT.

Step out. The Company marches, as already directed, in slow or quick time. On the word *Step Out*, the pace must be lengthened to thirty-three inches, by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence.

This step is necessary, when a temporary exertion in line, and to the front, is required; and is applied both to slow and quick

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SECTION XI.

STEPPING SHORT.

Step Short. On the word *Step Short*, the foot advancing will finish its pace, but the next will only be taken as far as the ball of the toe, and no farther, until the word *Forward* be given, when the usual pace of thirty inches is to be taken.

This Step is useful when a momentary retardment of either a Battalion in Line, or of a Division in Column, shall be required.



SECTION XII.

THE SIDE OR CLOSING STEP.

The side or closing Step is performed from the halt in quick time only, by the following commands:—

Right Close—Quick March.

Left Close—Quick March.

Right Close, Quick March. In closing to the right, on the word *Quick March*, eyes are turned to the right, and each man carries his right foot about 10 inches directly to his right, (or, if the files are closed, to his neighbours left foot,) and instantly brings up his left foot, till the heel touches his right heel, and proceeds to take the next step in the same manner; the whole with perfect precision of time, shoulders kept square, knees not bent, and in the true line in which the body is formed. At the word *Halt*, the whole halt, turn their eyes to the front, and remain steady.

When the whole company is to close, at the word *Right Right or left close*, the company Officer takes one pace to the front, and instantly faces his company, the covering Sergeant replacing him: On the word *Quick March*, the whole move together as above directed. On the word *Halt*, the company Officer resumes his place, having stepped in the same manner as the men, but fronting them.

If the close is to the left, the Officer will place himself in front of the left of his company, and at the word *Halt* will resume his place by the rear.

This Step is very useful on several occasions, when halted, in moving a very small distance to either flank, to join one division to, or open it from another, or to regain an interval in line.

SECTION XIII. MARKING TIME.

Mark time. On the word *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace, after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground, but alternately throwing out the foot, and bringing it back square to the other. At *Forward.* the word *Forward*, the usual pace of thirty inches will be taken.

This Step is necessary when a column, division, &c. on the march, has to wait for the coming up of others.

SECTION XIV. WHEELING.

The Wheeling Step, or march, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. The directions already given for the March in Quick Time relate equally to this step.

This is applied chiefly to the purpose of wheeling, and is the rate at which all bodies accomplish their wheels, the outward file stepping 33 inches, whether the wheel is from line into column, during the march in column, or from column into line.

In this time also, should divisions double, and move up, when passing obstacles in line.

Right wheel. At the word, *Right Wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to the right; on the word *March*, they step off together, the whole turning their eyes to the left (the wheeling flank) except the man on the left of the rank, who looks inwards, and, during the wheel becomes a kind of base line for the others to conform to, and maintain the uniformity of front. The outward wheeling man always lengthens his pace to 33 inches; the whole observe the same time, but each man shortening his step in proportion as he is near to the standing flank on which the wheel is made: during the wheel, the whole remain closed to the standing flank; that is, they touch, without incommoding their neighbour; they must not stoop forward, but remain upright; the rear rank must be well locked up, and during the wheel must incline so as to cover the proper front rank men. Opening out from the standing flank is to be avoided; closing in upon it, during the wheel is to be resisted. On the *Halt, dress.* word *Halt, dress.* each man halts immediately without pressing forward, looking to the flank from which they receive the word of command, to dress; and remain *Eyes front.* with their eyes turned, until they receive the word *Eyes Front*, when the whole remain perfectly steady.

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shoulder
forward.

Forward

Dress.

To train Soldiers to wheel correctly, it should first be done at the Slow Step.—The instructor should also continue the wheel for several revolutions of the circle, and also give the word *Halt, Dress*, at instants not expected, and when only a sixth or eighth or any smaller portion of the circle is completed.



SECTION XV.

WHEELING ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT.

When the Company is marching to the front, and is ordered to change its direction to either flank, it receives the word *Right (or Left) shoulders forward*; upon which the outward file of the moved flank continues to step out at the full pace, and the wheel is performed (according to the principal explained in the foregoing section,) upon the inner file of the other flank, which brings the shoulder gradually round, and gaining ground sufficient to circle round the wheeling point, (where such is given,) marks time, until it receives the word *Forward*. *Forward*: But the wheel on the moveable pivot is always made at the same time at which the body may be moving. The commander gives the word *Forward*, when he sees that the rank has gained the front on which he intends to move in a perpendicular direction.



SECTION XVI.

DRESSING WHEN HALTED.

Dress. Dressing is to be taught equally by the left as by the right. On the word *Dress*, each individual will cast his eyes to the point to which he is ordered to dress, with the smallest turn possible of the head, but preserving the shoulders and body square to the front. The whole person of the man must move as may be necessary, and bending backward or forward is not to be permitted. He must take short quick steps, thereby gradually and exactly to gain his position, and on no account be suffered to attempt it by any sudden or violent alteration, which must infallibly derange whatever is beyond him. The faces of the men, and not their breasts or feet, are the line of dressing. Each man is to be able just to distinguish the lower part of the face of the second man beyond him.

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As soon as the dressing is accomplished, the words *Eyes Front. Eyes Front*, will be given, that heads may be replaced, and remain square to the front.



SECTION XVII.

MARCHING TO THE FRONT AND REAR.

The Company is to be particularly well dressed ; files correct ; arms carried ; the rear rank covering exactly, and each individual to have his just attitude and position. The march will be made by the right or left flank, and a proper trained man will therefore conduct it. The word *Company*, may be given as a caution, and at the word *March*, each man steps forward a full pace. The Soldier must not turn his head or eyes to the flank by which he is marching, as the turning of the shoulders would undoubtedly follow. His elbows must be kept steady, without constraint ; if they are open from his body, the next man must be pressed upon ; if they are closed, there will arise an improper distance which must be filled up ; in either case waving on the march will take place, which must be avoided.

The flank man by which the Company is directed to march, should occasionally be taught, by placing a man in front of him, to take a distant point to march on, such as a tree, a rock, a steeple, or any object, that may be in a direct line with the man placed in his front.

The Soldier must be frequently practiced in changing the pace, without halting, from *Slow* to *Quick* and *Double*, and from *Quick* to *Slow Time* ; as well as from *Quick* to *Double*, and from *Double* to *Quick Time* : but never from *Double* to *Slow* time, without a previous halt.



SECTION XVIII.

OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER ON THE MARCH.

The Company, when moving to the front in slow time, receives the word *Rear Rank take open Order* ; on which the front rank continues its march, without altering the pace, and the rear rank marks the time, and steps off with the second step.

On the word *Rear Rank take Close Order*, the Rear Rank steps nimbly up to Close Order, and instantly resumes the pace, at which the front rank has continued to march.

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Quick
March.

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SECTION XIX.

MARCHING IN FILE TO A FLANK.

The accuracy of the March in file is so essential in all counter-marches and all file movements, that the Soldier cannot be too much exercised in it.

After *Facing*, and at the word *March*, the whole Company step off at the same instant, each replacing, or rather over-stepping, the foot of the man before him; that is, the right foot of the second man comes within the left foot of the first, and thus of every one, more or less overlapping, according to the closeness or openness of the files, and the length of step. The front rank will march straight along the given line: each Soldier of that rank must look along the necks of those before him, and never to the right or left, otherwise a waving of the march will take place, and, of course, the loss and extension of the line and distance, whenever the body return to its proper front. The men of the rear rank must look to, and regulate themselves by, their leaders of the front rank, and always dress in their file. Although file marching is in general made in quick time, yet it must also be practised and made in slow time. The same position of feet as above, takes place in all marching in front, where the rear rank is closed and locked up.

To the
face.

Quick
March.

When companies are marching in files during any manœuvre, the Commander of the Company will lead the front rank; therefore when the movement is by the left; on the word *To the left Face*, he, and his covering Sergeant, will instantly shift to the left flank of his company by the rear; at the word *Quick March*, the whole step off together as before directed; and on the word *Halt, Front*, the Commander and his Sergeant return to their posts on the right in the same manner.




SECTION XX.

WHEELING IN FILE.

The Company, when marching in file, must be accustomed to wheel its head to either flank; each file following successively, without losing or increasing distance.—On this occasion, each file makes a separate wheel on a pivot moveable in a very small degree, but without altering its time of march, or the eyes of the rear ranks being turned from their front rank.—The front rank men, whether they are pivot men or not, must keep up to their distance, and the wheeling men must take a very extended step, and lose no time in moving on, but by gradually gaining the new from the old


direction, avoid the sudden stop that would otherwise take place. The words of command are *right* or *left file*.

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SECTION XXI.
COUNTERMARCHING.

The Company, when it is to Countermarch, must always be considered as a division of a battalion in column; the instructor of the drill will therefore, previous to his giving the caution to countermarch, signify whether the right or left are supposed to be in front, that the commander of the company, and his covering Sergeant, may be placed on the pivot flank before such caution is given, as it is an invariable rule in the countermarch of the divisions of a column by files, that the facings be made from the flank, then the pivot one, to the one that is to become such.

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COUNTERMARCH BY FILES.

Right or left Face. On the word *Right*, or *left*, *face*, the company faces, the commander of it immediately goes to the other flank, and his covering sergeant faces to the right about.—At *Quick March.* the word *Quick March*, the whole, except the sergeant coverer, step off together, the company officer wheeling short round (to his left, if he has shifted to the right of the company; or to his right, if he has shifted to the left of it); and proceeds, followed by the company in file, until he has conducted his pivot front rank man close to his sergeant, who has remained immoveable; he then *Halt, Front, Dress,* gives the words *Halt*, *Front*, and *Dress*, squares, and closes his company on his sergeant, and then replaces him.

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SECTION XXII.
DIAGONAL MARCH.

Right, (or left) half turn. When the company or squad are marching to the front, and it is desired to take an oblique direction, the word *Right (or left) half turn* is given, and the men move on the diagonal lines upon which they are individually placed in echelon, as described in the half facings, Section 4.—And when it is intended to move to the original front without halting, the word *Front turn* is given, when each man will turn his body to the front and move forwards without checking the pace.

When the movement is performed to the left, the reverse of the foregoing instructions will take place. During the diagonal march the outer flank will be the pivot for the time being; for instance, when a squad or company is moving

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by the Right half turn, the right hand man must pay particular attention to the length of pace, and to move perpendicular to the line he took up when he made his half turn, as the accuracy of his movement may assist very much in preserving the division in its proper position: The other files must be careful that their right arms do not get beyond the centre of the men's backs who precede them in echelon; and if they keep this position, their right feet will just clear the left of the preceding file.

NOTE.—It will be desirable that the instruction for the diagonal march should commence in a single rank without arms.

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SECTION XXIII.

TURNING ON THE MARCH.

Turning on the march, in order to continue it, is necessary when companies, or their divisions, are moving in file, or by fours, and that without halting, it is eligible to make them move on in front; or when marching in front, two deep or by fours, it is proper without halting to make them move on in file.

This movement is applicable to companies, whereby the front is changed on the march without halting. On the word *Turn*, each individual soldier, without changing step, or cadence, comes to the right or left about on his own ground, and in his own person performing the movement in the time prescribed for three distinct paces, then marking time till he receives the word *Forward*, when he resumes the full pace to the front.

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SECTION XXIV.

FORMING COMPANY SUBDIVISIONS OR SECTIONS FROM FILE MARCHING.

At this word of command, the leading file marks time, the remainder turn their bodies a whole face to the left, and wheel to the right, looking to the outward flank and feeling inwards, (that is to say,) if right in front, turn to the left, and if left in front, turn to the right.

As soon as the Quarter circle is completed, the word *Forward*. *Forward* is given, if the march is to be continued.

This movement is also applicable to moving by fours, either at the regular distance, or closed up.

At this word of command, the leading file will halt and face to the right, the remainder of the company form on the left of the right file, by files in succession.

On the leading file to the left form Company. The same rule is to be observed in forming to the left, with this difference, the leading file will halt and face to the left, and the remainder will form on the right by files in succession.

On the leading file to the right about, form Company. At this word the leading file halts and faces to the right about, the remainder of the company march on in file and form on the left of the leading line in succession, and halt as they come into the line.

On the leading file to the left about, form Company. The same rule is to be observed in this, with the difference of the leading file facing to the left about, and the remainder forming on the right.

SECTION XXV.

INCREASING AND DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN HALTED.

INCREASING.

Form Company. The company standing in open column of subdivisions (suppose the right in front) receives from the instructor of the drill a caution to *Form Company*; upon which the covering sergeant will run out to mark the reverse flank, the instructor will instantly order, *Right subdivisions, right about three quarters face; Quick March*; and the reverse file will march straight to the covering sergeant. When the subdivisions have obliqued so as to gain the line of the left subdivision, the commander gives the word *Halt, front, dress*, and takes post on the left, the pivot flank of company. The men front to the left from the right about three quarters face.—Vide Section 4.

DIMINISHING.

Form Subdivisions. On the cautionary command from the instructor of the drill or the Commanding Officer of the Battalion to *Form Subdivisions*, the commander of the Company advances to mark the point where the left flank of the right Sub-division is to rest. The instructor of the drill, while the commander is advancing to that point, orders, *Right Sub-division, left half face, quick march*; and the file of the inner flank of the right Sub-division marches straight to the commander, and when it shall reach him,

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turn.

the Sub-division receives the word *Halt, front, dress.*—
The commander remains on the left flank of the right Sub-division, and his Sergeant on that of the left.

It is to be observed, both in increasing and diminishing the front of an open column halted, that upon the usual caution, the reverse file of the pivot Sub-division falls back one pace to leave room for the flank of the reverse Sub-division, and upon the word *Halt, front,* it resumes its place.

The Sub-divisions or sections on the reverse flank, must always double in front of the pivot Sub-divisions, or sections. Thus, when the right is in front, the doubling will be in front of the left division: and, when the left is in front, it will be in front of the right division. When the front of a column is increased, the front Sub-divisions, or sections, make a three quarter's face to the right, and move by the diagonal march to the reverse flank; so that when the right is in front, the diagonal movement will be to the left and rear, and the reverse when the left is in front.

SECTION XXVI.

INCREASING AND DIMINISHING THE FRONT OF AN OPEN COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

INCREASING.

The Company marching in open column of Sub-divisions (suppose right in front,) receives from the instructor of the drill the cautionary command, *Form Company, right Sub-division, right turn*; the men at the word *Turn*, lengthen their pace to 33 inches, and when the division has cleared the extent of its own front, and the left Sub-division which has continued to march with the utmost steadiness, will have gained its inner flank; the commander of the Company will give the word *Front Turn*, to the right Sub-division, which will then move on in line with the left Sub-division, and the commander will take post on the pivot flank of the Company towards which he has been moving.

DIMINISHING.

When the instructor of the drill gives the caution to *Form Sub-divisions*, the commander of the Company advances to the proper distance in front, the instructor then gives the word, *Right Sub-division, left half turn*, and it instantly moves off at the *Double march*, if the column has been moving in quick time; and when the inner file of the reverse Sub-division shall reach the com-

Front turn, quick. mander, he gives the words *Front turn, quick*, and the Sub-division takes up the step at which the pivot divisions of the column are moving. If the column has been marching in slow time, the reverse divisions double up in quick time, and resume the step of the pivot division at the word *slow*.

Slow. Upon the usual caution in diminishing. (as before mentioned in the directions for diminishing the front of a column halted,) the reverse file of the pivot Sub-division will mark time one pace, to leave room for the diagonal advance of the right Sub-division; and when the flanks are clear, it will resume its place. The instructor of the drill must take particular care that the pivot divisions continue their march at the regular time and length of pace, and that the exact distances between the divisions are accurately preserved.



SECTION XXVII.

WHEELING FORWARD BY SUB-DIVISIONS FROM LINE.

By Sub-divisions, right wheel. On the caution by *Sub-divisions, right wheel*, the commander of the Company places himself one pace in front of the centre of the right Sub-division, at the same time the men on the right on the front rank of each Sub-division face to the right. At the word *Quick march*, each Sub-division steps off in wheeling time, observing the directions given in Section 14. The commander of the Company turning towards the men of the leading Sub-division, and inclining to its left, (the proper pivot flank,) gives the word *Halt, dress*, for both Sub-divisions, as his wheeling man is taking the last step that finishes the wheel square; and instantly posts himself on the left, the pivot flank. The Sergeant coverer, during the wheel, goes round by the rear, and takes post on the pivot flank of the second Sub-division. It is to be observed, that the commander of the Company invariably takes post with the leading Sub-division; therefore, when the Company wheels by Sub-divisions to the left, the commander moves out to the centre of the left Sub-division, and during the wheel inclines towards the right, now become the proper pivot flank of the Sub-divisions.

Form column of sub-divisions. The company marching to the front may be wheeled into open column of Sub-divisions, or sections, on the moveable pivot, to either flank without halting; the instructor giving the word, *Form column of Sub-divisions*,

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By sub-divisions your left backward wheel.

Right at face--quick march.

Halt, dress.

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Right shoulders forward. Forward. (or sections.) *Sub-divisions, (or sections,) right (or left) shoulders forward*—and then gives the word *Forward*, when the Sub-divisions have wheeled square into column.

The proper pivot flank in column is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front: the other may be called the reverse flank. In column, divisions cover and dress to the proper pivot flank: to the left when the right is in front; and to the right when the left is in front.



SECTION XXVIII.

WHEELING BACKWARDS BY SUB-DIVISIONS FROM LINE.

The caution will be given, *The Company will wheel back into open column of Sub-divisions, right in front.* On the word of command, *By Sub-divisions, on your left backward wheel*, the commander of the Company moves out briskly and places himself in front of the centre of the right Sub-division.—The man on the left of each Sub-division at the same time faces to the right.

