

*Sudden Invasion.*

SECT. 176.—In case of hostile invasion in any military district, too sudden to admit of communicating with the commander-in-chief, the commanding officer of any regiment or battalion organized, either in whole or in part, within said district, shall order out his command to repel the same.

SECT. 177.—If there should be no regimental or battalion organization, either in whole or in part, within said district, then the district commandant shall order out the independent companies of said district for the like purpose.

SECT. 178.—In any such case the officer taking such action shall immediately report to the commander-in-chief, by telegraph, if practicable, the number and description of the force which is called out, and the cause thereof.

*Aid of the Civil Authorities.*

SECT. 179.—In case of any insurrection, riot or resistance to the enforcement of the laws, of such emergency as mentioned in section 176, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county, or the mayor of any city, to call for aid from any regiment, battalion or company; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of such regiment, battalion or company, to order out, in aid of the civil authorities, the military force, or any part thereof, under his command.

SECT. 180.—The necessity and occasion for calling on the military force will be at once reported, by telegraph, if practicable, to the commander-in-chief, by the civil officer who makes the requisition.

SECT. 181.—The military officer called upon will in like manner immediately report, by telegraph, to the adjutant general, stating the occasion of the call, the number of troops needed, and the number then and there available for the required service.

SECT. 182.—The officer so called on will take the most expeditious means to bring so much force as is required, with an adequate supply of arms and ammunition into service, with the least practicable delay, and in the best condition for the duty to be performed. The ranking officer present will assume command.

SECT. 183.—The civil officer making the call will communicate his orders and directions to the officer in command. He cannot himself give a command to the troops, or otherwise interfere with their movements or duties. His instructions are given in general terms, directing the accomplishment of a particular purpose, as to defend or protect a person, place, bridge, building, or to clear a place, disperse rioters, or aid a seizure or arrest. But the mode or means by which the specified purpose is to be attained will be directed by the military commander.