about a foot from the ground, ſo as to diſcover the enemy’s legs, that they may not get footing on the outside. Theſe loop-holes ſhould be four inches wide, and three feet distant from one another ; and a little ditch ſhould be made a foot and a half from the wall within the houſe, to place the ſol­diers in who are to defend it. Other loop-holes ſhould likewise be pierced seven or eight feet from the ground, oppo­ſite to the interstices of the lower ones, and of the same width, placing the ſoldiers that are to defend them upon tables, planks, or ladders ; and taking care to pierce a great­er number Oppoſite to the avenues, before, and at the sides of the gate, and the angles of the houſe, becauſe theſe are the places where the enemy uſually makes his greatest ef­forts. If the houſe has an inner court, the walls ſhould be pierced which incloſe it, ſo as to fire upon the enemy after he has made himſelf master of it. If there are ſeveral gates, they ſhould all be blocked up except one, to be left for an entrance to the post, which ſhould be made ſo as to admit but one man at a time.

If there is a broad staircaſe for going up to the first floor, it ſhould be broke down, or blocked up with ſtones or caſks filled with earth. If it is a winding stair, the wall ſhould be pierced in different places with loop-holes, to fire upon the enemy that are already entered, keeping ladders for the troops defending the houſe to get up to the first floor, which ſhould have the boards pierced with a number of holes about four inches diameter, to fire down upon the enemy, obſerving to pierce them only where there are no trees below, but to have a greater number over the door and other weak places which the enemy can force. A post en­trenched in this manner may refill a great while, and even tire out the besiegers if defended by reſolute men.

Captain d’Enfernay of a French regiment, with a com­pany of volunteers, in the campaign of 1748, took post in the church of Bevera, two miles from Ventimiglia. It is detached from other buildings, and he fortified it with a parapet and ditch full of water ; but his entrenchment was commanded by ſome houſes in the village, ſo that the ene­my could fire down upon his party. He remedied this de­sect by covering the commanded part with a kind of blind made with rafters, leaning with one end on the wall of the church, and the other upon posts raised a foot higher than the top of the parapet, which left room to fire through. This blind, covered with faſcines and earth, prevented the enemy’s fire from piercing, and did not prevent his firing upon them, ſo that they durst not atack him.

This example is mentioned to ſhow how to ſecure a post that is commanded by a height. When there is no redoubt or entrenchments of earth, the interior side of the parapet which is commanded ſhould be railed, or a sort of penthouſe ſhould be made with rafters, placed perpendicularly against the inner side of the parapet, upon which planks or faſcines are nailed, taking care to leave room between the bottom of the penthouſe and the top of the parapet for the men to fire through.

If an officer has not time to oppoſe all the ſchemes which have been mentioned to the enemy, when the general wants to make a forage, and throws infantry into the houſe to form a line, he ſhould immediately place a couple of trees across before the door, pierce the boards, ſhut tire windows, and prepare for his defence, which gives time to the foragers to retire, and the ſupporting parties to advance.

The fortification of villages, if they consist of ſcattered houſes, differs nothing from the fortification of a few conti­guous poſts, between which a communication is to be preserved. If they consist of houses collected, the commander must proceed upon the principles laid down in another ar­ticle. See Fortification.

Sect. III. *Of going on Detachments and Secret Marches.*

Detachments are particular bodies of ſoldiers detach­ed from a greater body, to guard a post, or to go on an ex­pedition.

When an officer is ordered on a detachment, he ſhould provide himſelf with a cord regularly divided, in case he has occasion to entrench ; and be at the parade by times, to get information from the brigade-major, whether he is destined to relieve a detachment, or to occupy a post for the first time. If to relieve a party, he is only to know where the guide is who is to conduct him ; the guide is a ſoldier, ſent by the officer who is to be relieved, as orderly­man to the major-general, who by having been at the post before can lead a new detachment to it.

If it is a post that is to be occupied for the first time, the officer is to aſk the brigade-major for instructions re­lating to its defence ; which being got, he must inſpect his party, and take care that every ſoldier is properly equip­ped ; his firelock loaded, freſh primed, and a good flint well fixed ; his cartouch-box filled with cartridges ; and that he carries provision for 24 hours, which is the time that de­tachments commonly continue, and are not allowed to go away to eat. Care must be taken to have ſpades, pick­axes, hatchets, and wood-bills, one or two of each kind and if any thing is wanting, to apply to the brigade-major for it, that they may have every thing necessary for en­trenching.

When an officer has inſpected his party, he ought to get information from his guide whether the way is broad or narrow, open or inclosed ; if the enemy’s polls are near ; if they go on patroles, or see their parties in the day ; and, lastly, if he is to paſs mills, farms, manors, &c. and from theſe informations take the necessary precautions for his march.

When the whole are ready to march, the advanced guard A (fig. 8.), which ſhould consist of cavalry only, ſhould ſet out. It is surprising that all the authors who have written on this part of the art of war, have neglected to ſhow ſufficient attention to ſo essential a point : the greatest part are silent, and the rest passing ſlightly over the different duties of this corps, are content that it ſhould be composed of infantry ; though, on the least reflection, in the most ordinary cases of a secret march, reason must determine that none but cavalry ought to be placed there, whether it be to stop paſſengers who may discover your route, or ſuddenly to attack an advanced guard of the enemy whom they meet face to face, or to haraſs their corps, in order to gain time for your own to form : it is incontestable, that for all theſe purposes, cavalry has greatly the advantage of infantry ; who are by no means capable of running here and there to ſeize passengers, or of pouring suddenly on an advanced guard of the enemy ; or of refilling their cavalry a moment in case of a ſudden rencounter, when they must expect to be thrown down and trod under the horſes feet, and the corps attacked before the commanding officer has had a moment to prepare for his defence.

As examples ſerve best to illustrate opinions that have been ſeldom declared, the ſpirited behaviour of Cornet Naugle of the 15th regiment of light dragoons merits our particular notice, and will ſerve as a proof of the great ad­vantage of having the advanced guard of cavalry. In the campaign of 1761, when the French army under the command of Marshal Broglio and the prince of Soubiſe were re­tiring towards Hoxter, where they parted the Weisser, Prince Ferdinand followed close after them for several days,