When the pivots are dressed, the commander gives the word, *Right about face—Quick march*, when the wheel will be performed in the manner directed in Section 14. During the wheel, the commander of the Company turns towards his men, inclining at the same time to the left or pivot flank, and on completing the wheel gives the words *Halt, front, dress*, to both divisions; he and his covering Sergeant then place themselves on the left flank of their Sub-divisions.

When the column is intended to be left in front, the caution will be, *The Company will wheel back into open column of Sub-divisions, left in front*; and the word of command will be, *By Sub-divisions, on your right backward wheel*. When the wheel is completed, the commander will place himself on the right flank of his left Sub-division.




SECTION XXIX.

MARCHING ON AN ALIGNEMENT, IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

The Company having wheeled backwards, by Sub-divisions from line, (as directed in the foregoing section,)

The column will advance. and a distant marked object in the prolongation of the two pivot flanks being taken; the commander of the Company, who is now on the pivot flank of the leading Sub-division, immediately fixes on his intermediate points to march on.—On the word *March*, given by the commander of the drill, both divisions step off at the same instant; the leader of the first division marching with the utmost steadiness and equality of pace on the points he has taken; and the commander of the second division preserving the leader of the first in the exact line with the distant object, at the same time he keeps the distance necessary for forming from the preceding division, which distance is to be taken from the front rank.—These objects are in themselves sufficient to occupy the whole attention of the leaders of the two divisions, therefore they must not look to, nor endeavour to correct the march of their divisions, which care must be entirely left to the Officers and non-commissioned Officers of the supernumerary rank.

March.

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SECTION XXX.

WHEELING INTO LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

Halt. The Company being in open column of Sub-divisions, marching on the alignment, receives the word *Halt*, from the instructor of the drill; both divisions instantly halt, and the instructor sees that the leaders of the divisions are correct on the line on which they have moved; he then gives the word, (supposing the right of the Company to be in front,) *By Sub-divisions, left wheel into line*; on which the commander of the Company goes to the centre of his Sub-division, the two pivot men face to their left, exactly square with the alignment, and a Sergeant runs out and places himself in a line with them, so as to mark the precise point at which the right flank of the leading Sub-division is to halt, when it shall have completed its wheel.—At the word *Quick march*, the whole wheel up in wheeling time; during the wheel, the commander of the Company, turning towards his men, inclines to the wheeling flank, and gives the word *Halt, dress*, at the moment the wheel of the division is completed: the commander of the Company, if necessary, corrects the internal dressing of the Company on the Sergeant and pivot men: this dressing must be quickly made, and, when done, the commander of the Company gives the word *Eyes front*, in a moderate tone of voice, and takes post in line as directed in Section 5.

By sub-divisions, left wheel into line.

Quick march.

Halt, dress

Eyes front.

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Halt, left wheel into line, Quick march.

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Left shoulder forward, Halt

Left hand turn.

SECTION XXXI.

WHEELING INTO LINE FROM OPEN COLUMN OF
SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE MARCH, ON A
MOVEABLE PIVOT.

On the word of command, (supposing the right to be in front,) *Wheel into line, Sub-divisions right shoulders forward*, the pivot men of Sub-divisions face to their left, and mark time; the Sub-divisions at the same time bringing their shoulders forward in the manner directed in Section 15, and when the Company is in line will continue to mark time, until they shall receive from the instructor either the word *Forward*, or *Halt, dress*.

Forward.

In all wheels of a division of a column to form line, the flank man of the front rank on the hand wheeled to is the pivot, and not the Officer who may be upon that flank, and whose business is to conform to it.

All wheelings by Sub-divisions, or sections, from line into column, or from column into line, are performed on the word given by the commander of the battalion, when the whole of a battalion is at the same instant so to wheel; or on the word given by the commander of the Company, when Companies singly, or successively, so wheel; and are not to be repeated by the leaders of its divisions.



SECTION XXXII.

TO FORM TO EITHER FLANK, FROM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS, OR SECTIONS.

Halt, left wheel into line, Quick march. The Company marching in open column of Subdivisions, right in front, to form to its left, receives the words, *Halt, left wheel into line, quick march, &c.* and proceeds as has already been directed in Section 30.

To form the company to its right flank, the instructor of the drill gives the cautionary word of command, *To the right forward, form Company*; on which the commanders of the several divisions shift to the right flank, and the commander of the leading Sub-division, or section, instantly gives the word to his division, *Left shoulders forward*. When it has wheeled square, he orders, *Halt, dress*; and dresses it on the intended line of formation.—The commander of the other sub-division, on the leading one being ordered to wheel, gives the word, *To the left half turn*, and gradually inclines, so as to be able to march clear of the rear rank of the Sub-division

Left half turn.

Front turn. forming: this being well effected, the word *Front turn*, will be given to the Sub-division, and it will move on in rear of the one formed.—When the second Sub-division is arrived at the left flank of the first, its commander gives the word, *Left shoulders forward*, then *Halt, dress*; on which the division moves up into the line with the one formed: and its commander from the left of his first division, dresses his own on the given flank point, as quickly and as accurately as possible, and resumes his proper company place.

*Left shoulders forward.
Halt, dress.*

SECTION XXXIII.

THE COMPANY IN OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS TO PASS A SHORT DEFILE, BY BREAKING OFF FILES

The Company is supposed in open column of Sub-divisions, right in front; when the leading division is arrived within a few paces of the defilé, it receives from the instructor of the drill, an order to break off a certain number of files, (suppose three.)—The commander of the leading division instantly gives the words, *Three files on the right, left turn, right wheel*; the named files immediately turn to the left, and wheeling to the right, follow in file in rear of the right flank of the Sub-division. When the second Sub-division comes to the spot where the first division contracted its front, it will receive the same words of command from its own leader, and will proceed in like manner.

*Break off.
three files.*

*Three files
left turn.
right wheel.*

Should it be required to diminish the front of the column one or two files more, the commander of the leading division will, as before, order the desired number of files to turn: on which, those already in the rear will incline to the left, so as to cover the files now ordered to break off, and which turn to the left and wheel to the right in the manner already prescribed.

*Two files
left turn.*

As the defilé widens, (or the instructor of the drill shall direct,) the commander of the leading Sub-division will order files to move up to the front, by giving the word, *One, two, or three files to the front*: on which the named files turn to their front, (the right,) and lengthening their pace, march up, file by file, to the front of their Sub-division, and immediately resume the march.—Those files which are to continue in the rear, will oblique to the right, lengthening also their step, till they cover, and are closed up to the right flank of their Sub-divisions.

It is to be observed that in passing a defilé, the files always break off from the reverse flank.

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Order

THE
MANUAL EXERCISE.

Two pauses of the Ordinary or Slow March, between each motion.

Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
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<p>1st. <i>Secure Arms.</i></p>	<p>1st. Bring the right hand briskly up and place it under the cock, the fore finger touching the back part of it, the thumb placed between the stock and barrel, and pointing to the muzzle, keeping the firelock steady.</p>
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2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock with it at the swell, bringing the elbow close down upon the lock, carefully avoiding to raise or lower the shoulder; the right hand kept fast in this motion, and the piece still upright.

3d. Quit the right hand, giving the piece a cant with the four-fingers, and bringing it down to your right side, bringing the firelock down to the *secure*, under the left arm, the elbow thrown a little to the rear, the guard *just* visible, the thumb on the sling, the fingers grasping the barrel, and the hand rather below the hip bone.

<p>2nd. <i>Shoulder Arms.</i></p>	<p>1st. Bring the firelock up to the perpendicular line, seizing it with the right hand under the cock, as the first motion of the <i>secure</i>.</p>
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2d. Quit the left hand, and strike the butt with the palm, grasping it at the same instant.

3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it smartly down to the right side.

<p>3rd. <i>Order Arms.</i></p>	<p>1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand at the lower loop, just at the swell, the elbow close to the body.</p>
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2d. Bring it down to the right side, to the *trail*, allowing the little finger to slip between the stock and barrel, the butt as low down as the arm will admit without constraint.

3d. Drop the heel of it on the ground, placing the muzzle against the hollow of the right shoulder, and the hand flat upon the side of the stock ; the thumb only to appear on the sling.

4th.
Fix Bayonets. 1st. At the word "*Fix*," place the thumb of the right hand, as quick as possible, behind the harrel.

2d. As soon as the word of command is fully given, take a gripe of the firelock, and push the muzzle a little forward, grasping the bayonet with the left hand, the elbow kept well forward, so as not to interfere with the left hand man, and fixing it with the utmost celerity.— The instant this is done, return as quick as possible, to the order, as above described, and stand perfectly steady.

5th.
Shoulder Arms. 1st. As soon as the word "*Shoulder*," is given, take a gripe of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets.

2d. At the last word "*Arms*," the firelock must be thrown, with the right hand, in one motion, and with as little appearance of effort as possible, into its proper position on the left shoulder. The hand crosses the body in so doing, but must instantly be withdrawn.

6th.
Present Arms. 1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand, under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2d. Raise the firelock up from the shoulder to the *poise*, by placing the left hand upon the sling, fingers pointing upwards ; the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with, and pointing to, the left eye ; the piece to be kept perpendicular in this position, the left elbow close to the butt, and right elbow close to the body.

3d. Bring down the firelock with a quick motion, as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, making it tell with the left hand, drawing back the right foot at the same instant, so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel. The firelock in this position, with the guard to the front, to be totally supported in the left hand, and opposite to the left thigh ; the right hand lightly holding the small of the butt ; the fingers pointing rather downwards ; the body to rest entirely on the left foot ; both knees straight.

7th
*Shoulder
Arms.*

1st. By a turn of the right wrist, bring the firelock to its proper position on the left shoulder, making the motion tell, the left hand grasping the butt, and bringing up the right foot at the same instant to its original position.

2d. Quit the right hand briskly, and bring it down to the right side.

8th,
Port Arms.

At one motion throw the firelock from the shoulder across the body, meeting it smartly with both hands at the same instant, to a diagonal position, in which the lock is to be turned to the front, and at the height of the breast; the muzzle slanting upwards, so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder, with the butt proportionably depressed.

The right hand grasps the small of the butt, and the left holds the piece at the swell, close to the lower pipe; the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle; both elbows close to the body, the fingers of the left hand between the stock and barrel.

9th,
*Charge
Bayonets.*

Make a half face to the right, the right toe straight off to the right, and the left toe full to the front, and bring down the firelock to nearly a horizontal position, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh, below the hip.

10th
*Shoulder
Arms.*

1st. Throw the firelock up to its proper position on the left shoulder, the left hand falling smartly on the butt, and grasping it, and at the same instant coming to your proper front.

2d. Quit the right hand smartly, and bring it down to the right side.

11th
*Advance
Arms.*

1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder.

2d. Raise the firelock up from the shoulder to the poise, by placing the left hand upon the sling, fingers pointing upwards, the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with, and pointing to the left eye; the piece to be kept perpendicular in this position.

3d. Bring the firelock down to the right side with the right hand as low as it will admit without constraint, at

the same time striking it smartly with the left hand at the swell, the guard between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the three last fingers under the cock, with the guard to the front.

4th. Quit the left hand.

12th
Order Arms.

1st. At this word the left hand is brought smartly across the body, and seizes the firelock, with the fore-finger in line with the point of the right shoulder.

2d. Bring the firelock down as low as the left arm will admit, to the right side; at the same time let the right hand seize the top of the ramrod, between the second joint of the fore-finger and thumb, the whole of the fingers shut in the hand.

3d. Let the firelock drop on the ground, and the right hand be smartly brought to the position of ordered arms, quitting the left hand at the same instant.

13th.
Advance
Arms.

1st. At the word "*Advance*," the thumb of the right hand is slipped quickly in rear of the barrel.

At the word "*Arms*," it is brought to the advance by a sharp cant of the right hand; the left arm is brought across the body, to steady the firelock to the shoulder.

2d. Quit the left hand.

14th.
Shoulder
Arms.

1st. Bring up the left hand, and seize the piece at the swell, raising it about an inch; at the same instant slip the thumb of the right hand under the cock, by a turn of the right wrist.

2d. Throw it smartly to its proper position on the left shoulder, the left hand falling smartly on the butt grasping it.

3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it to the right side.

N. B.—*In these motions great care must be taken to preserve the squareness of the body, and to avoid raising or sinking the shoulder.*

15th
Support Arms.

1st. Seize the small of the butt, under the lock, with the right hand, the thumb pointing upwards.

2d. Bring the left arm under the cock.

3d. Quit the right hand.

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Stand

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Attend

18
Carry

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Order

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Trail

16th
Stand at ease. At this word of command the right hand is brought smartly across the body, and seizes the firelock at the small of the butt close up under the left arm, with the thumb of the right hand pointing upwards, the right foot drawn back, the left knee bent, and the firelock a little sloped.

17th
Attention. At this word of command the right hand is dropt smartly to the right side, and the right foot brought in line with the left.

18th
Carry Arms. 1st. Seize the small of the butt, under the left arm, with the right hand.

2d. Smartly place the left hand grasping the butt, the firelock kept steady.

3d. Quit the right hand, at the same instant allowing the left arm to sink to the full extent.

19th
Order Arms. As prescribed in page 21.

20th
Unfix Bayonets. At the word "*Unfix*," slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel; at the last sound of the word "*Bayonet*," force the muzzle a little forward, bring the left hand smartly to the upper loop, the thumb pointing upwards. Strike the bow of the Bayonet with the heel of the right hand so as to unfix it; let the bow fall over the thumb, and the two forefingers on the top of the socket, with the left hand force the muzzle of the firelock back to its proper position, at the same instant bring the thumb of the left hand on the top of the scabbard, for the purpose of guiding the bayonet into it; and bring the right hand smartly to the position of ordered arms.

Stand. As before directed.

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SECTION XXXIV.

MOTIONS OF THE FIRELOCK AS PRACTICED BY LIGHT INFANTRY AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

Trail arms. 1st. At the word *Trail*, slip the thumb of the right hand between the barrel, taking a grip of the firelock as in the first motion of the shoulder arms.

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2d. Throw up the firelock to a horizontal position at the right side, by shifting it through the fingers, until the edge of the hand and little finger are about two inches before the elevating site, the rear rank at the same time stepping back one regular pace; the firelock must be held steady in this position, at the full extent of the arm, and elbows close.

TO SHOULDER FROM THE TRAIL.

Shoulder Arms.

The firelock will be thrown smartly up into the hollow of the left shoulder, and the right hand will be withdrawn as quick as possible down by the right side, the rear rank at the same time closing up to one regular pace, their proper distance.

Slope Arms.

At this word of command, the firelock is to be slid up from the carry until the trigger guard just touches the shoulder, the lower part of the arm to be nearly horizontal; both elbows in a line, and close to the body which will give the due projection to the butt; the position of the fingers and thumb upon the butt is to be the same, as when the firelock is carried on the left shoulder.

Stand at Ease.

On the word "*Ease*" bring the right hand smartly across the body, placing it on the left hand, both thumbs on the fore part of the heel of the butt, that of the left hand uppermost, and drawing the right foot back at the same instant, the left knee bent.

Attention.

At this word of command resume the attitude of attention, by bringing the right hand smartly to the right side, and the right foot in line with the left.

TO CARRY ARMS FROM THE SLOPE.

Carry arms.

At this word of command the firelock will be slipped down to the position of shoulder arms, at the same time seizing it with the right hand as directed in the first motion for ordering arms, the other two motions are the same as in ordering arms.

TO TRAIL ARMS FROM THE SLOPE.

Trail arms.

This is performed in two motions, the first motion is the same as in ordering arms from the slope.

2d. Bring down the firelock with the right hand to the horizontal trail.

TO TRAIL ARMS FROM THE SHOULDERED POSITION.

- Trail arms.* 1st. Seize the firelock with the right hand as directed for ordering arms.
2d. Bring it down to the horizontal trail.

HALTING AND DRESSING WHEN THE MEN ARE AT SLOPED, OR TRAILED ARMS.

- Halt, dress.* As soldiers ought never to halt or dress but with carried arms; upon the word *Halt, dress*, being given, the men instantly carry arms, without waiting for any other word of command; nor should a division ever be suffered to wheel on a halted pivot with sloped arms.

If the commanding officer should omit to give the word "*Carry Arms*," the men must, at the word *Quick March*, instantly carry arms, and step off without the least delay.

SECTION XXXV.

METHOD OF PILING ARMS TWO DEEP.

- Pile arms.* The company standing in close order with ordered arms, and told off by threes, the word "*Pile*" is then given, the whole of the company slip the thumb of the right hand in rear of the barrel of the firelock, at the same time drawing back their right feet, in order to face to their right, with the exception of numbers two in the rear rank, they advance their right feet in the hollow of the left, in order to face to the left. The word "*Arms*" is then given, the whole of the front rank, and one and three of the rear, face to the right; one and three files of the front rank turn the firelock on the heel of the butt with the sling towards them. One and three files of the rear rank turn the firelock on the heel of the butt with the sling from them, which brings the lock outwards: having done this, they lock their ramrods together, still bearing them well up so as to shew an interval. Number two file of the front rank throws his firelock to the rear as he then stands, and brings his left hand on number one's muzzle, and completes that pile; having done that, he remains perfectly steady faced to the right; in piling with number three, the front and rear ranks have already

locked their ramrods. Number two of the rear rank throws his firelock off to his own rear as he then stands, and completes number three pile by bringing his left hand on the muzzle of the firelock; having done this he faces to his rightabout, and remains steady.

UNPILE ARMS.

Unpile arms. At the word "*Unpile*," the whole advance their right feet in the hollow of the left, and seize their firelocks at the top brass, thumbs pointing upwards, the files numbered two of the rear rank must work well round on the hips to reach their firelocks: at the word "*Arms*," the whole snatch their firelocks smartly towards them, and front at the same time.

SECTION XXXVI. PIKE EXERCISE.

The pike must be justly placed in the right hand, with the end of the shaft resting on the middle part of the forefinger; the thumb and three last fingers grasping it; with the back of the hand a little to the front, and in line with the front part of the thigh, the shaft resting against the hollow of the shoulder.

