of which the enemy is possessed, that ought to determine him.

In a word, whatever is the order and disposition of the troops, it must be ſuch, that they ſhall always be able to ſustain each other ; that the flanks ſhall be well guarded, and the fronts ſecured ; the roads must have been surveyed and opened ; and whatever the nature of the country is, all the columns ſhould arrive at and enter the camp at the same time.

Sect. VI. *Of Camps in defensive War.*

It is in general more difficult to carry on a defensive than an offensive war, but more particularly ſo in an open than in a mountainous country. In the former, there is nothing to conceal the movements and diſpositions of the army from the enemy ; whereas, in the latter, the nature of the places prevents the enemy from diſcovering them : but whatever may be the nature of the country, the choice of a camp, when on the defensive, and the art of pitching upon an ad­vantageous situation, is what proves the genius and talents of a great officer. Exclusive of a thorough knowledge of the country, this operation requires a quick and penetrating eye in a general, to enable him to ſeize the polls which from their situation may prevent the enemy either from attacking him or penetrating into the country.

A general who acts on the offensive, takes what state or circumstances he pleases ; he may act as he chooſes, and is not under a necessity of regulating himſelf entirely by the enemy’s motions : whereas a general that is not sufficiently strong to attack, is commonly obliged to continue quiet till the enemy hath acted, and then to regulate his motions ac­cording to thoſe made by the oppoſite army, unleſs his ſuperior abilities give him a particular advantage over the ene­my’s general.

Although it is always necessary for a general to have a thorough knowledge of the country, this knowledge will yet become more necessary to him when acting on the desensive. He ought to prevent the enemy’s entering his country, and forming any siege there (a plan which he can­not execute, unleſs he is possessed of the most advantageous posts, and also of thoſe which cover the towns liable to be threatened), by proper diſpositions that ſecure his camp ; by covering his fronts and rears, and keeping the communica­tion between the camp and the places where the magazines are ; by endeavouring to annoy the enemy in his convoys ahd foragings ; by harassing him in his camp, and perplexing him with ſmall detachments, to which he will be obliged to oppoſe more considerable ones : theſe diſpositions, properly managed, may destroy any enterprises the enemy may have formed against the army.

Flate DXVII. represents an army properly encamped to ſerve theſe purpoſes. A, Is the camp of the main body of the army. B, An advanced camp, composed of dragoons and huſſars, in order to cover the right of the army, to guard the passes by which the enemy might make incursions upon the flanks and rear of the army, molest the convoys, and cut off the communications. C, Villages and bridges, guarded by the light infantry. D, Polls of diſmounted dragoons in the front of their camp. E, Posts of dragoons on horſeback, to ſecure the communication between their camp and that of the main body of the army. F, Bridges built, to keep up the communication between the grand and the advanced camp. G, Bridges and villages guarded by detachments of infantry. H, Grand guards of horſe. 1, Guards of infantry. K, Bridge, village, and mill, guard­ed by the infantry belonging to the army. 1., Camp of dragoons and huſſars covering the left of the army, and sup­porting the light infantry. M, Villages and bridges guard­ed by the light infantry. N, Posts of dismounted dragoons in the front and on the flanks of their camp. O, Posts of dragoons on horseback. P, Posts and detachments of bussars, to patrole in the front and upon the flanks of the army, and their camp.

By the enemy’s superiority, the nature of the country, and the ſucceſs of campaigns, the general ſhould determine whether or not his camp ſhould be entrenched : the en­trenching of camps requires much obſervation. It is eaſy (says Vigetius) to entrench a camp while at a distance from the enemy ; but it becomes a very difficult operation when the enemy is near at hand. The Romans, according to him, uſed to keep all their cavalry and half their infantry drawn up in order of battle, in order to cover thoſe troops that were employed in working at the entrenchments. Cæſar, when in Spain, fortified himſelf after this manner under the eyes of Afranius and Petreius, without their having the least knowledge of it.

Before a general fortifies a camp in a plain, he must observe the position in which the ground will permit him to form his camp ; whether or no it will be liable to be surrounded ; if it will entirely cover the country it is to protect, and the towns for which there is moil reaſon to be apprehensive ; if the parts in the rear are open ; if forage is in plenty ; if provision can eaſily be brought ; if there is wood and water ; if it is impossible for the enemy to enter the country without forcing the camp ; if all theſe circumstances concur, it is certainly most advantageous to entrench the camp.

A general ſhould never be too ſecure by having a ſuperiority of numbers ; he ought not on that account to neglect fortifying his camp : even when he acts on the offensive, theſe entrenchments will not hinder him from marching out to the enemy whenever he judges it proper, and his army will by that means be ſheltered from the enemy’s at­tempts.

There are many methods of entrenching a camp by lines beginning on the right, and covering the whole front of the camp to the left ; theſe lines, in their extent, have redoubts and angles at proper diſtances ; and the line being continued from one to the other, forms the curtains. In the front of them there is a large and alſo deep ditch ; ſometimes a co­vered way is added, which is palliſadoed and stoccaded throughout the whole front of the lines. To render them yet ſtronger and more difficult to be forced, there are pits sunk before the covered way. Theſe pits are ranged che­quered-wise, about six feet deep and five broad, and are in form like a reverſed cone. Such were the pits which the duke of Berwick cauſed to be made in 1734 to the lines of circumvallation before Philipſburg ; only with this diffe­rence, there was no covered way. Without doubt theſe lines are formidable, and even very difficult to attack ; but a great deal of time is required for constructing them ; and if there is not a ſufficient number of peaſants in the army to work at them, troops must be employed to expedite them ; which will not only greatly fatigue them, but may alſo cost the lives of many ; becauſe the removing of earth often cauſes great disorders, particularly where the ground is swampy or clayey,

The method practiſed by marſhal Saxe ſeems much ſuperior to theſe lines. It contained as large an extent of ground, without diminiſhing the labour ; becauſe, instead of lines, it consisted of redoubts, which require as much work to form the four faces and the covered way as lines always continued. At the siege of Maestricht, in 1748, he uſed theſe redoubts instead of lines ; their distance from each other was 48 yards; they were stoccaded, and the covered