are too many to nave them executed by giving them ver­bally, the commanding officer ſhould give his orders in wri­ting, and have them fixed up in all the lesser posts. One thing to which officers who are detached to a village ſhould give particular attention, is, not to vex the inhabitants by making them furniſh too much : whatever they are allowed by the general to exact, ſuch as firing, forage, candle, &c. for the guards, ſhould be demanded in proportion to the abilities of the inhabitants ; and an officer cannot be too delicate in preſerving the character of a gentleman in order­ing contributions, and preſerving the inhabitants from being robbed or treated ill by the ſoldiers.

It is not ſufficient for the preſervation of a post, to raiſe intrenchments, nor to take every precaution against being ſurpriſed. As the enemy must attack with a ſuperior force, your diſpositions must be made in ſuch a manner as riot to confuſe one another, and every one being properly placed, contributes to the common ſafety. If it is a redoubt, or other intrenchment of earth that is to be defended, ſeven or eight trees with their branches ſhould be kept in reserve, to throw into the breaches the enemy may make, and the parapet kept well lined with men, who ought not to fire till the enemy are on the glacis. They ſhould be provided with grenades to throw in the midst of the enemy who have jumped into the ditch, nay even aſhes or quicklime, whose burning dust cannot fail to blind the enemy, ſhould be had if possible. If the strength of your detachment will admit of it, eight or ten ſoldiers ſhould be placed in the ditch (on the oppoſite side from the enemy), ſo divided as to take the enemy on the flanks, who have jumped into the ditch. This kind of ſally, by running round upon the right and left at the same time, must astoniſh an enemy who could not dream of being attacked.

If there are heights from whence the enemy can cruſh your people with stones, they must be occupied with eight or ten men covered with a breaſt-work, to prevent the ene­my from possessing them, or guard against them, as has been formerly directed.

In the defence of houses, mills, &c. as well as regular fortifications, the men ſhould be made acquainted with the different manœuvres they may employ for their defence ; without which they do not foreſee the intentions of their officer, and may counteract one another by their being in diſorder.

The obstinate defence of a post is the action where an officer detached singly can acquire the greatest glory ; the resistance not proceeding from the number of ſoldiers destined to defend it, but from the talents of the officer who commands. It is in him that the strength of the intrenchment lies ; and if he joins to determined bravery the abili­ties necessary on theſe occasions, and can perſuade his ſol­diers that the lot the enemy prepares for them is a thouſand times worse than death, he may be ſaid in ſome sort to have rendered his post impregnable.

In the defence of detached buildings, there are ſo many different retreats, that it becomes an arduous talk to ſucceed in an attack, when brave people are to defend them. They have the loop-holes on the ground-floor to defend, when beat from the intrenchments without, and may resist great numbers, by retiring gradually to the different floors of the houſe, where they ſhould have large buckets of wa­ter provided to throw upon the enemy, which, though it may appear trifling, is one of the most diſagreeable that can be oppoſed to the assailants ; for at the same time that it wets their powder, arms, and clothes, it hinders them from seeing what is doing above, prevents every ſcheme for ſetting fire to the houſe, and may oblige them to desist from the attack.

Having obſerved that the defence of a post does not de­pend upon the ſoldiers who are destined for that ſervice, but upon the officer who commands, the following example may ſerve to confirm the obſervation, and will at the same time ſhow the utility of having stones collected to throw over upon the enemy, as formerly recommended.

In the month of September 1761, captain-lieutenant Alexander Campbell of the 88th regiment, with 100 men under his command, was pitched on to defend the remark­able post near Cassel in Hesse, called the *Hercules.* Monsieur Roziere, the celebrated partiſan and engineer of marſhal Broglio’s army, with 600 infantry and four ſquadrons of cavalry, arrived in the neighbourhood of the post the morning of the 22d ; and having beat a parley, ſurrounded and carried off the two men who were ſent out to receive the message. After having examined them ſeparately, he cauſed a detachment, under cover of his muſquetry from a hill that was oppoſite to the principal passage, to advance and mount the stair, three men abreast ; which they did ſo slowly and without any interruption, that the whole stair of about 100 steps was full of men, when Captain Camp­bell (who had made an excellent diſposition for the defence of all the parts of his post), having ſome choſen men at each side of him, waited to receive thoſe who advanced first upon their bayonets, and firing at the same time, gave the signal for the rest to throw over large stones which he had collected and diſpoſed for that purpoſe ; which made ſuch havock, that Monsieur Roziere, startled at the unexpected reception, and deſpairing of ſucceſs, wiſhed to get his party off. Captain Campbell seeing the destruction of the enemy without a man of his being hurt, and that he could renew the reception as often as they choſe to repeat the attempt, was elated with his ſucceſs, and encouraging his men, when he happened to move from the wall that covered him, and received a musket ſhot from the oppoſite hill, which entered a little below the left temple and came out at the same diſtance below the right ; upon which he fell, and the party beat the chamade and ſurrendered. After two hours poſſession the French retired, carrying off the priſoners, and leaving Captain Campbell, whom they thought dead, to be ſaved by our troops, who ſoon took possession again, and ſent him to be recovered, and to diſplay new merits in his profession.

If the enemy take cannon to force the post, it does not appear how it can be resisted, unleſs the houſe is low, and they cannot range round the intrenchments, as every ſhot can make a large opening in bad built houſes, and may cruſh the besieged. The only means then to shun being massacred is to capitulate, or to ruſh out briſkly upon the enemy when they least expect it. The first is not reſolved upon but when the honours of war can be obtained, which is to march out with drums beating to return to the army with a proper eſcort. But if this capitulation cannot be obtained, the besieged have nothing left consistent with true bravery, but to ruſh out ſword in hand, and cut their way through the enemy. The necessity of conquering changes the brave man into the determined ſoldier, which gives him the means of retiring to the army or ſome neigh­bouring post.

If a post is to be abandoned when it can be no longer held, and you are going to make the ſally, you ſhould continue to fire with spirit, taking away barricadoes from the door through which you are to paſs with as little noiſe as poſſible. When they are assembled, the whole party ſhould go out close together, ruſhing with their bayonets to the place the officer thinks the least guarded. You ought never (says Mr Folard) to wait for day to execute theſe Tallies, which cannot ſucceed but in a dark night, by which you