1st. *Order arms.* 1st. Bring the left hand across the body, and seize the shaft with the little finger in a line with the point of the right shoulder.

2d. Lower it to the extent of the left arm, and at the same instant bend the right arm, and seize it in a line with the right shoulder.

3d. Drop it on the ground in line with the middle part of the foot, placing the thumb of the right hand in front of the shaft, and the fingers extended down by the side of it, at the same instant quit the left hand.

2d. *Shoulder arms.*

1st. At the word "*Shoulder*," slip the thumb behind the shaft, and bring the fingers round to the front at the last word "*Arms*;" give it a smart cant up to the shoulder, bringing the left hand across the body to steady the pike; the left hand is then to be quickly withdrawn.

3d. *Port arms.*

Drop the pike across the body, seizing it with the left hand, in line with the point of the left shoulder.

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bayon

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arm

6th
Support

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Stand a

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Attent
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Carry 2

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Slope

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Stand a

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Attent

13
Carry 2

14
Recover

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4th.
*Charge
bayonets.*

Turn a half face to the right on both heels, and lower the pike to a horizontal position, with the shaft touching the right hip, and right arm extended to the rear.

5th.
*Shoulder
arms.*

1st. Come square to the front, and raise the pike to its position on the right shoulder, bringing the left hand at the same time across the body, to steady it.

2d. Quit the left hand.

6th.
Support arms.

Let the pike slope over the shoulder in proportion to the men's firelocks, when sloped.

7th.
Stand at Ease.

Bring the left hand across the body, and seize the shaft about the middle of that part below the hollow of the right shoulder; the feet to be as already explained.

8th.
Attention.

Spring up, and quit the left hand.

9th
Carry Arms.

1st. Sink the right arm to its extent, bring the left hand across the body, to steady the pike.

2d. Quit the left hand.

10th
Slope Arms.

The same as the support.

11th
Stand at Ease.

As at the support.

12th
Attention.

As at the support.

13th
Carry Arms.

As from the support.

14th
Recover Arms.

Bring the pike in a perpendicular position in front of the body, with the end of the shaft resting on the fore-finger, as at the shoulder, at the same time bring the left hand up, and seize it between the last joint of the fore-finger and thumb, with the elbow and hand in a line with the shoulder.

15th
*Shoulder
Arms.*

1st. Place the pike to the shouldered position, closing the left elbow to the body, with the hand straight across the shaft, to keep it steady.

2d. Quit the left hand.

N. B. In taking up an alignment, the pike is to be brought before the body in a perpendicular direction, with both elbows close, the left hand holding it at about the height of the breast, and the end of the shaft resting on the fore-finger, as above directed, for the *recover*.

Sergeants in line during the performance of the Manual Exercise will *order, shoulder, port and charge, support and slope*, with the men.

SECTION XXVII.

PLATOON EXERCISE.

TWO DEEP, BOTH RANKS STANDING.

Ready.

On the word *Ready*, both ranks fix their eyes on an object in front, bring down their firelocks to a horizontal position, on the right side; the left hand holding the firelock near the swell, and the right grasping the small of the butt. The firelocks of the front rank in a line with the hanches, at the same time facing the twelfth of a circle to the right, which brings the left toes direct to the front, and the front rank step about six inches in a diagonal direction, with the right feet, *i. e.* four inches to the right, and four inches to the rear. The rear rank step with the right feet as far to the right, as will bring the right toe of each man to the hollow of the left foot of their right hand man, so that the feet will be at right angles. The right elbow is to be nimbly raised a little, placing the thumb upon the cock; then dropping the elbow as quick as possible, forcing down the cock with the thumb, and afterwards replace the right hand on the small of the butt. From the left arm being brought across the body, the left shoulders of both ranks must necessarily be brought forward in a small degree, but the body must be preserved as square to the front as possible, without producing constraint, the elbows to be close.

Present.

On the word *Present*, both ranks bring up their firelock to the Present, each man slowly and independently levelling at the particular object his eye has fixed upon, and as soon as he has covered it fires of his own accord; the rear rank men support the weight of their bodies principally on the right leg, the knee of which is to be bent, to enable them to present to the right of their front files; the elbows must not be projected; as soon as the instructor sees that the whole have fired, he will give the word *Load*, when the firelocks will be brought down from the present, to the position described for making ready, at the same time seating the cock with the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand, the feet to be kept steady.

Load.

Half Cock.

Half cock by drawing back the right elbow briskly, bringing it down on the top of the breech.

Hand
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Prim

'Bout

Draw
Ram R

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Cartri

Retu
Ram R

*Handle
Cartridge.*

- 1st. Drag the cartridge from the pouch.
- 2d. Bring it to the mouth, holding it between the fore finger and thumb, and bite off the top of the cartridge.

Prime.

- 1st. Shake some powder into the pan.
- 2d. Shut the pan with the three last fingers.
- 3d. Seize the small of the butt with the above three fingers.

'Bout.

1st. The firelocks of the front rank are to be dropped smartly on the ground, the butts projecting four or five inches before the left toes, the barrels to the front, so that no part of the firelock will be between the right hand and the ramrod, the muzzles must not be slanted beyond the right shoulders. The position of the body and the feet of the front rank is not to vary in the smallest degree during the performance of the Platoon Exercise.

The rear rank at the word *'Bout* will make a half face to the right, and step about ten inches to the rear, with the right feet, by this means, the left feet will be at a right angle with the original front of the divisions; and at the same time forming a similar angle with the present position of the right feet, the right knee to be bent, the principal weight of the body resting upon the right leg; the firelock to be slanting, the lock uppermost, and the flat part of the butt crossing the fore part of the left foot.

2d. Shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it, the paper and ball.

3d. Seize the top of the ramrod with the fore finger and thumb.

*Draw
Ram Rods.*

1st. Force the ramrod half out, and seize it back handed exactly in the middle.

2d. Draw it entirely out, and turning it with the whole hand and arm extending from you; put it one inch into the barrel.

*Ram down
Cartridge.*

1st. Push the ramrod down, holding it as before, exactly in the middle, till the hand touches the muzzle.

2d. Slip the fore finger and thumb to the upper end without letting the ramrod fall farther into the barrel.

3d. Push the cartridge well down to the bottom.

4th. Strike it two very quick strokes with the ramrod.

*Return
Ram Rods.*

1st. Draw the ramrod half out, catching it back handed.

2d. Draw it entirely out, turning it very briskly from you, with the arm extended, and put it into the loops, forcing it as quick as possible to the bottom.

At the word *Two* (when the battalion is going through the Platoon Exercise by signal from a fogle man, the word *Two* will not be given, the motions of the fogle man being sufficient) the firelocks will be brought to the horizontal position of making ready, the rear rank resuming the proper position of the feet.

*Shoulder
Arms.*

The firelocks will be shouldered in the same manner as if the Company had been at charge bayonets, and the feet are to be placed at the same time in the proper position.

N. B.—When the battalion is to go through the Platoon Exercise at a review, they will commence with the word *Prime and Load.*

SECTION XXXVIII.

EXPLANATION OF PRIMING AND LOADING.

*Prime and
Load.*

1st. Bring the firelock down in one motion to the horizontal priming position, the thumb of the right hand placed against the pan-cover, or steel; the fingers clenched, and the elbow a little turned out, so that the wrist may be clear of the cock.

2d. Open the pan, by throwing up the steel with a strong motion of the right arm, turning the elbow in, and keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.

3d. Bring your hand around to the pouch, and draw out the cartridge.

The rest as before described, except that in loading, (when not performed at the drill by separate words of command.) The different motions are to be done with as much dispatch as possible, every man coming to the position of making ready as soon as his ramrod is returned.

SECTION XXXIX.

TO FIRE THREE DEEP, FRONT RANK KNEELING, CENTRE AND REAR RANK STANDING.

Ready.

On the word *Ready*, the front rank men sink smartly down on their right knees in such a manner, that the left leg is perfectly perpendicular to the ground.

2d. Bring down the firelock in exactly the same manner as front rank standing, and throw the right legs to the rear, between the legs of the centre rank men, (the

left side of the right knees is directly to the rear of the right side of the left foot;) in this position they cock and prime in the same manner as front rank standing, the centre and rear rank make ready in the same manner as two deep standing.

P'sent.

The ranks present and fire in the manner already described for two ranks standing.

Load.

On this word of command, the kneeling rank after having primed, &c. bring the firelocks smartly round to the left side close to the left thigh, the muzzle three inches behind the left knee. It is the left hand that moves the firelock from the right side to the left, and the right hand is brought across the body, to accomplish the loading. After loading, the firelock is raised, and advanced to the front by the left hand, and the position of making ready is resumed. The centre rank loads in exactly the same manner as the front rank standing, the butts being to the right of the right thigh of the front rank men. The rear rank load in the same manner as rear rank two deep standing.

Cease firing.

On the signal *Cease Firing*, the front rank resumes its standing position, and shoulders arms.



SECTION XL.

FIRING AND LOADING TWO DEEP, BOTH RANKS KNEELING.

Ready.

Both ranks sink smartly down on their right knees, and throw back their right legs; in the front rank, the left side of the right knees is directly to the rear of the right side of the left foot, but the rear rank carries the right knee about four inches to the right; the left legs of both must be perpendicular, the front and rear ranks respectively bring down their firelocks to the same position, as front and rear ranks standing.

P'sent.

The same as two ranks standing.

Load.

The front rank men in loading, bring round their firelocks to the left side, and throw their butts to the rear, so that the barrels may be close to their left thigh, and the muzzle three inches behind the left knees; the left hand moves the firelock from the right side to the left and the right is brought across the body to accomplish the loading. After loading, the firelock is raised,

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and advanced to the front by the left hand, to the position of making ready. The rear rank men turn the body to the right in a small degree, lean well to the rear, and throw the butts in front, so that the firelock may be in contact with the right thigh of the front rank men, and the muzzle in line with the hip bone; they then resume their original position for making ready.

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PART II.

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SECTION XLI.

FORMATION OF THE BATTALION.

The battalion companies will be numbered from the right to the left, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.—The sub-divisions will be termed right and left of each,—the sections will be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, of each,—the Grenadier and Light Companies will be numbered separately in the same manner, and with the addition of those distinctions.—These several appellations will be preserved, whether faced to front or rear.

Companies equalized.

The companies must be equalized in point of numbers, at all times when the battalion is formed for field movement; and could the battalions of a line, also be equalized, the greatest advantage would arise; but though from the different strengths of battalions, this cannot take place, yet the first requisite always must; and is indispensable.

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SECTION XLII.

FORMATION OF THE BATTALION AT CLOSE ORDER.

Ranks are at the distance of one pace, except the third, or supernumerary rank, which has three paces.

All the Field Officers and the Adjutant are mounted.

The commanding Officer is the only officer advanced in front, for the general purpose of exercise when the battalion is single; but in the march in line, and in the firings, he is in the rear of the colours.

The Lieutenant-Colonel is behind the colours, twelve paces from the rear rank.

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The first Major is six paces in rear of the second battalion company from the right flank: the second Major at the same distance in rear of the second battalion company from the left flank: the Adjutant at the same distance in rear of the colours.

One officer is on the right of the front rank of each company, and one on the left of the battalion; all these are covered in the rear rank by their respective sergeants: and the remaining officers and sergeants are in a third rank behind their companies.

The colours are placed between the third and fourth battalion companies, † both in the front rank, and each covered by a non-commissioned officer, or a steady man in the rear rank. One sergeant is in the front rank betwixt the colours; he is covered by a second sergeant in the rear rank, and by a third in the supernumerary rank. The sole business of these three sergeants is, when the battalion moves in line, to advance and direct the march as hereafter mentioned. The place of the first of those sergeants, when they do move out, is preserved by a named officer or sergeant, who moves up from the supernumerary rank for that purpose.

Use of the third or supernumerary rank.

The third rank is at three paces distance when halted or marching in line. When marching in column, it must close up to the distance of the other ranks. The essential use of the third rank is, to keep the others closed up to the front during the attack, and to prevent any break beginning in the rear; on this important service, too many officers and non-commissioned officers cannot be employed. The Pioneers are assembled behind the centre, formed two deep, and nine paces from the third rank.

The drummers of the six battalion companies are assembled in two divisions, six paces behind the third rank of their first and sixth companies.—The Grenadier and Light company drummers and fifers are six paces behind their respective companies.

The musicians are three paces behind the pioneers in a single rank, and at all times, as well as the drummers and pioneers, are formed at loose files, only occupying no more space than is necessary.

The Staff of Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Quarter-Master, are three paces behind the music.

Officers.

In general, Officers remain posted with their proper Companies; but Commanding Officers will occasionally make such changes as they may find necessary.

† When the battalion consists of ten companies, the colours will be placed between the fourth and fifth battalion companies.

Replacing Sergeants.

Whenever Officers move out of the front rank, in parade, marching in column, wheeling into line, or otherwise, their places are taken by their Sergeant coverers, and preserved until the officers again resume them.

When the line is halted, and especially during the firings when engaged, the Sergeant coverers fall back into the third rank, and observe their Companies.

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SECTION . . .

DRESSING.

For Dressing the Company, see Section XVI.

General attention of dressing in all formations.

When forming into and dressing in line from column, and also forming line from echelon, the soldiers come into line with their eyes directed to the general point of *Appui*, where the leading flank is to rest: The Officer in dressing is placed on that flank of his division, to which the mens eyes are turned, and from the second file from the flank of the Company towards which his wheeling flank moves from column, or his inward flank from echelon, he makes his corrections on his intermediate point, and the battalion point, which is previously marked by the Adjutant, or some other person placed in the true general line. On all occasions, therefore, by the men aligning themselves to one hand, and the officers correcting to the other, the most perfect line may be obtained.

When proper points are given, it becomes easy to dress correctly a company or battalion after wheeling up, if due care be taken that the pivot men do on no account move up, or fall back, whatever direction may be given by the company Officers for completing the dressing. If a defect exists after a wheel into line, it must proceed from the other men not having aligned with those fixed points; the internal correction of companies must therefore be made, but the original pivot men remain immovable, until a general dressing of the battalion is made by a Field Officer, if necessary.

Closing to correct distances.

When distances have been lost, and that it is necessary to close by the side step to regain them, such closing will always be made to the centre, which is the point of *Appui*: The dressing will therefore be made from centre to flanks; and Officers commanding companies of the right wing, will place themselves, to give

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Dressing Battalion an adv line,

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the word and time, in front of their left flanks, and those of the left wing in front of the right flanks.— When the whole battalion is to close, the flank to which the closing is made, will be the point of *Appui*, from whence the dressing is taken; and Officers will accordingly place themselves in front of the flank of their companies to which the closing is ordered. When Officers change from one flank to the other in order to close, they will pass by the front, instead of the rear of their companies.



SECTION XLIV. DRESSING A BATTALION AFTER AN ADVANCE IN LINE.

Dressing a Battalion after an advance in line,

In *Dressing* a single Battalion after the halt, whatever correction is necessary, must be made, by advancing or retiring the flanks, and not by moving the centre; which has been the guide during the march.— When the commanding officer gives the word *Dress*, the company officer on the left of the colours instantly dresses the six or eight files to the right of the colour in a proper parallel direction, the two wings immediately conform to the centre, and afterwards receive the words *Eyes Front*. Should the commander require a more exact dressing, he will order a colour to advance one step, and *Face* to the left, also the second company officer on the left of the colour to advance one step, and *Face* to the right; then the flank company officers to advance, and to *Face* to the centre; then each other company officer instantly to *Cover* those at their due distances, and *Face* to the centre; then the officers of the left wing to *Face* about, so as the whole stand fronted to the left.— Then Battalion, *Right Dress*, on which the companies *March* up to their respective Officers, who will halt and dress their companies, and immediately front into line.

It must be observed in this mode of dressing, whether it is taken from the centre, or from a flank, that company officers, who originally face to the left, take distance equal to the front of their own company, from the officer before them; but such as face to the right, must take distances from the officer before them equal to the front of the Company which is on the right of them. When circumstances allow the dressing to begin from the left, an advantage arises, that the officers do all originally face to the left.

In all dressing, the rear rank men must conform to the movements of their relative files of the front rank, while dressing from

a point of *Appui*; and the supernumerary officers must be responsible that the dressing of the rear rank is thus accurately preserved.



SECTION XLV.

WHEN THE BATTALION TAKES OPEN ORDER.

*Rear rank
take open
order.*

At the word *Order*, officers recover swords, and two aids are placed with their flags erect on the right, and one on the left of the battalion, three paces in front. They are corrected in the proper line of covering by the first Major. The flank men on the right of the rear rank of each company step briskly back one pace, to mark the ground upon which the rank is to halt; they face to the right, and cover as pivots, corrected by the Sergeant-Major on the right.

March.

At this word, the rear rank falls back one pace, dressing by the right: The leaders of companies march three paces obliquely to the left, so as to place themselves in front of, and opposite to, the second file; then instantly face to the right, and cover the points afforded by the Adjutant's aids: The officers with the colors march forward three paces, and cover to their right: The other officers pass through the intervals, and cover to the right; the Lieutenants taking post on the second file from the left; the remaining officers (if there are more than two subalterns) covering the centre of the second and third sections: if there are only two subalterns, the second subaltern will cover opposite the centre of the company.

The music pass through the centre of the battalion, and form in rank entire between the colors and the front rank. The Pioneers fall back six paces behind the centre of the rear rank: the Drummers take the same distance behind their division: The first Major places himself on the right of the line of Officers; the second Major on their left: the Adjutant on the left of the front rank: the Staff, viz. the Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Quartermaster, place themselves on the right of the front rank of the Grenadiers, at one pace distance. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel (dis-mounted) advance four and two paces before the colors. The Sergeant covers move up to the front rank, to preserve the intervals left by the officers.

The whole remain in this position until the first Major, who has corrected the covering of the Officers, or-

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Colors

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ders the aids to *lower their flags*; and upon this signal, the officers face to the *front*, and drop their swords across their bodies, the aids retire to their places.

