an almost certain victory. Fifteen ſquadrons of horſe are posted behind the height, with their right toward the height, and their left toward the camp, in order to take the enemy in flank, whilst he is employed in purſuing the caval­ry of the left, which he has beaten. The chief object of the attack should be the town, although the most difficult. If it is forced, the enemy will be beat without reſource : because the infantry who has driven him from that post, will attack him in the rear ; at the same time that the in­fantry which remained on the height will come down from it, and join, either to attack, or at least to employ the enemy upon the height, and by that attack prevent him from sending assistance to the troops already driven from the town and put to flight : the cavalry uoon the left will advance at the same time to ſupport the infantry, and, if necessary, to charge the enemy’s cavalry.

The 32 battalions which are upon the height in two lines, will be divided into six columns, of which four of six battalions will be employed in attacking the town, the last bat­talion of every column excepted ; which must remain at the entrance of the wood, with four columns of four battalions upon the left, in order to ſustain the infantry attacking the town, and to keep back the enemy’s cavalry upon the left. They will deſcend from the height under the protection of the wood by which it is covered, and which ends at about 400 toises from the town. Theſe troops will be followed by artillery, which must be posted between the columns ; they must halt on leaving the wood, and will begin by making a continual fire of cannon upon the town and the cavalry: during this fire of the artillery, the 12 battalions on the other side of the rivulet ought to attack the four- battalions and the eight squadrons of dragoons Belonging to the enemy ; and when they have forced them to give way, they will amuse them by a constant fire of muſquetry. When the artillery ſhall have played long enough to have broken down the enemy’s entrenchments, and destroyed the order of the troops, the four columns, formed of 20 bat­talions, will march up, and with their bayonets endeavour to penetrate at ſome part; the 12 battalions on the other side of the rivulet will charge at the same time ; the two columns of four battalions each, as well as the four last battalions belonging to the columns which attack the town, will remain at the en­trance of the wood with the artillery, in order to keen back the enemy’s infantry and cavalry which was next the town. If any one of the columns can penetrate as far as the bridge that is in the town, it will take possession of it, as well as of the market-place ; the others following it will take posseſſion of the hedges and gardens. One column only will be ſufficient to secure the banks of the rivulet, and take poſſession of the bridges. As ſoon as the bridges are free from the enemy, the 12 squadrons of horſe and the 20 of huſſars will paſs and attack every thing they find to oppoſe them ; then the left ought to advance : the battalions which have remained upon the heights ſhould come down from them, and all together attack the front of the army, whoſe left wing is already broken and taken in flank.

But if the enemy, after having examined the diſposition of the army A, imagining that the principal attack will be directed against the town, instead of remaining in his first diſposition, chances it entirely, and causes a part of his se­cond line of infantry to march to the town ; and if he strengthens his right by the cavalry of the left (a spot more favourable for cavalry than infantry), the attack of the town will then become impracticable, becauſe of the great superiority of the troops defending it ; therefore it would be uſeleſs to perſist in it ; but his right ſhould be vigorouſly and briskly attacked. It is true, that it is reinforced by the cavalry from the left ; but as the ground between the height and the eight battalions which are next the moraſs can con­tain but 12 ſquadrons, thoſe which the enemy hath drawn from the left can only be posted behind the height, or in the third line ; if they are behind the height, nothing can prevent their being attacked ; but ſupposing the first line broken, it ſhould not be too warmly pursued, for fear of separating, and being taken in flank by the cavalry behind the height. The 16 ſquadrons of dragoons which are be­hind, ought to remain in that situation ; the 15 ſquadrons of horſe, which are with their right to the height, and their left to the old camp, ought to take the place of thoſe who have attacked the enemy ; and then the 20 battalions which are upon the height will come down into the plain and attack the enemy’s infantry, at the same time that the 15 ſquadrons of cavalry and the *16* of dragoons attack the ca­valry which is posted behind the height. If they ſucceed in beating it, or whether they do or not, if the enemy sends assistance, he will weaken his left, and then the 44 battalions, who till this time have remained inactive, may come down from the height and attack the town, not so much with a deſign of forcing it, as to oblige the enemy not to take any troops from it ; if no assistance is sent to the right wing, it will be undoubtedly beaten, being attacked by forces ſo greatly ſupperior to it : the whole of the cavalry being thus put to flight, the most prudent part the enemy can take is, to endeavour to pals the rivulet by the three bridges be­hind the town, and by ſo doing secure himſelf from farther inſult : if the enemy does this, the 12 battalions, the 12 ſquadrons of horſe, and the 20 of dragoons, will retire by the same road they marched up, and they will be in ſecurity as soon as they are in the wood : betides, a beaten army is seldom to be feared ; therefore, they may retire unmolested, and in order.

But if it happens that the enemy, without changing his position, is not to be forced in any of theſe attacks, the general had better retire to the height, where there will be no danger of the enemy’s endeavouring to attack him : but if he ſhould attempt the attack of the left wing of the army A, it must be reinforced by all the cavalry that can be em­ployed without causing confusion, and two brigades of in­fantry ſhould be joined to the two which are next the mo­rals.

Disp. IV. The fourth diſposition is ſuppoſed in a coun­try mixed with thickets and plains. The enemy’s army hath its right to ſome mountains, and its left to a river ; in about a third part of the length of his front, there is a vil­lage a little behind its right. His diſposition is, four bat­talions and six pieces of cannon upon an height which over­looks the plain, to which is alſo added the cavalry of the right. Behind are two passes entrenched and guarded by four battalions ; upon the heights of theſe paſſes there are four more, to prevent the enemy penetrating at the flank. There are eight ſquadrons in the first line, four battalions posted at the village, and 12 in it with cannon: 1 6 battalions on the left of the village, 14 ſquadrons and four battalions next the river. The second line consists of 11 ſquadrons upon the ri ght, eight battalions behind the village, in order to carry timely aſsistance to it; 12 battalions in the rear of the 1*6* of the first line ; 15 ſquadrons and four battalions to the river. The reserve consists of 18 ſquadrons of dragoons next the moun­tains (in order to diſmount and be within reach of aſſisting the battalions guarding the paſſes), and of 24 ſquadrons of huſſars on the left next the river. An iſland is ſuppoſed a little in the front of the first line : in this iſland are placed two battalions and six pieces of cannon. A stone bridge is alſo ſuppoſed between the two lines, behind which is posted two battalions, to ſupport thoſe in the iſland, and to facilitate their retreat. It ſeems impossible to attack an army thus