The whole thus arrive at their several posts, and the battalion remains formed in this parade order, to receive a superior officer. When a battalion is reviewed singly, the division of Drummers may be moved up and formed two deep on each flank of the line: the Pioneers may be formed two deep on the right of the Drummers of the right, and the Staff may form on the right of the whole.



SECTION XLVI.

WHEN THE BATTALION RESUMES CLOSE ORDER.

Rear rank take close order.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, Officers, Colors, Staff and Music, face to the right.

The Drummers and Pioneers, (if on the flanks) face to the centre.

The Sergeants (if in the front rank) face to the right.

The rear rank closes within one pace.

The music marches through the centre interval.

The Sergeants, Drummers, Pioneers, &c. &c. &c. resume their places, each as in the original formation of the battalion in close order.

Colors.

When the battalion wheels by companies or subdivisions to either flank into column; both colors, and the file or directing Sergeants always wheel to the proper front, and place themselves behind the third file from the new pivot.

Color reserve.

There is no separate color reserve; the Pioneers, Music, &c. sufficiently strengthen the centre: but in the firings the two files on each side of the colors may be ordered to reserve their fire.



MANUAL EXERCISE.



PLATOON EXERCISE.

Additional motions of the firelock as practised by Light Infantry, and not included in the Manual Exercise.—See Sec. 34.



EVOLUTIONS OF THE BATTALION.

The rules laid down and explained in part the first, for the formation of columns from line, and line from columns,—for march-

ing in alignment,—wheeling upon fixed and moveable pivots, diminishing and increasing the front of columns, filings, and countermarching the divisions of a column, apply equally in all the detail of instruction, to the company in battalion: commanding officers, will, therefore, conduct their battalion drill, upon all those points, with reference to the said rules, and to the instructions therein contained.



SECTION XLVII.

MARCHING IN LINE.

The march in line either to the front or rear, is the most important and the most difficult of all movements, and requires every exertion of commanding officers, and every attention of officers and men for its true attainment. The essential points to be observed, are, the perpendicular direction of the march to the front of the battalion as then standing;—the perfect squareness of shoulders and body of each individual;—the light touch of the files;—and the accurate equality of cadence and step given by advanced Sergeants.

Directing Sergeants.

Every individual should therefore be well prepared for this movement: but to insure its correct execution, three or more directing (or colour) Sergeants must be trained and formed in the centre of the battalion between the colours; upon whose exact cadence, step, squareness of body, and precision of movement, dependance can be placed. A Sergeant is also to cover them in the supernumerary rank.

At all times when the battalion is formed in line, and directed to advance, the central Sergeant of the three who lead the line, takes six paces to his front and halts. His Sergeant coverer, who has taken his place in the line, covers him correctly, and the latter is again covered by the sergeant-major, six or eight paces in rear of the line. These three points being corrected by the Adjutant, or a mounted officer, a fourth point in prolongation is easily obtained. If a distinct and visible object should present itself in the true line, the mounted officer will order the directing sergeant to march upon it. If this be not the case, the directing sergeant, (after being assured by the mounted officer that he himself is perfectly and squarely placed,) will, by casting his eyes down the centre of his body, from the junction of his two heels, take up and prolong a line perpendicular to himself and to the battalion; for this purpose he will observe and take up any accidental small point on the ground within 100 or 150 paces. Intermediate ones cannot be wanting, and their renewal is easy, as he successively approaches them in his march.

These preparatory arrangements being made, the mounted officer will give the word "*Steady*," and the other two centre sergeants will immediately move out, and align themselves upon the one already posted. When the battalion advances, the sergeant-major will remain steady in the rear of the line, for 20 or 30 paces, to ascertain under the direction of the mounted officer, the squareness and correctness of the line of march. If no waving or crowding in the line appears, the direction is certainly true, and the sergeant-major will then follow in the rear, covering as before.

The mounted officer will occasionally superintend the whole, but so long as these three points cover directly on the distant visible object, or on the intermediate ones; taken up successively by the directing sergeant in his own person, the correct squareness of the battalion may be depended upon.

To pass obstacles when Marching in Line.

The march in line is generally adopted where the country is open, but in certain cases, where partial obstacles may offer, they can be avoided by forming fours to the right or left, and then right or left wheel to follow the formed flank of the line. The formation in this manner will increase as the obstacle increases; but as it diminishes the fours will successively form up, until the whole are again in line. Where the obstacles are of small extent, but frequently occurring, this mode is the most ready that can be applied in either advancing or retreating. When they are of greater extent an entire column formation should be adopted.



SECTION XLVIII.

WHEN A BATTALION HALTED, AND CORRECTLY DRESSED, IS TO ADVANCE IN LINE.

The Battalion will advance.

On the *Caution*, the centre sergeants will advance and take their direction, corrected by a mounted, or the commanding officer, as pointed out in the General Principles, in the preceding section.

Quick March.

The line of direction being thus ascertained, at the word *Quick March*, the whole battalion instantly step off, the eyes directed full to the front, the files of each wing preserving a light touch inwards; and shoulders, as well as heads, kept square to the front.

Halt.

When the line halts the directing Sergeants will resume their place in the battalion, and be in readiness to move out again, if required to advance after firing, or dressing.

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When the battalion is to retire, it must be previously dressed, with the same precision as when it was to advance; and the direction of the march must be ascertained with the same accuracy. At the word *The battalion will retire*, the directing sergeants face about, and the same arrangements are made, as already directed for the advance.

FIRINGS.

In all movements, firing should commence after a formation, whether by companies from the flanks or centre—by wings—or by battalions; but this will depend much upon circumstances, and the discretion of commanding officers. After a march to the front, the firing of a battalion should generally commence from the centre, and not from the flanks: In successive formations, it may begin from the division on which the change of position is made.

Time of firing by division, &c.

In firing by companies from right to left—from left to right—from flanks to centre, and from centre to flanks, the leaders of each will step out one pace to the front and face inwards; and will be careful to observe the following directions. To *Make Ready* when the previous division *Fires*; to see that their companies bring up their pieces regularly to the *Present*, and to preserve the pause of slow time, viz. the seventy-fifth part of a minute, between each of the words "*Ready*"—" *Present*."

By wings.

In firing by wings, one wing will *Make Ready* the instant the other is *Shouldering*;—The commanding officer of the battalion will fire one wing, the second in command the other: Wings may offer a destructive cross fire by the oblique present inwards.

File firings.

File or independent firing should be frequently practised, as described in the company drill, as being the most essential and useful mode of firing upon actual service.

File firing, during formations.

It is most essential that battalions should be well practised in formations while divisions already formed are firing,—for precise dressing will then be difficult; and officers commanding divisions must therefore give their utmost attention to the true parallel direction of their divisions upon the line; the outer section of each division will always reserve its fire until the officer of the next division shall give the word *Eyes Front*, to his men after quickly dressing them.

SECTION XLIX.

WHEN A BATTALION ADVANCING IN LINE
IS TO CHARGE.

Prepare to charge. Upon the caution *Prepare to charge* being given, the front rank will bring their arms to the long trail, and the rear rank to the port, without permitting the motion to alter the square position of the body, or the regularity of the step.

Charge. Upon the word *Charge*, which ought soon to follow the caution, the front rank only will come to the charge, the whole battalion stepping off at the same moment at the double march.

Halt. When a battalion *Halts*, both ranks will come to the shoulder, and the whole will dress by the centre and commence independent firing, or advance or retire from the right of companies according to circumstances or the discretion of the commander.



SECTION L.

WHEN A BATTALION HALTED IN LINE BREAKS
INTO OPEN COLUMN TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

In wheeling forward the command is, *To the right*, or, *to the left wheel*; in wheeling backward, the command is, *On the right*, or, *on the left, backwards wheel*: But it will be better in every case, that the troops for whose instruction this treatise is designed, should break into column by wheeling *forward*, after having faced to the right about, than by wheeling *backward*. To effect this, upon the caution, *The battalion will break into open column, right (or) left in front*, the pivot men face as required, and after being dressed by the Major or Adjutant, will receive the word *Steady*, upon which the Commanding Officer will give the word *Right about face—Quick march*, when the wheel will be performed in the manner pointed out in the Company Drill, vide Section 28.

The Battalion will break into open column right in front.

Right about face, quick march.

SECTION LI.

FORMING CLOSE, HALF, OR QUARTER DISTANCE COLUMN, FROM OPEN COLUMN.

The column will close to the front.

Upon the caution *The column will close to the front*, or the column will close to half, or quarter distance, the covering Sergeant of the front company will step out and place himself six paces in front of the officer commanding that company, to give the perpendicular; and having been correctly dressed by the Major or Adjutant, he will remain steady, until the rear company shall have received the word *Halt*, when he will resume his proper place in the battalion.

Quick march.

On the word *Quick march*, the whole of the battalion (except the front company, which is to stand fast,) will step off together, and will receive the word *Halt*, from their respective commanding officers, so soon as they shall arrive at their proper distance: the Officers commanding companies paying particular attention to the covering and distance. Should the commanding officer perceive that the companies require dressing, he

Halt.

Dress.

will give the word *Dress*, upon which the officers commanding companies will step out to correct the dressing of their companies, their places being supplied by their covering Sergeants, who must be particularly attentive in preserving the covering and distance.

If this formation is required to be done upon the march, upon the caution, *The column will close to the front*, the officer commanding the front company will give the word *Halt*, to his own company, and his covering Sergeant will immediately step out as before directed, and place himself in front of the officer; the other companies will halt as they arrive at their proper distance. But column of half or quarter distance may be formed on the march without loss of time, by the front company moving on at the regular pace, and the rear companies gaining their distance on the double march; or by increasing the length of pace, by stepping out.

Close, half, or quarter distance column, may also be formed upon a centre, or rear division. If upon the rear, the covering Sergeant of the rear division must step to the rear of the officer to give the perpendicular.

Distance of division in close column

When close columns are formed, the companies or divisions must be at three paces distance, in order to leave room for the formation of fours.

Column of half & quarter distance.

Advantage of quarter distance.

Covering sergeants.

Superiority of

Colours

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The column will march to the right

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Column at half & quarter distance.

The column at half and quarter distance is equally applicable to most of the changes of position, and formations of open column, except the formation of line to a flank, or in the changes of position when line is to be formed to a new front; and in all route marches, and marches of manœuvre, to any considerable extent, the quarter distance should be adopted.

Advantages of quarter distance.

Quarter distance unites the convenience of movement upon a space three fourths less than the extent occupied by the march of an open column, with the capability of moving out and forming in any manner that may be required to resist attack: and the compact formation at quarter distance has, moreover, the advantage of averting the evils which attend the loss of distance in open column, from the irregularity of ground or other causes; for, even if intervals are lost on the march at quarter distance, the unity and strength of the column are not impaired, unless the loss exceeds the extent of the front of the division, which can rarely happen without marked and culpable inattention of the company and division leaders.

Covering Sergeants.

In close column, and in line at close order, the covering sergeant is invariably to cover the commander of the company, but in open column, and in column at half or quarter distance, he is to cover the second file from the pivot.

Supernumeraries.

In close column, the supernumerary Officers and Sergeants will take post on the reverse flank. In half and quarter distance column, they will take post in rear of their respective divisions. When the column is

Colours.

right in front, the colours to be on the right of the left centre company; and when left in front, on the left of the right centre company.



SECTION LII.

WHEN THE COLUMN AT CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE MARCHES TO A FLANK.

The column will march to the right.

The caution will express to which flank the column is to march, and if the column is right in front and the caution is to march to the right, the officers commanding companies will immediately shift with their covering Sergeants to the right flank. The battalion will then either face to the right, or form four deep and face to the right; and the officer who leads the front company, will take care to march in the exact aligne-

Right face, or form four deep, march, right face.

ment, upon the points that will be given: all the others will dress and move by him; and the leaders of divisions will be careful to preserve their proper distance from him. When the column *halts*, and *fronts*, the pivot officers and their covering sergeants shift to their proper places by the rear of their divisions. If the column is right in front and marches to the left, the officers of course remain upon that flank.

When a close column takes ground to the reverse flank, the supernumeraries take post in rear of the column upon the caution, and return to the reverse flank when the column is *halted* and *fronted*.

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SECTION LIII.

THE COLUMN HALTED AT CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE TO WHEEL.

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At close distance on a fixed pivot.

Column to the left wheel. 1st. Upon the caution (supposing the right in front,) the flank file on the left of the front company, whether officer or man, will face to the left; the front company stands fast, but the remaining companies make a half face to the right; the covering sergeant of the front company moving out to mark where the outward flank of the column will rest when the wheel is complete.

Quick march. Upon the word *Quick march*, the front company will wheel as usual, with the exception that the wheeling step must be shorter to give the rear companies time to come round. These companies will step off at the same moment, bringing the right shoulder gradually up, and each file circling round and covering the relative files of the division in front: The officers and covering sergeants will circle in the same way round the officers in their front, and confine their attention to the covering.

Halt. The leader of the front company will give the word *Halt*, when the wheel is complete; and each other company as it circles round will halt of itself, as the files cover the halted files of the division in front; and the word *Steady* will be given by the commanding officer the moment that he sees that the rear divisions cover; after which no man is to move until companies are ordered to be dressed.

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At quarter distance on a fixed pivot.

Column right (or left) wheel quick, or double march. 2d. Upon the caution, the pivot man of the leading division upon whom the wheel is made will advance six paces, and will then halt and face. The rear divisions half face to the reverse flank, above described, and upon the word *Quick or double march*, the front division will advance and wheel round the pivot, receiving the word *Halt* from its leader as in No. 1, each succeeding division advancing and circling round to its relative distance in column, until the word *Steady*, is given by the commander.

Halt.

Steady.

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SECTION LIV.

WHEN A BATTALION FORMS A CLOSE OR QUARTER DISTANCE COLUMN FROM LINE, IN REAR OF EITHER OF THE FLANK COMPANIES.

The right, (or left) company will stand fast The caution will state which company the formation is to be made in rear of, as, *The battalion will form a close column in rear of the right (or left) company.*— Upon this caution the officer commanding the named company shifts (if necessary) to the flank which is to become the pivot one of the column, and the covering sergeant of that company places himself six paces in front of the officer, to mark the perpendicular of the front of the column: the other officers if not already there, shift to the flanks of the companies which are to lead. The battalion will then be formed **FOUR DEEP** and faced to the named flank, the heads of the companies disengaging to the rear.

Remaining companies, form four deep march.

Right (or left) face.

Quick, or double march. The whole will then move at the *Quick or Double March* to the rear of the named company, the covering sergeants stepping out when within six paces to take up the covering and distance at the proper pivot point, and each leader will stop in his own person at his covering sergeant, and giving his words of command, *Halt, front, dress*, when the pivot flank of his company shall reach his covering sergeant, whom he immediately replaces, after having dressed his company; remaining himself perfectly steady, and giving his whole attention to the covering in column.

Halt, front, dress.

During the formation of all such columns, as soon as the battalion is put in motion, the field officer will immediately place himself in front of the column, before the sergeant of the named com-

pany; and from thence judging the perpendicular of the column, will attend to the sergeants covering each other in that direction as they come up.

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SECTION LV.

WHEN A BATTALION IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT CLOSE,
OR QUARTER DISTANCE, (RIGHT IN FRONT,) DEPLOYS
INTO LINE ON THE FRONT COMPANY.

Deploy on the front company. Upon the caution, *The battalion will deploy on the front company*, the officer commanding that company (only) will immediately shift to the right flank by the rear, two sergeants belonging to it, will at the same time step out and align themselves in front of the company as base points; one with his right arm touching the breast of the right hand man, and the other with his right arm touching the breast of the left hand man: the Adjutant or Sergeant-Major will give a distant point in prolongation of the base points, a little beyond where the extreme left of the battalion is to rest; and the Major on the right of the front company will dress these three points in a correct line.

Front company will stand fast, remaining companies form four deep march, left face. These points having been correctly dressed, the front company will be directed to stand fast, and the remainder of the battalion after having been formed four deep, will be faced to the left, preparatory to the deployment.

Quick, (or double march. At the word *Quick, or double march*, the companies faced step off with the heads dressed moving parallel to the line of formation.

Front turn. The Officer of the second, or leading division, having stepped out to the right upon the above word quick or double march, allows his division led by his sergeant to go on a space equal to his front, and then gives the word *front turn*. His sergeant will run out, and take up the distance in line, when one half the front of the company is clear of the division on which it is to form. He then steps forward and placing himself before the left flank of the preceding division, gives the word **Halt, dress up.** *Halt, dress up*, one pace in rear of the points of formation, and having correctly and expeditiously dressed his men upon the sergeant, resumes his proper place in line.

In this manner every other company proceeds, each being successively fronted, marched up, and halted in

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Front turn. line, by its officer, who stops on the left flank of the division which precedes him, and gives the word *front turn*, the moment his right flank is clear of it, so that there shall be no necessity, upon dressing up, to incline to the formed line.

WHEN THE COLUMN DEPLOYS UPON THE REAR COMPANY.

Deploy on the rear company. Upon the caution being given, the base points will be taken up in prolongation of the front company, by the Sergeants of the named rear one, in the same manner as directed for the deployment on the front company; the officers commanding the companies in front of the rear one, and their covering sergeants, at the same time shifting by the rear of their divisions to the right flank.

The rear company will stand fast, remaining companies form four deep, right face, quick (or double) march. Halt, front dress. The rear company will stand fast, and the remaining companies after forming fours, will face to the right and move as before directed; and the moment the front of the named rear company is clear, the leader will give the word *Quick march*, and will *halt, dress*, at his base point; each other company will successively *halt, front*, and when uncovered, will advance on the alignment, observing all the details for deployment, already given.

The officers after having correctly dressed their companies on their sergeants, will shift by the rear of their divisions to their proper place in line.

The same instructions apply to deployment on a central company, observing always that the base and prolongation of the line is to be taken on the front company, and that the officers and covering sergeants who have occasion to shift their flanks, must do it on the caution.

Upon the caution for deployment, the supernumeraries who are upon the reverse flank of the close column, will pass to the rear of the column, and will form from right to left, as their companies are numbered in the battalion, and join them as they deploy.

SECTION LVI.

POINTS OF FORMATION.

Prolonging of alignments. When the persons who prolong a line are on horseback, the head of the horse of each standing perpendicular to that line is the object; and when they dismount, (which should always be done when the steady

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ness of the horse cannot be depended upon,) they should cover, holding the horse by the outer hand, and the inner shoulder which is in a line with the horse, will be raised in passing, by the flanks of a column in march. All other men, who may be posted on foot as points for a column to march upon, will be placed in a similar manner.

Battalion pivots.

In the successive formation of divisions into line, as from close column, and from echellon, the division upon which the formation is ordered will be considered the established base, which is successively prolonged for the others; and the divisions, as they come up, must align themselves correctly on the part already formed, and the field officer from the flanks of the base will correct that line in the true prolongation which is prepared for him by the Adjutant, or other persons, just beyond where the flank of his battalion is to extend.

When such formations are made on a central division, these points of correction will be taken on both flanks.

Covering Sergeants.

In addition to the points already mentioned, and to assist officers commanding companies with guides when dressing from a point of appui, as it may frequently happen that some intervening object may obscure the distant point, two sergeants will be placed upon all occasions of formation of lines, in front of each flank file of the company named as the base, facing to the points of appui; and a covering sergeant will always run out (as before directed) from each company when it arrives within ten paces of the point of formation, and will cover at the distance of the division in the line established by the Sergeants in front of the base, who will remain steady until the third company from them receives the word *Eyes front*, when they will pass to the rear. The covering Sergeant of the next company will also remain steady until the third company from him receives the word *Eyes front*, and so on until the line is formed. In this manner each covering sergeant will have two points to cover on, and each division will always have two points upon which it will be brought parallel to the general line.—When covering sergeants are taking up points, they must hold their pikes perpendicular in front of their bodies.

Base points.

When a company is named as the base of a formation, two covering sergeants belonging to it, will immediately step out and give the base for the covering points, and as the formations will generally be made

Covering sergeants placed upon the flanks of a column.

Correction upon pivots.

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upon the flanks or centre, two Sergeants of each flank company, and of the two centre companies, will always be told off for this purpose.

Covering Sergeants in changes of position by the open column.

When a line changes its front in any direction, by means of the open column, a covering sergeant from each division will always run out ten paces before the division reaches the new alignment, to mark its distance; and he will cover at the proper pivot flank upon the point of formation. When formations to line or changes of position are made by sub-divisions or sections, the covering sergeants of companies are sufficient to take up points.

Corrections upon flank pivots.

The covering sergeants whenever they move out for the purpose of taking up distance for their companies, whether in line or column, will be corrected in their covering by the Major or Adjutant, from the flanks, or from the base of formation, upon the flank point of the battalion.

ALIGNEMENT.

When columns are moving upon an alignment, the greatest attention is necessary in the officers commanding companies to keeping their distance and covering, and to insure the former a table is annexed, by which is shewn the necessary number of paces required by a given number of files.

Table of the number of Paces corresponding to a given number of Files.

Number of files in a division, each occupying 21 inches.	5	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	30	40	50	100
Front of divisions in paces of thirty inches.	Paces. In 3-15	7	3-12	9-24	10-15	11-6	12-13	14	21	23	3	70

Attention required by the leading officers.

The officer who commands the division which leads a column in any given alignment, must move upon the given points without regarding his division, so that his shoulder shall just graze the head of any mounted officer's horse posted at an intermediate point, (or the shoulder of any man on foot, placed for the same purpose,) and which he must invariably preserve in a straight line with the distant points. All the following officers must maintain their exact distance from the company

preceding, covering the pivots in their own persons.— Should any of the company leaders neglect their covering, those that succeed them must rectify the fault, and exactly touch whatever intermediate points may be placed to mark an *alignement*.

Column entering a new alignement.

When the column is entering on a new *alignement* by wheeling on a moveable pivot, the officer leading the front division must never change the time or length of pace, but must move with his front rank perpendicular to the line on which he marches. The same directions apply to the officers leading the other companies, who must also carefully observe, in wheeling, that no time is lost in giving the word *Forward*, immediately after the wheel, without attending to the succeeding company.

The explanation of marching on an *alignement*, is of course closely connected with the movement in column, and must be considered together.

Adjutants and their aids.

It is the particular duty of an Adjutant in the field, under the superintendance of the field officers, to establish the points necessary for the movements and formations of the battalion, and he may be assisted in the exercise of it by two detached persons placed behind each flank of the battalion, who are properly trained, to take up quickly such line as he shall give them.— These aids may be employed to give a succession of points on which a column may march: when the head of the column shall reach one of them, he will move thirty or forty yards beyond the other aid, and will cover under the direction of the Field Officer or Adjutant, so that the column will thus always have a succession of points to mark the *alignement*. These aids should carry small flags attached to a staff about two feet long.



SECTION LVII.

COLUMN OF ATTACK.

WHEN A BATTALION HALTED IN LINE IS TO ADVANCE IN DOUBLE COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS FROM THE CENTRE.

Two centre sub-divisions to the front. Remaining sub-divisions

Upon the caution being given, the colours, &c., will back to the rear of the centre; and upon the word *Quick March*, (after the annexed command) the whole will be thrown at once into movement, the commander

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right and left giving the word *Forward*, when the divisions have shouldered forward. Quick march. wheeled square into column; at which time the leaders of the left wing divisions will shift their flanks, and each sub-division will have an officer at the outer flanks. The sub-divisions of the right and left wings will thus form into column respectively, on the centre sub-divisions; each wing being conducted in the same manner, and upon the same principles, as described in the formation to the flank. During the advance, the interval between the centre sub-divisions will be closed to the directing flank, leaving a sergeant in the centre between each sub-division.

Forward.

A Sergeant will always be placed between each of the divisions of a double column, to mark the interval between each. The left is always to be considered the governing flank by which the column is to march, unless ordered to the contrary.

Double columns, unless ordered to the contrary, will be formed at the distance of the divisions of which each column is composed.



SECTION LVIII.

WHEN THE DOUBLE COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS IS TO FORM LINE ON THE TWO CENTRE, OR LEADING SUB-DIVISIONS.

When the double column arrives at the point where the line is to be formed, it is halted.—The caution is then given, that the column will *Form line on the two centre sub-divisions*; and upon the word *Quick march*, the two centre sub-divisions open out by the side step to make room for the colours to resume their places in the line. The rear sub-divisions at the same time move off, and are brought into line by their respective leaders conducting them, *Right and left shoulders forward*, from the inward flanks, to which they shift when the commander gives the word *Forward*; the sub-divisions of each wing forming line upon the centre, and upon the covering sergeants of companies, as already described, upon a flank.

Form line on the two centre sub-divisions. Remaining sub-divisions, right (or left) shoulders forward. Quick (or double) march.

Forward.
Right or left shoulders forward.
Halt, dress.

In these formations the column may be closed to quarter distance, and the line formed by deployment, according to the nature of the ground, and the discretion of the commander; or the line may be formed upon the centre by deployment without closing, if the ground is clear.—The rear sub-divisions facing outwards by *fours*, and moving to their respective parallel positions with the intended line, they will then *front turn*, and form upon the coverers.

PART III.**LIGHT INFANTRY.****GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR LIGHT INFANTRY FORMATIONS.****SECTION LIX.****MOVEMENTS, &c.**

*Object of
Light Infan-
try move-
ments.*

1st. The object of Light Infantry movements, whether in battalion or in companies, is to protect the advance or retreat, and to cover and assist the manœuvres and formation of larger bodies; and these particular instructions are laid down to simplify the service of Light Infantry, to establish uniformity of practice and of movement, and to afford such details for the drill and formation, as will, under the most extended circumstances, contribute to produce unity of action and of result.

2d. The desultory movements and uses of Light Infantry, are particularly adapted to the circumstances and nature of this country, and in every part of the Province where the population is not so dense, as to be formed into battalions, single companies, or bodies composed of one or two companies, should be drilled exclusively to the practice of Light Infantry. They will thus be trained to modes of operation, the best suited to the country in which they will have to serve, if called upon to act in small bodies, and should they be ordered to act with corps of regular troops, or with the Militia Forces belonging to districts, that have admitted of the battalion formation, they will be qualified to co-operate in the most advantageous manner, which such combination admits of, viz: protecting and covering the main body in its movements and communication, clearing the country of desultory bodies of an enemy, and giving intelligence of all offensive movements, for all of which a spirit of enterprise, knowledge and experience of the country and climate, and habits of great resistance to fatigues and hardships, so eminently qualify the people of this Province.

*To be u-
versed in
movement
the Line.*

*Battalion
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*Forme
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5d. Until separate battalions or regiments of Light Infantry shall be formed, as may hereafter be the case in the more populous parts of the country, the two flank companies of all battalions should be trained as Light Infantry according to the following system.

To be well versed in all movements of the Line.

4th. The first principal essential to this system, is the utmost rapidity of movement, consistent with order and regularity:—But as greater celerity has now been given to the movements of the whole line, the rates of march laid down in the foregoing parts, apply to Light Infantry battalions and companies; and it is required of every battalion of Light Infantry, that it shall be thoroughly versed and well grounded in the prescribed exercise and movements of a battalion of the line; for no latitude can be permitted in the mode of executing the drill and manœuvres laid down in the first and second parts of this book, upon the plea that they are performed by Light Infantry Battalions; and such extended movements and formations as apply to this particular description of force, are laid down in this part, as applicable to them, when employed in extended formations.

Battalions of the Line required to practice movements in extended order.

5th. When battalions of the line are in perfect order in all the detail of line movements, it is essential that they should be practised in certain extended formations. It is always desirable that a battalion of the line, in the absence of any force of Light Infantry beyond the light companies of Regiments, should be competent to assist in protecting the front and flanks of a column of march; and the formation of an advanced guard, and the posting of piquets apply to all description of Infantry corps.

6th. Light Infantry companies of a battalion must, upon the same principle, be perfectly versed in all the duties of the line, and ready at all times to act in their place in battalion.

Formation and telling off.

7th. Light Infantry battalions and companies, are formed and told off in the same manner as battalions and companies of the line. Except that Light Infantry battalions having NO FLANK companies, are told off from right to left.



SECTION LX.

SIGNALS AND SOUNDS FOR REGULATING MOVEMENTS.

1. Signals and sounds are necessary in various situations; they are intended as substitutes for the voice:

but as they are liable to be misunderstood, they should never be resorted to, excepting when the voice cannot reach, or for the purposes of drill and instruction.

*To be as few
and as simple
as possible.*

2. For this reason, and as the same sound upon a different key, or in different time, is apt to occasion mistakes, they ought to be as few and as simple as possible.

*No movement
to be executed
until the last
sound of the
bugle.*

3. No movement should ever be executed until the Bugle sound is perfectly finished; and in the combinations of the sounds with the "*Fire*," that sound should always be the *last*, otherwise the company might immediately commence a fire upon the spot, and if the march or retreat were to follow, it would not be heard.

4. The following sounds appear to be sufficient for every situation in which Light Infantry can be employed:—

The Light Infantry call } As established, and there-
and the Officer's call, } fore not numbered.

I. *To extend*—from that part of the line where the Bugle sounds, except preceded by the distinguishing G.

II. *To close*—to the spot from whence it proceeds, and for Skirmishers to run in upon the support, except preceded by the distinguishing G.

III. *To March*—in order of the present formation.

IV. *To Halt*—in the same order; excepting in advancing or retiring from line by *files*, in which case they form up to the front.

V. *To Fire*.—If when halted, they fire upon the spot, Skirmishers selecting their objects. If on the march, whether advancing or retiring, by double or single files, it will be by alternate *files*, unless otherwise ordered.

VI. *Cease Firing*.—Every man to cease firing and load.

VII. *To Retreat*.—When not firing to retire immediately in *quick* time. The line, reserves, and Skirmishers, facing to the right about, if no other order or rate is specified.

VIII. *Assembly*.—This sound may be used on many occasions, viz. to turn out a corps, or company, at any time by day or night; to repair to a place of rendezvous previously appointed, when extended as Skirmishers, and surprised by cavalry in open ground. For Skirmishers, with their supports and reserves, to run in upon the battalion.

IX. *Disperse*.—The whole to disperse according to the object and orders given.

X. *Skirmish*.—To send out any portion to Skirmish. This may be indicated by each sub-division and section (or each company of a battalion) having its distinguishing sound.

XI. **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT**.—*Left shoulders forward*.

XII. **INCLINE TO THE LEFT**.—*Right shoulders forward*,—whether marching in close or extended order, this is obeyed by bringing forward the shoulder gradually.

XIII. *The Alarm*.

XIV. *The lie down*.

XV. *The Rise*.

5. The following signals being repetitions, or combinations of the preceding sounds, are not numbered.

To Annul.—Whenever the halt is sounded, it is considered as annulling every previous sound excepting the “*Fire*”; therefore, if the company or battalion be inclining to the right or left, or extending in any direction, upon the halt being sounded, they are to stand fast, and the subsequent movements will depend upon the sounds that may hereafter be given, without any reference to the former sounds.

Forwards.—When the direction has been sufficiently altered after inclining to the right or left, the Bugle will sound the “*March*,” which in this situation signifies “*Forwards*.”

Incline to the right and left.—Nos. XI. and XII.—These two sounds immediately following, signify that a chain or line of skirmishers, an advance or rear guard, should occupy more space to the right and left.

The space to be occupied, if no certain number of paces is fixed upon, should be one half of their original extension. When they have sufficiently increased their distances, the “*March*,” will be sounded. Should the increased extension not be sufficient, the sound should be repeated. In increasing their distances, they are to continue their front and other operations, should they either be firing or advancing, and extend themselves by degrees from the centre.

*Distinction
between
assembly and
close.*

6. If when the battalion or company is detached, the skirmishers have to close, they always run in upon the supporters in the *first* place, and the assembly will afterwards be the signal for the *whole* to close in upon the battalion:—But if the assembly sounds first, without any close, it is a signal for the whole to make the best of their way to the rear of the battalion; in which case they must move as rapidly as they can, as this implies the necessity of greater expedition. If skirmishers are pursued when the Assembly is sounded, they should be taught to keep wide of the battalion.

7. *The March—Retreat—Halt—Fire—Cease firing—and Disperse*, are the only sounds which should be repeated by all the Buglers on every occasion.

*How the use of
the Bugle may
be increased.*

8. The use of the Bugle may be considerably increased by adopting the use of three simple G's, as distinguishing sounds.

One G to denote the right of the line.

Two G's the centre.

Three G's the left.

This, preceding any sound, denotes the part of the line to which it applies. For instance, two G's before the *Extend*, signifies to extend from the centre. One G followed by the close, signifies to close to the right, when no G is prefixed to the *Extend*, it will mean from that part of the line where the Bugle sounds.

9. There should be a pause of three seconds between all orders by sounds.

10. Signals by Bugle sounds do not apply to bodies of troops in reserve.

How to regulate the movements of a company or battalion, flanking at a distance.

11. The movements of a company or battalion at a distance, may be regulated by the Bugle. When it sounds the double time, it indicates that the utmost expedition, consistent with good order is necessary.

Time of movement.

12. When no particular time is specified, all Light Infantry movements in close order, excepting formations from file, and from extended order, and all extensions also are in double time. A just discretion, however, is necessarily vested in every Commanding Officer on actual service when the double time must be sparingly used. In broken grounds, or when rushing in advance to seize an advantageous point, or in cases of great danger in retreating and in assembling, it may be resorted to;

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but for common skirmishing it is liable to exhaust the men.

Situation of Light Infantry companies in battalion.

13. The Light Infantry company will always occupy its place on the left of the battalion till called for.

When the call sounds, the company will order arms, and unfix bayonets, without word of command, and will be ready to move.



SECTION LXI.

SKIRMISHING.

1. A battalion or company may extend its files from any part of the line, and at any distance, either by single or double files; but a battalion had better extend by double files, as it is more readily accomplished in that manner for a large body. If this particular mode, however, is not specified for a detachment or corps, it will extend by single files.

Detached skirmishers.

2. Detached skirmishers must be governed by circumstances and situation; and may occasionally fire kneeling or lying, taking the advantage of ground to screen themselves from the fire of the enemy.

Number of paces in advancing or retiring.

3. The number of paces in advancing or retiring, must be regulated in the same manner, by the superior officer commanding.

General rule in advancing or retiring.

4. It is a general rule, that in advancing, the men advance by the right of the men in their front, and in retiring, by the left of the men in their rear.

How to proceed when no mode of skirmishing is specified.

5. When extended in *single* or *double* files, and *no mode of skirmishing is specified*, it will be by alternate files.

All preparatory cautions to be passed along the line before the bugle sounds.

6. All commands to which the Bugle sounds do not directly apply, to be passed in the first instance distinctly along the rear, by the Officers or Non-commissioned Officers. In many cases the following few signals by sword, which every soldier can easily comprehend, will supersede the necessity of others:—

Forward.—The sword at arm's length, pointed.

To the right.—The sword ditto, to the right.

To the left.—The sword ditto, left arm to the left.

Halt.—The sword held up perpendicular.

Skirmishers to overlap the flanks of files 7. In covering the advance of lines, Skirmishers will take care to protect and overlap the flanks.

How to occupy the edges of hills, &c. 8. In occupying the edges of hills, or the backs of fences, whether in close or extended order, the line will always follow their direction, provided the salient angles are not too acute; but the men must be very careful to fire clear of each other.

Relieving skirmishers. 9. In relieving a line of skirmishers, the new line extends in the rear, out of reach of the enemy's fire, and afterwards runs up rapidly to the old line; each file of the former proceeding straight in rear of the latter, so as to keep them between the enemy's fire.

When halted. 10. If the relief is to take place when halted, each file of the old skirmishers runs straight to the rear, the instant that a file of the new skirmishers reaches the line of defence; and whenever the former is out of reach of the enemy's fire, they close in upon their supports. Should an immediate advance be intended, the relieved skirmishers ought to remain in the line, if *covered*, instead of exposing themselves to a fire whilst retiring.

When advancing. 11. If the relief takes place while advancing, the new skirmishers will run up in the same way, and pass briskly in front of the others; the old skirmishers *lie down* till they are out of the enemy's fire, after which they close upon their supports as before.

When retiring. 12. If relieving while retiring, the new skirmishers extend a considerable distance in rear, and each man looks out for a good situation. The old skirmishers continue to retire in their usual order, until within twenty or thirty paces of the former; they then run through them to the rear, until they are out of reach of the enemy's fire, after which they close.

Supports and skirmishers to relieve each other. 13. Those which have been acting as supports may relieve their own skirmishers in this way—in which case the latter afterwards form in as many parties of reserve as the others consisted of, closing to the right and left accordingly, when out of reach of the enemy's fire.

The whole relieved, strengthened, or diminished. 14. But if the reserves and skirmishers are all relieved by fresh parties, each of the supports preserve the relative position with respect to *their own* skirmishers, until the two lines have relieved each other. Any part of a line of skirmishers may be relieved in the same manner:—It may also be strengthened by throw-

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ing forward one or more companies or sections to particular parts of the line; in that case they must mix with the others, and divide the distances, or it may be weakened by calling in one or more sections; in which case the remaining skirmishers will extend to the right and left, so as to cover the vacancies of those who retired.



SECTION LXII.

DETAIL OF FORMATION.

TO COVER THE ADVANCE AND RETREAT OF THE LINE.

*To extend
from the right.*

1. As soon as the order is given, (either by the word of command, or by Bugle,) the officers drop to the rear:—The captain places himself in rear of the centre; the first Lieutenant is attached to the front line of skirmishers; the second to the rear line; the third Lieutenant remains with the Captain ready to receive his orders. The sergeants fall likewise to the rear,—but two remain posted directly behind the centre, (unless the company has been acting detached, in which case they are in the centre,) ready to direct the lines in their advance.—At the last sound of the Bugle, the right-hand file stands fast; the remainder trail arms, face to the left, and extend

When soldiers are drilled by word of command, they move or obey in the same manner, at the last word, which should be given short:—*Paces—From the Right—Extend.*

Paces—From the Centre—Extend.

To the Right—Close, &c.

Advance—Halt—Fire—Retire, &c.

Light companies should often be practised in judging their own distance of files; the points on which the flanks are to rest being previously notified.

2. There is a particular sound for double time, which, if necessary, the men can assume upon the march: but the files must be loosened before they attempt it.

3. The front rank men of files move straight before them, covering correctly on the march: their respective rear rank men cast their eye over the right shoulder, and tap their front rank men, at the distance of two, four, six, or any other given number of paces, as a signal for them to halt and front.

*Distance of
Files.*

4. The paces are indicated by the previous caution of the commanding officer: but if no number is specified, six paces is the regulated distance between the files. If the left hand file, who leads on this occasion, be a steady man, and has moved correctly on his front, the line will require little dressing, too much attention to which, in extended order, is to be carefully avoided. If the distance between the files be not correct, it must not be altered by closing or opening out:—This can only be done upon the march.

*To extend
from the left.*

5. Requires no additional explanation. The rear rank men cast their eye over the left shoulder.

*To extend
from the cen-
tre.*

6. In extending from the centre, the left hand file of the right sub-division (if a company) is the centre file from which all movements take place. The other files face outwards, and proceed as before. When battalions extend from the centre, it will be performed quicker and more regularly by the companies moving in close order to the required distance and then extending from the proper flank.

*To fire in ex-
tended order
on the spot.*

7. So soon as the "Fire," has sounded, the rear rank men take a side step of ten inches to the right: and both ranks fire alternately in this position, commencing with the front rank: each making ready when he hears the ramrod of the rank which has fired, working.

*To cease fir-
ing.*

8. In this manner the firing is continued, until the Bugle sounds the "Cease." After this sound, not a shot must be heard; the unloaded men re-load as rapidly as possible, and if any rear rank men should happen to be in front, they fall into their natural places, covering exactly as before: the whole then remain steady, and ready to move.

*To fire kneel-
ing, on the
spot.*

9. This caution is repeated by the officers: and where there is any deficiency of them by the sergeants, along the line. The bugle sounds the "Fire," and the whole drop instantly on the knee. The right knee is on the ground and the right leg to the rear. The rear rank man, in coming down, disengages to the right, but not more than is necessary, that he may not be too much exposed. The firing proceeds as before, with this difference, that the rear rank men retain their places, and continue disengaged, to avoid the awkward movement of covering, and uncovering upon their knees.

To fire

*To form
chain of
order of
files.*

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The lin-
advance*

*To fire
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*To fire
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To fire lying. 10. As soon as the bugle sounds the lie down and the "*Fire*," the whole drop on both knees, (the rear rank men disengage and throw themselves on their bellies;—the firing proceed as before; the men load on their knees, or they may load sitting or lying, though the latter is an objectionable position and very liable to accident. Rifle men may fire on their backs in favorable situations; in this position, the feet are crossed, the right foot passing through the sling of the rifle, and the piece supported by it; but this position is not suited to the musquet of Light Infantry companies of the line; it furnishes a steady aim with a rifle, but it can only be used in cloudy weather or with the sun at the men's backs. If in a very exposed situation, the soldier attempts to load lying, he will, after priming, roll over on his back, and placing the butt between his legs, the lock upwards, and the muzzle a little elevated, draw his ramrod, and go on with his loading without exposure, rolling over on his breast again when ready to fire.

To form in chain order, or order of double files. 11. The caution being passed to "*Form chain order*" the left files face to the right, and close upon the right files, without further word of command. The whole line now stands extended in double files, ready to advance by alternate files if required. Light troops are never to remain halted and exposed unnecessarily at chain order, neither is any firing allowed in this formation. It is to be used only preparatory to the advance by files.

To reform order of single files. 12. On this caution the left files face to the left and take up their former situation.

The line will advance. 13. At the last sound of the bugle to "*Advance*" the whole step off in quick time, dressing by the centre.

To fire advancing. 14. When extended in single files, and no mode of skirmishing is specified, it will be by alternate ranks—when extended in double files, it will be by alternate files. But skirmishing by files, whenever circumstances will permit, will prove the most efficient manner, and should always be preferred, if possible, from the increased confidence with which it naturally inspires the soldier, more particularly in advancing.

To fire—advancing by alternate ranks. 15. The *advance* and *fire* having sounded, the front rank men give their fire independently as before. The rear rank men disengage, and move on the number of given paces, in double time, (12, if covering an advancing line, and 24 if skirmishing detached,) deliberately

aim at the enemy, and fire, when the front rank has approached, and so on alternately.—The ranks wait for no signal to advance at the same moment, but whenever the man who has fired is re-loaded and ready he moves on, looking at his file leader and the enemy, without paying any attention to his right or left hand neighbour. Although the distance is here laid down for the purposes of drill, a skirmisher when advancing in the field against an enemy will regulate his distance to the front by the cover, and advantages that the ground may present, and if these are particularly good and commanding, he will fire two or three shots without moving, as long as he sees that he does not retard the advance of his comrades. In firing advancing, by alternate ranks, the rear rank men take care to advance always by the right of the men in their front.

To fire, advancing by alternate files, (when extended in chain order.)

16. In firing, advancing by alternate files, the rear rank men of the right files instantly disengage to the right, and fire independently, but cover their front rank men when they load, the left files then move out, covering exactly, while the right remain halted, to load, and the firing is continued as before.—The attached officers move along their respective lines attended by a bugler, and are not confined to any particular spot.—The captain and the commanding officer is usually in the centre and rear of the whole.—If the line of skirmishers is already in march when the “*Fire*” is sounded, the whole make a momentary halt, the right files give their fire, and the left move out as already detailed.

This manner of advancing should be much practised, as it is not only the best mode from the confidence it gives to the individual soldier, but the manner generally adopted in skirmishing, when opposed against an enemy in the field.

The line of Skirmishers will retire.

17. If the company or battalion in extended order be directed to retire by ranks, the front rank men give their fire, and go to the right about: the rear rank men disengaging to the right to let them then pass.—Having retired the regulated distance (twenty-four paces) in double time, they halt, and when loaded, the rear rank men give their fire, and retire beyond them, passing by their left.

To retire by alternate files.

18. If the company or battalion in extended order, be directed to retire by alternate files, the right files fire first, the rear rank men disengaging for this purpose to the right, and go to the right about; then the

*To fire
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*To fire
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To fire

the left files, who retire beyond them as before. The files cover exactly in retiring as in advancing.

19. The men come to the left about upon halting, and proceed with their loading. They come to the left about, because the arms being at the long trail, would otherwise not be clear of each other.—In going to the right about after firing, the men go smoothly round upon their heels without bringing them square;—they preserve the position at which they stood in the present, and have already, in coming about, one pace to the rear; the piece is brought at the same time to the trail.—They go to the right about because the rear rank men, (whether retiring by alternate files or ranks) having disengaged, as above explained, renders no deviation from the prescribed mode necessary.

20. So soon as the ramrods of the rear rank commence to work, the front files covering their opponents, fire independently as opportunities offer, go to the right about, and retire as before.

To fire kneeling, advancing (from extended order in single files.)

21. The caution having passed along the line at the last sound of the bugle to "*Fire*," the whole drop instantly upon the knee; the front rank men give their fire and the rear rank men spring up, and advance, by the right of their file leaders, the regulated distance to the front.

To fire kneeling, advancing (from extended order in double files.)

22. If from chain order, or order of double files,—the right files give their fire, and the left files spring up and advance as before.

23. On the sound to "*Fire*" the whole line or lines drop instantly on the knee, the right files (or the front rank men only, if retiring by ranks) giving their fire and then rising and going to the right about;—The left files (or the rear rank men only, if as before,) following as previously described.

To fire kneeling, and retiring.

24. If already in two lines when the "*Retire*" and "*Fire*" be sounded, the line which may be *then* in front, will, of course, be the first to give its fire and to retire.

25. It is an invariable rule that skirmishers always load *before* they advance and *after* they retire, unless expressly ordered to do so on the march, if the "*Cease fire*" sounds without the halt, then the men load on the march.

To close.

26. On the signal being sounded, the men trail arms, face to the point required, and close in quick time.—If the double quick be sounded, they take it upon the

march, and shoulder, and dress as soon as they reach the part to form upon.

To extend while a division is advancing; from the centre—from the right, or, from the left.

27. In all these cases, the files from which the extension takes place move straight forward in quick time; the others make a half turn to the flank, to which they are ordered to extend.—As soon as each file has got its regular distance, it will turn to the front, and advance; rear rank men covering their front rank men, and keeping in line with the directing file.

*To incline to the right.
Incline to the left.
Advance.*

28. The skirmishers make a half turn to the flanks to which they are ordered to incline, and continue in the diagonal direction, until the "*Advance*" is sounded, when they will return to their original front, and move forward as before. If, when the skirmishers have made the half turn, the bugle should sound the "*Incline*" a second time, the men's shoulders should be brought up, so as to complete the face, and march in file.

To fire and load upon the march in a single line.

29. At the signal to "*Fire*" the front rank man of each file fires and instantly drops to the rear, by the left of his comrade, and loads, as quickly as he can, upon the march; and as soon as his ramrod begins to work, the other man fires, and proceeds in the same manner, taking care that both men are never unloaded at the same time.—This rule is always to be attended to, but more particularly in this instance, when the skirmishers are advancing in a single line and firing without halting.—This movement applies more particularly to a rapid advance upon a retiring enemy. When regular resistance is encountered, the formation of two lines, together with the utmost practicable regularity in the alternate advance of each, is to be observed.

To halt.

30. At this signal, the whole kneel down, and take advantage of any inequalities of the ground near them, continuing to fire until the signal for "*Cease firing*" has sounded.

To Retreat.

31. If the signal to "*Retreat*" should be sounded, when the skirmishers are not firing, both ranks will retire together; rear rank leading: but if firing at the time (which presumes always contact with the enemy) they will retire, as above directed, in two ranks, the front rank men moving off first, and loading after they have halted and fronted; unless the "*Cease fire*" sounds without the halt (Vide Nos. 17 and 25 of the Section.)

To Halt.

32. If the "*Fire*" should be sounded, the rank next the enemy will stand fast, (or face about, if not already fronting the enemy) and the other rank will close up to it, and the whole continue firing, taking care that both ranks are never unloaded at the same time.

Field

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Total

FORMS FOR RETURNS.

A

Battalion Militia.
 Field State of Captain Company.

18

DISTRIBUTION.	Capt.	Subal- terns.	Sergts.	Rank and File.
Present on Parade, - - - - -				
Absent, - - - - -				
Total Strength, - - - - -				
<i>Commanding Company.</i>				

Explanation of Absentees.

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Signature,

Commanding

RETURN OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

REMARKS.

	Pikes.
	Swords.
	Scabbards.
	Rifles or Muskets.
	Ramrods.
	Bayonets.
	Scabbards.
	Slings.
	Belts.
	Pouches.

A—continued.

Good

Bad { Uncerriable,
Repairable, . .

Wanting to complete,

Complement . . .

Commanding Company.

PARADE STATE of the

Commaned by this day of

Battalion

Regiment of Militia,

18

No. of Company.	By whom Commaned.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					TOTAL.					REMARKS.			
		Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.		Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Artillery Company,	Captain,																			
Lake Fencible Company,	"																			
Ride Company,	"																			
Troop of Cavalry,	"																			
Grenadier Company,	"																			
Light Company,	"																			
1st Battalion Company,	"																			
2d	"																			
3d	"																			
4th	"																			
5th	"																			
6th	"																			
7th	"																			
8th	"																			
9th	"																			
10th	"																			
TOTAL.....																				

Signature,

Commanding.

RETURN OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

REMARKS.

C

MUSTER ROLL of the Company, Battalion,
Militia, commanded by

No	NAMES.	1st Days Drill	2d Days Drill	General Inspection.
	<i>Officers.</i>			
	<i>Sergeants.</i>			
	<i>Rank and File.</i>			
	<i>Signature.</i>			
	Remark—The form below shews the manner of filling up this Muster Roll, which is to be on a foolscap sheet of paper.			

C

MUSTER ROLL of the Grenadier Company, 1st Battalion,
Militia, Commanded by

No	NAMES.	1st Days Drill, July 2, 1826.	2d Days Drill July 12, 1826	General Inspection, August 25, 1826.
	<i>Officers.</i>			
1	A—B—Captain.	P	P	P
2	C—D—1st Lieutenant.	A	A	P
3	E—F—2d Lieutenant.	P	P	A
4	G—H—3d Liut. or Ensign	P	A	A
	<i>Sergeants.</i>			
1	John King	A	P	P
2	Lewis Murphy	P	A	P
3	Nicholas Oliver	P	A	A
4	Peter Quinn	P	P	P
5	Roger Stewart	A	A	P
	<i>Rank and File.</i>			
1	Abraham Brown	A	A	P
2	Caleb Davis	P	A	P
3	Elias Fuller	P	P	P
4	Gilbert Hogg.	A	P	P
	<i>&c. &c. &c.</i>			
	(Signed)			
	G. D. Capt. or Lt Com.			
	Remark—The letter A. stands for absent—P. for present.			

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6th
7th
8th
9th
10th

D—continued.

RETURN OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Ammunition in possession		Rounds,		Carbines,	Sabres,	Sets of Accoutrements for Cavalry.	English Muskets,	English Bayonets.	English Accoutrements,	American Muskets,	American Bayonets,	American Accoutrements,	Rifles.	
Ditto wanting, English,	American,	Rifle,												
STATE OF THE ARMS.														
Issued by Government,	}	Serviceable,												
		Unserviceable,												
		Repairable,												
The property of Individuals,	}	Serviceable,												
		Unserviceable,												
		Repairable,												
TOTAL.....														

Return of the number of Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers, and other persons exempted from Militia duty, within the limits of the Regiment.

QUAKERS.	MENONISTS.	TUNKERS.	OTHER PERSONS EXEMPTED.

LIST
of
RA
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Major
Capta
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D—continued.

TS.

American Muskets,
American Bayonets,
American Accoutrements,
Rifles.

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R PERSONS
EMPTED.

LIST of the Officers of the Regiment, with the dates of their Commissions, and place of residence.

Names of Officers absent without leave.

RANK.	NAMES.	TOWN OR TOWNSHIPS	DATES OF COMMISSIONS
Colonel,			
Lieut. Col.			
Major,			
Captain,			
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Lieutenant,			
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Ensign,			
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Adjutant,			
Qr. Master,			
Surgeon.			

Names of Officers who have left the District since last Return.

VACANT COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	FROM WHAT TIME.	CAUSE OF VACANCY

Names of Officers who have died since last Return

DATE OF DECEASE.	RANK.	NAME.

D—continued.

*General Orders, Circulars and other Official Letters, &c.
received since last Return.*

DATE.	<i>From what Depart- ment.</i>	WHEN RECEIVED.	PURPORT.

<p>I certify that all the parts of this Return have been carefully examined, and have been found to be correct.</p> <p>Signature of the } Commanding Officer. }</p>	<p>the day of 18</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">(ENDORSEMENT.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REGIMENT OF</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MILITIA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Head Quarters,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">at</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNUAL RETURN.</p>

Note.—Certified Copies of Vouchers to be sent on same sheet with this Return.

Signature of Colonel.

RETURN OF FINES in the Regiment of Militia

FINES DUE AND COLLECTED.			FINES EXPENDED ACCORDING TO LAW.			FINES Remitted in consequence of the Absentees being prevented from attending from sickness and other causes as specified opposite to their names			
Numbers.	Returned absent without leave.	Amount.	Names of persons to whom paid.	No. of Voucher.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount.	RANK.	NAMES.	CAUSE OF ABSENCE.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
Two,.....	Officers,.....	4 0 0	John Bright, Jacob Anson, James Wright, Wm. Henry,	1 2 3 4	A pair Colours Two Drums, Drilling Men, Postage of letters on Mill Service Fines remitted from reasons assigned in adjoining column.	5 0 0 2 0 0 2 10 0 0 10 0	Captain,	It. Samson,	Sudden illness.
Three.....	N. Com'd ditto.	1 10 0				0 0 0	Private,	Wm. Campion,	Cannot be found, supposed to have left the Province.
Fifteen ..	Privates,	7 10 0				0 10 0			
One.....	Drummer,.....	0 10 0				2 10 0			
	In hand since last Return,	5 0 0				6 0 0			
	Total collected and due,	18 10 0				18 10 0			

SUMMARY.

Remitted Fine of one Officer,.....£2 0 0
 Ditto do. one Private,..... 0 10 0
 £2 10 0

Note.—Certified Copies of Vouchers to be sent on same sheet with this Return.

Signature of Colonel.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

REGIMENT OF

rs, &c.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT

To explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province.

[Passed 16th March, 1808.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS, a well regulated Militia is of the utmost importance to the defence of this Province; and whereas the Laws now in force for the training and regulating thereof, are in some respects defective; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, shall and may, from time to time, constitute and appoint, under his hand and seal, a sufficient number of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and other officers, to train, discipline, and command the Militia of this Province, according to the rules, orders, and directions herein-after mentioned, and the Officers so appointed for the Militia, shall rank with the Officers of such of His Majesty's forces, as may for the time being, serve within this Province, as youngest of their respective rank, which said Officers respectively, shall within six months after their several appointments, take the oath of allegiance to His present Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, before the Magistrates assembled in Quarter Sessions, within the District to which such Officers respectively belong.

Appointment of Officers.

Ranks of the Militia officers with officers of His Majesty's forces.

Limits to be specified to each Captain from within

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Colonel or Officer commanding any Regiment or Batta-

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lion of Militia, and he is hereby required, to specify to each Captain of a Company of his Regiment or Battalion, the limits from within which the Militia-men of such Captain's Company shall be enrolled.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every male inhabitant from sixteen years of age to sixty, shall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and shall enroll his name as a Militia-man on the first training day on which the said Companies shall be drawn out, in the division or limit in which his place of abode may be, and shall at such meeting give in his name, his age, and place of residence, and if he has thereto but lately removed, he shall make the same known, together with the place from whence he removed, and each and every such inhabitant, who shall not attend and give in his name to the Captain or Officer commanding the Company for such division or limit, so that his name may be enrolled as a Militia-man, shall for such neglect forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, to be recovered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned, *Provided nevertheless,* That no inhabitant shall be convicted of the offence herein described, unless it is proved at the time of trial, that the said inhabitant had been notified, either personally, or by leaving a verbal notice at his usual place of abode, of the time of meeting, at least six days previous thereto. *Provided always,* That no person above the age of fifty years, shall be called upon to bear arms, except on the day of annual meeting, or in the time of war or emergency.

IV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the neglect of any person so to present himself for enrollment and exercise, shall not be construed to prevent the Captain or Officer commanding the company of Militia of the limits wherein the place of residence of any such person may be, from entering the name of such person, and such Captain or Officer commanding such company as aforesaid, is hereby required to enter the name of every such person, as shall come to his knowledge, upon the enrollment of his company, and when so entered, every such person shall be subject to perform all and every the like militia duties, and under the same penalties, as if he had personally presented himself for enrollment. *Provided also,* That if any difference shall arise between any Captain or Officer and any Militia-man, touching the age of such Militia-man, it

which his company is to be enrolled.

Age of persons who shall be enrolled in the Militia.

Manner of enrollment. (See 56th Geo. III. c 31, s 1.)

Penalty for neglecting to be enrolled.

Notice.

Exception as to persons above the age of fifty.

Absence at the time of enrollment, not to prevent the name of any person from being enrolled.

Age of a Militia man how to be proved.

Parliamentary Raising of Militia.

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shall be incumbent on the said Militia-man to prove his age.

Militia to be called out on the 4th of June, or oftener if required, to be reviewed and exercised.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Colonel or Officer commanding each regiment or battalion, shall on the fourth day of June in each and every year respectively, or in case it shall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener, if he thinks it necessary, call out the Militia of such regiment or battalion, to be reviewed and exercised, and in his absence from the county, or in case of his removal or death, the said Militia shall be called out by the next senior Officer of such regiment or battalion, and every person liable to serve in such Militia, whether Officer or Private, neglecting or refusing to attend, (except in case of sickness, or having obtained leave of absence) shall forfeit and pay, if an Officer, forty shillings, and if a Non-commissioned Officer or Private, ten shillings; but if it shall appear to the Colonel, or Officer commanding such Regiment or Battalion, to be more conducive to the interest and convenience of such Regiment or Battalion, that the Militia of the same be reviewed at different times, and in separate bodies, it shall and may be lawful for the Colonel or Officer commanding such Regiment or Battalion, to call out a part of the Militia at some convenient time and place, and the remaining part at some other convenient time and place, as to him shall seem meet, and at every such review, the Captain or Officer commanding each company, shall give to the Colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior Officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, and the Colonels or other commanding Officers, shall transmit returns to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, within fourteen days after the fourth day of June, in each and every year, under the penalty of five pounds for each Captain or other Officer commanding a company, and for each Colonel or Officer commanding a Regiment or Battalion, ten pounds, for each neglect or refusal,

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to attend.

Militia may be reviewed at different times and in separate bodies.

Rolls and returns of the different companies to be given.

Penalty for neglect.

Adjutant General to be appointed. (See 31st c 2, 45th c 3, and 56th c 7.)

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to appoint a proper person to be Adjutant General of the said Militia, who shall do all matters and things appertaining to the said Office of Adjutant General.

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VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Captains of the Militia, shall draw out their respective companies not less than twice, or more than four times in every year, (giving six days notice thereof) at the most convenient time and place in the County or Riding, and shall inspect their arms, and instruct them in their duties, and every person after such notice as aforesaid, who shall neglect to attend, or shall disobey, whether Subaltern Officer or Private, (except in case of sickness or leave of absence) shall forfeit and pay, every Officer the sum of forty shillings, and every Non-commissioned Officer or Private, the sum of ten shillings, for every such neglect or disobedience.

Inspection of arms and instruction of duty

Penalty for non-attendance after notice.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in time of war, rebellion, or any other pressing exigency, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to call forth any of the different companies of the Militia, and to march them from their respective Counties or Ridings, Towns, Townships or Parishes, to any part of this Province, there to serve in conjunction with the other Militia, or with His Majesty's Forces, and any person refusing to obey such order or command, or absconding from, or neglecting to repair to the place he is ordered to, being a Commissioned Officer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, and be held to be unfit to serve His Majesty as an Officer in any Military capacity, and being a Non-commissioned Officer or Private, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, and in default of payment for such refusal or neglect, such Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Private, shall be committed to the common Gaol of the District, for any time not less than six nor more than twelve calendar months, except such person shall satisfy the Colonel or Officer commanding such Regiment or Battalion to which he belongs, that such refusal or neglect arose from sickness, or that he was absent upon leave. *Provided always,* That no part of the Militia called forth in the manner aforesaid, shall be obliged to continue in actual service for more than six months at one time, and no Militia-man shall be so called out who shall be above the age of fifty years, unless that the whole of the Militia of any District or Battalion to which he may belong shall be called out and embodied. *Provided also,* That it shall not be lawful to order the Militia, or any

In what manner the Militia to be called forth in time of war.

Penalty for disobedience.

Militia not to serve more than six months at one time.

When a person above fifty years of age to be called forth.

When the Militia to march out of the Province.

part thereof, to march out of this Province, except for the assistance of the Province of Lower Canada, (when the same shall be actually invaded or in a state of insurrection,) or except in pursuit of an enemy who may have invaded this Province; and except also, for the destruction of any Vessel or Vessels built or building, or any Depot or Magazine, formed or forming, or for the attack of any enemy who may be embodying or marching for the purpose of invading this Province, or for the attack of any fortification now erected, or which may be hereafter erected, to cover the invasion thereof.

Governor, &c. may call out detachments of the Militia.

When such detachments may be called out by the senior Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, &c.

Impressing of carriages and horses.

Hire of the same.

(a) See 53rd Geo. III. c. 10.

Substitute to serve in the Militia.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, to call out detachments of the Militia, and to limit and fix the number of men to be called out on such detachments; and in cases of emergency, by actual invasion, or otherwise, when it may not be practicable to consult the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, it shall and may be lawful for the senior Colonel, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant Colonel of the several Regiments or Battalions, to limit and appoint the number of men that he shall judge necessary to be called out, and for that purpose to issue his orders to the several commanding Officers, and also to direct and authorize any Officer, having first obtained a warrant for such purpose from one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to impress such carriages and horses as the service may require, for the use of which, the owner or owners thereof shall be entitled to receive the sum of *seven shillings and six pence per day, (a)* for every cart or carriage with two horses or oxen, during such time as the same shall be employed or detained on public service. *Provided always,* That whenever it shall happen that only part of the Militia of this Province shall be called out for actual service, it shall and may be lawful for any person, being of the Militia of the County or Riding that may be so called out, to provide and send an able bodied man to serve in the said Militia in his stead, and such able bodied man shall be taken and received as a proper substitute for such person living in the County or Riding, that would otherwise be obliged to serve in the said part of the Militia called out as aforesaid.

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X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in the several Counties and Ridings, where the number of men is sufficient, the Militia shall be formed into Regiments, consisting of not more than ten, nor less than eight companies, which companies shall consist of not more than fifty, nor less than twenty private men, and the Field Officers of such Regiments shall be as follows, that is to say, one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major, and where the number of companies shall be under eight, and not less than five, such Militia shall be formed into a Battalion, and the Field Officers of such Battalion, shall be one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major, only, and in each Regiment or Battalion of Militia, there shall be one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign to each company.

Regiments
and Battalions
how to be
formed.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That to every Regiment or Battalion of Militia, there shall be, in addition to the Officers already mentioned, one Adjutant and one Quarter-Master, and that every Field Officer, commanding a Regiment or Battalion, shall fix the number of Sergeants who shall serve in each company in his Regiment or Battalion, and the Captains of the said companies shall respectively nominate the Sergeants thus fixed, and make a return of their names to the Field Officer commanding such Regiment or Battalion, who is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove of such nomination.

One Adjutant,
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ter-Master, to
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XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in the several Counties and Ridings where the Militia men are not in number sufficient to form a Regiment or Battalion, according to the intent and meaning of this Act, the Militia of such Counties or Ridings shall be formed into Independent companies, each company to consist of not more than fifty, nor less than twenty Private men, with one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign to each company, and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government may, when he shall think proper, join together any number of such Independent companies, and form a Battalion or Battalions, or may incorporate them with any other Regiment or Battalion of Militia, provided the number of companies in any such Regiment or Battalion be not thereby made to exceed the number of companies of

Independent
companies
how to be
formed.

which a Regiment or Battalion of Militia is herein before directed to consist.

Penalty for disobedience of orders, quarrelling with or insulting an officer in the execution of his duty.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Non-commissioned Officer or Private who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior Officer or Officers, when employed on Militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any Officer or Non-commissioned Officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, current money of this Province, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

Militia man when called out, shall provide himself with musket, &c and with powder and ball.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who now is enrolled in any Regiment, Battalion, or Independent company of Militia, shall, within six months after the passing of this Act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any Regiment, Battalion, or Independent company of Militia, shall, within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same, at each and every time when he shall be called out, either for the purpose of review, exercise, or actual service, and if any person, so enrolled, shall neglect or refuse to provide himself, or to come so provided, as in the case of review or exercise, he shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty of five shillings, and in the case of actual service, to a penalty of forty shillings, to be levied in manner hereinafter mentioned: *Provided always,* That when and so often as any Militia man shall make it appear to his Captain or Officer commanding the company, that he has not been able to procure such musket, fusil, rifle or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such Captain or Officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such Militia-man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of five shillings in case of review or exercise, and forty shillings in case of actual service.

Penalty for neglect. Except excused by a certificate from his commanding officer.

Penalty to be paid by every person who shall sell or

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who shall sell or barter any part of the arms or equipments which may be delivered to him out of His Majesty's Stores, or who shall

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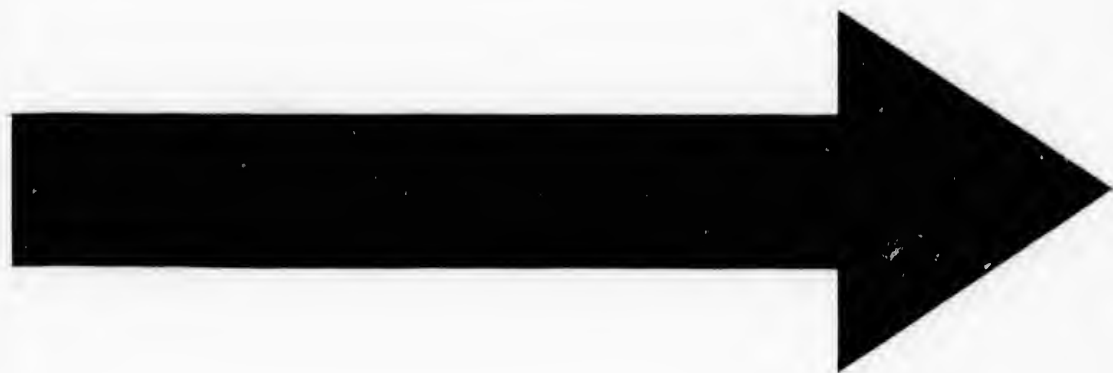
destroy the same, and every person who shall buy, or by barter obtain such arms or equipments, shall severally and respectively forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds for every offence, on conviction thereof by the oath of any one credible witness, before two Justices of the Peace, residing within the county where the same has been committed, and in case the person or persons so selling any part of his or their arms or equipments as aforesaid, or the person or persons obtaining the same in manner aforesaid, being thereof convicted as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum of five pounds, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, by a warrant under their hands and seals, to commit such person or persons to the gaol of the County or District where the offence shall be committed, for any space of time not exceeding two months; *Provided always*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to discharge the person or persons so offending, any time before the expiration of the said two months, when the person or persons so convicted as aforesaid, shall tender to the said Justices the penalty inflicted by this Act.

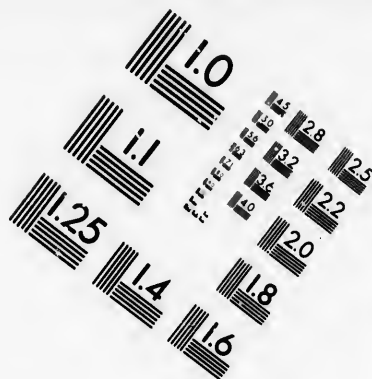
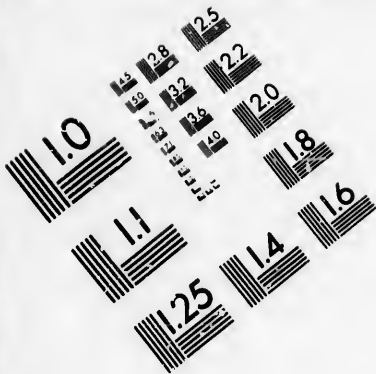
XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at all times when the Militia may be called out and embodied for actual service, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Private men of the several Regiments, Battalions and Independent companies of Militia shall, from the time of their being drawn out and embodied as aforesaid, and until they shall return to their respective Towns, Townships, Parishes or places of abode, remain under the command of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, or other Officer having the command of them, and shall be liable to punishment for mutiny and desertion as herein after mentioned, that is to say, that every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Militia man, who shall presume to use traitorous or disrespectful words against His Majesty's Royal Person, or disrespectful words against any of the Royal Family, if a Commissioned Officer, shall upon conviction thereof before a General Court Martial, as herein after is directed to be established, be cashiered, if a Non-commissioned Officer or Private, he shall suffer such punishment as by the sentence of the said Court Martial shall be awarded.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Officer, Non-commissioned Of-

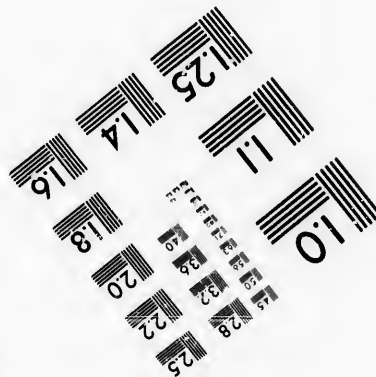
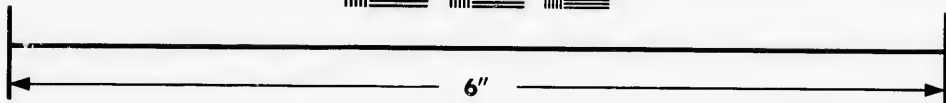
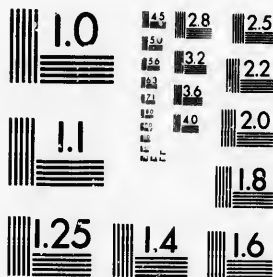
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**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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Punishment for behaving with contempt, or speaking words to the hurt or dishonor of the Governor, &c.

ficer, or Militia-man, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or the Person administering the Government for the time being, or shall speak words tending to their hurt or dishonor, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the judgment of a General Court Martial.

Punishment for mutiny and sedition.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Militia-man, who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in the Regiment, Detachment, Troop or Company to which he belongs, or in any other Regiment, Detachment, Troop or Company whether of embodied Militia or of His Majesty's regular or Provincial Forces, in any camp or post, or upon any party, detachment or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded.

Punishment for not endeavouring to suppress the same, or give information thereof.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Militia-man, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny, shall not without delay, give information thereof to his commanding Officer, shall suffer such punishment as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded.

Punishment for desertion to the enemy.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Militia-men, who shall be convicted of having deserted to the enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be awarded by a General Court Martial.

Non-commissioned Officer or Militia man not to absent himself without furlough, nor attach himself to any other Regiment, &c.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any Non-commissioned Officer or Militia-man, who shall quit, or otherwise absent himself from his Regiment, detachment, troop or company, without a furlough from his commanding Officer, or who shall withdraw himself from the Regiment, detachment, troop or company, into which he has been embodied, in order to attach himself to any other Regiment, detachment, troop or company, then in service, whether of the Militia, or of His Majesty's regular or Provincial Forces, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a General Court Martial; and in case any

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Officer of the Militia shall knowingly receive and entertain such Non-commissioned Officer or Militia-man, or shall not after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice to the Regiment, detachment, troop or company in which he last served, he the said officer so offending, shall on being convicted thereof before a General Court Martial, be cashiered.

Punishment for receiving, entertaining, and not discovering such Non-commissioned Officer or Militia man.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Militia-man shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other Officer or Militia-man to desert His Majesty's service, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be awarded by a General Court Martial.

Punishment for having advised him to desert.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when the Militia of this Province shall be called out on actual service, in all cases when a General Court Martial shall be required, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, upon complaint and application to him made, through the Colonel or Officer commanding the body of Militia to which the party accused may belong, shall issue his order to the said Commanding Officer to assemble a General Court Martial, which said Court Martial shall consist of a President, who shall be a Field Officer, and twelve other commissioned Officers of the Militia; *Provided always,* That in all trials by General Courts Martial, to be held by virtue of this Act, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall nominate and appoint the person who shall act as Judge Advocate, and that every member of the said Court Martial, before any proceedings be had before that Court, shall take the following oath before the said Judge Advocate, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, viz. You A. B. do swear that you will administer justice to the best of your understanding, in the matter now before you, according to the evidence and the Militia Laws now in force in this Province, without partiality, favour or affection; and you further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the Court, until it shall be approved by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, neither will you upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court Martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness.

Modes of ordering and assembling General Courts Martial.

The Members of which they shall consist.

Judge Advocate to be appointed.

Oath to be taken by the Members.

ness, by a Court of Justice, in a due course of Law—So help you God. And so soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the President of the Court is hereby authorized and required to administer to the Judge Advocate, or the person officiating as such, an oath in the following words: You A. B. do swear, that you will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court Martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a Court of Justice, in a due course of Law—So help you God. And the said Judge Advocate shall, and he is hereby authorized to administer to every person giving evidence before the said Court, the following oath:—The evidence you shall give to this Court Martial, on the trial of A. B. shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—So help you God. *Provided always*, that the judgment of every such Court Martial shall pass with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, and shall not be put in execution until the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, has approved thereof. *Provided always*, That no Officer serving in any of His Majesty's other Forces shall sit in any Court Martial upon the trial of any Officer or Private man serving in the Militia.

Oath to be taken by the Judge Advocate.

Oath to be administered to witnesses.

No judgment without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members.

—Not to be executed without the approbation of the Governor, &c. No Officer of other Forces to sit in such Court Martial.

Regulations to which the Militia shall be subject while embodied for actual service.

Non-commissioned Officer or private man not subject to the punishment of being whipped.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That during the time in which the said Militia shall be embodied for actual service, they and every of them, as well Officers as Privates, shall be liable and subject to all and every the provisions, regulations, matters and things in this Act contained, respecting the said Militia, and also in cases to which the provisions of this Act do not extend, to all the rules, regulations, pains and penalties of any Act or Acts of the British Parliament that are or may be in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, not contrary to this Act. *Provided nevertheless*, That no sentence of any Court Martial so to be constituted and established, under and by virtue of this Act, shall extend to the loss of life or limb, unless for desertion, mutiny and sedition, traitorous correspondence, or for traitorously delivering up to the enemy any Garrison, Fortress, Post or Guard, any thing herein contained, or any Statute, Law, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That in no case whatsoever, shall any Non-commissioned Officer or Private man, for any offence by him committed, be subjected

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to the punishment of being whipped, by the sentence of any Court Martial whatsoever.

XXV. (Repealed—See 59 Geo. 3, Chap. 12.)

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority* Exemptions from serving in the Militia except in time of actual service.
aforsaid, That except in time of actual service, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench and Clergy, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and their respective Officers, the Members of the House of Assembly for the time being, and the Officers thereto belonging, His Majesty's Attorney General, Solicitor General, the Secretary of the Province, and all other Civil Officers who shall have been or hereafter may be appointed to any civil office in this Province, under the Great Seal of the same, as well as all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Coroners, Half-pay Officers, Militia Officers, having served by virtue of any Militia commission in any part of His Majesty's dominions, (who may not have been removed for any offence as an Officer of Militia, or who may have obtained leave to resign his Commission,) the Surveyor General and his Deputies duly appointed, Seafaring men actually employed in the line of their calling, Physicians, Surgeons, the Masters of Public Schools, Ferry-men, and one Miller to every Grist-Mill, shall be, and are hereby excused from serving in the said Militia. *Provided always,* That this Act and the exceptions herein contained, shall not prevent, and it is hereby declared, that the same shall not be construed to prevent any or every of the above mentioned person or persons from holding Commissions as Officers in the Militia in this Province. *Provided always,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to exempt any of the persons herein before enumerated, from being called out on the service Not to prevent the persons so exempted from holding commissions as Officers in the Militia. Governor, &c. may grant exemptions from serving.
aforsaid.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority* Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers, not to be compelled to serve.
aforsaid, That the persons called Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers, who from certain scruples of conscience, decline bearing arms, shall not be compelled to serve in the said Militia, but every person professing that he is one of the people called Quakers, Menonists, or Tunkers, and producing a certificate of his being a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, signed by the Clerk of such the Meeting of such Society, or by any three or more (See 50th Geo. III. c. 11.)
of the people called Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers,

To give in their names, &c. to the Treasurer of the District where they reside. Payments to him how to be made and applied.

(a) Sec 51st Geo. III. c. 7, s. 1.

In case of non-payment, distress money so recovered how to be paid and applied.

Punishment for want of such distress.

Circumstances under which Quakers, &c. shall not be liable to payment.

shall be excused and exempted from serving in the said Militia. *Provided nevertheless*, That every such person or persons that shall or may be of the people called Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall, on or before the first day of December in each and every year, give in his name and place of residence to the Treasurer of the District, where he or they shall reside, and pay to such Treasurer, to and for the public uses of such District, in time of peace, the sum of twenty shillings, and time of actual invasion or insurrection, or when any part of the Militia of that District shall be called out on actual service, the sum of five pounds, and in default of such payment, it shall and may be lawful, on information or complaint on oath made by the said Treasurer, before any Justice of the Peace of such District, for the said Justice to issue his Warrant, under his hand and seal to levy the same by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, *returning so much of the said distress as shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings per annum in time of peace, and five pounds per annum in time of actual invasion or insurrection, (a)* or when any part of the Militia of that District shall be called out on actual service, deducting therefrom the charges and all other incidental expenses of such distress and sale, as well as the expenses of summoning such offender before such Justice to answer the said information and complaint, and the said sums so levied by the said Justice as aforesaid, shall be by him, within the space of two calendar months, paid into the hands of the Colonel, or in his absence, the next senior Officer of the Regiment, battalion or independent company of the division where the offence has been committed, to be applied for the like purposes as the fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed by this Act, and for want of such distress, the Justice before whom such person shall have been convicted, shall commit him to the common Gaol of the District until he shall pay and satisfy such sum, together with the reasonable charges incident to such conviction. *Provided nevertheless*, That no person or persons so convicted, shall in any case, be detained in custody longer than the space of one calendar month. *Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted*, That each and every of the persons usually called Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers, that have attained the age of fifty years, shall not be liable to the payment of such sum of twenty shillings for

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being exempted from serving in the said Militia in time of peace, but that in time of war or other emergency, they shall be liable to serve, or to the payment of five pounds for being exempted for every year, until they shall have attained the age of sixty years.

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in time of war, when and so often as occasion may require, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to employ the Militia of this Province, either upon land or upon the Lakes, Rivers and communications thereof, in such parties or detachments as by him shall be deemed expedient.

When the Governor, &c. may employ the Militia upon Lakes, Rivers, communications, &c. in such detachments as he shall think fit.

XXIX. And whereas by a certain clause in this Act, it is provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the persons therein mentioned, on certain occasions, to call out detachments of the Militia: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the persons to serve on such detachment, shall be regularly taken, from time to time, as they shall be required, from a roster or list to regulate the turn of duty, to be first formed by ballot of each and every person in each respective Battalion, Regiment or Independant Company, and that after the same has been formed, when any person shall be enrolled as a Militia-man in any Battalion, Regiment or Independent Company, the name of such man shall be inserted, and follow the last person in the said roster the initial of whose surname corresponds with the initial of the surname of the man so to be inserted, and when any detachment shall be called out for service, the Adjutant or Officer commanding each Regiment, Battallion or Independent Company, shall give notice to the persons of their turn of duty.

How persons shall be taken to serve on such detachments.

Notice to be given to such persons.

XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any Detachments are formed and called out for public service, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to divide the same into smaller detachments or parties, and appoint them to serve on board vessels, boats or batteaux, upon any of the lakes, rivers or communications by water of this Province, with great guns or artillery, as well as with small arms, as occasion may require, and shall and may appoint them to be stationary

Governor, &c. may appoint detachments to serve on board of vessels, &c. with great guns and small arms, and station them in any of the Creeks, Rivers, &c. of this Province, and also

train them to the use of great guns and artillery.

Troops of cavalry may be formed.

Time of service of such detachments.

In what manner they shall be relieved.

Method to be pursued in case such detachments cannot be replaced by an equal number of men.

Punishment in case of non-payment of the forfeitures imposed by this Act.

in any of the Creeks or Harbours of the said Lakes, or in any of the Rivers of the Province, and also to train and exercise the same to the use of great guns and artillery, as well by land as by water.

XXXI. And whereas it may be convenient to form one or more troop or troops of Cavalry: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to form and embody such troop or troops, and to employ the same on such duties as the necessity of the service may require.

XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all detachments to be called out and employed as aforesaid, shall and may, if need require, be detained on such service, for and during the space of six months at one time, and no longer: *Provided*, That every such detachment be relieved by the arrival of a fresh detachment, sufficient for the indispensable occasions of the service at such period, for which purpose it shall and may be lawful for the proper Officer, one week at least before the expiration of the said period of service, to call together the remaining parts of the Regiment, Battalion or Independent Company, or so many as may be necessary, according to their several turns, to be regulated by the roster as aforesaid, to relieve such detachment.

XXXIII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if such detachments cannot be replaced by an equal number of men of the remaining part of such Regiment, Battalion or Independent Company, respectively, then, and in such case, every detachment to be relieved as aforesaid, shall ballot or draw lots for such a number of men as may be wanting to make up the succeeding detachment equal to the detachment to be relieved, and the parties whose names shall be drawn, shall be liable to serve with the said detachment, but in case of a partial relief, they shall be the first to be relieved, either wholly or by ballot, according to the number to be relieved.

XXXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person shall have been convicted of any offence against this Act, and shall refuse to pay the fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed on such offender, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justice or Justices before whom such person shall have

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been convicted, to commit such offender to the common Gaol of the District, until he shall pay and satisfy such fine, forfeiture or penalty, together with the reasonable charges attending such conviction. *Provided nevertheless*, that no person or persons so committed, shall in any case be detained in custody longer than the space of one calendar month, except in such cases as are otherwise provided for by this Act.

XXXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no persons who have been discharged from His Majesty's service as Non-commissioned Officers, shall be obliged to serve in any station in the Militia of this Province, inferior to that which they held in His Majesty's service, unless having been Non-commissioned Officers in the said Militia, they may have been reduced according to Law. No non-commissioned Officer discharged from His Majesty's service, shall serve in an inferior station in the Militia.

XXXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person enrolled in the Militia, shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his Commanding Officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings if a Commissioned Officer, and ten shillings if a Non-commissioned Officer or Private. Penalty for withdrawing or absconding from exercise.

XXXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Sergeant of the Militia, when thereunto required by his superior and proper Officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the Militia-men of the Company to which he belongs, to appear at the place of enrollment or exercise, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings. Penalty for a Sergeant neglecting to warn a militia man to appear at the place of enrollment.

XXXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Sergeant of the Militia, duly appointed, shall be exempt from serving as Constable, for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment as Sergeant. Sergeant in the Militia exempted from serving as Constable.

XXXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person be wounded, or shall be disabled, when employed on actual service, upon an invasion, insurrection or rebellion, he shall be taken care of and attended during the time of such disability, agreeably to his rank. Such who are wounded shall be taken care of.

XL. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person shall be summoned before two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, for having neglected or refused to do such Charges of conviction to be paid by the offender.

Penalties on default of payment to be levied by distress.

Overplus to be returned.

To whom sums so recovered shall be transmitted.

How to be applied.

Account to be laid before the Governor, &c.
(a) See 56th Geo. III. c. 31, s. 5 and 6.

No writ of certiorari unless the penalty above £20.

things as by this Act are required of him to be performed, and shall upon the oath of any one credible witness before such Justices be duly convicted of such offence, such person shall pay the charges and expenses of and incident to such conviction, and that all fines, penalties and forfeitures, by this Act imposed, on default of payment, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hands and seals of the Justices before whom the said offender shall be convicted, rendering the overplus (if any) to the said person whose goods and chattels shall have been so distrained and sold, after deducting therefrom the charges of such distress and sale, and within two months after such conviction and recovery, the sums so recovered shall be transmitted by the Justices before whom such information shall have been laid, to the Colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior Officer of the Regiment, Battalion, or Independent Company, and the said Colonels and other Officers respectively, shall, and they are hereby required, out of the several sums of money which they shall receive for fines, forfeitures or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of this Act, to provide for the Regiments in their respective Counties or Ridings, Drums, Pipes, Colours, Banners, Regimental Books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences, and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such Colonel or other Officer, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shot at a target or mark, upon days of training, and in such proportions as at a Meeting the Colonels or Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions or Independent companies, shall order and direct, and each Colonel, or in his absence the next senior Officer of the Regiment, Battalion or Independent Company, shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, as soon after the thirty-first day of December, annually, as practicable. (a).

XLI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no order of conviction made by any Justice or Justices of the Peace, by virtue of this Act, shall be removed by certiorari out of the County, Riding, Division or place wherein such order or conviction shall have been made, into any Court whatsoever,

and that no writ of certiorari shall supersede execution or other proceedings upon any such order or conviction, so made in pursuance of this Act, but that execution and other proceedings shall be had and made thereupon, any such writ or writs, or allowance thereof, notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That the fines, forfeitures or penalties, to be levied by virtue of such order or conviction, shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

XLII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, such action or suit shall be commenced within six months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the County, Riding, or place where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere; and the Defendant or Defendants in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and if the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants in any such action or suit, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall be non-suited or discontinue his, her or their action or suit after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any Defendant hath in other cases to recover costs by law.

Limitation of actions within six months, for things done by virtue of this Act.

Plaintiffs being non-suited, &c. defendant or defendants to have treble costs.

XLIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all former Acts relating to the raising of the Militia within this Province, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be and are hereby repealed. *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing in this Act contained shall in any wise extend or be construed to extend to annul and make void any Militia appointment which may have taken place in pursuance of the former Acts relating to the Militia Forces, or to prevent the completing any proceedings commenced in pursuance thereof, until new commissions are issued under and by virtue of this Act.

Former Militia Acts repealed — No Militia appointment shall be void under any former Acts until new commissions are issued under this Act. See 49th Geo. III. c 2, and 50th Geo. III. c. 11.

AN ACT

To repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province."

[Passed 12th July, 1819.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS, there is now no provision by Law for assembling a Court Martial, unless when the Militia of this Province shall be called out on actual Service, by reason whereof, it may happen that persons against whom charges may have been preferred before a Court of Enquiry, may have no opportunity of making their defence against such charges, before a Court competent to receive such evidence upon oath, in their behalf, for remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That the twenty-fifth clause of an Act passed in the forty-eight year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

25th clause of 48th Geo. 3, c. 1, repealed.

General Court Martial may be granted at the prayer of the party, though no part of the Militia shall be called out on actual service.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, in all cases where a General Court Martial shall be prayed for, by any Officer against whom any charges have been, or may be preferred, when any part of the Militia of this Province shall not be called out on actual service, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, may direct a General Court Martial to be held, to be assembled in the

same manner, and under the same provisions, and to proceed in the same manner as provided by Law in time of actual service. *Provided always, nevertheless,* That if any such Officer shall be found guilty by any General Court Martial, duly assembled, when any part of the Militia of the said Province shall not be called on actual service, such Court Martial shall and may inflict on him such penalty, proportioned to the offence, as the said Court shall judge proper, by censure or suspension, or depriving him of his commission, and degrading him from his rank, and no other.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to repeal or vary any of the provisions of the said recited Act, excepting so far as the same is expressly repealed in this Act, but that the said Act, and every clause, matter, and thing therein contained, except the said twenty-fifth clause, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect.

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Other Acts concerning the Militia of Upper Canada.

- 49th George 3rd, Chapter 2,
- 50th George 3rd, Chapter 11,
- 51st George 3rd, Chapter 7,
- 53rd George 3rd, Chapter 4,
- 53rd George 3rd, Chapter 10,
- 56th George 3rd, Chapter 17,
- 56th George 3rd, Chapter 31,
- 57th George 3rd, Chapter 5,
- 2nd George 4th, Chapter 3,
- 4th George 4th, Chapter 5.

