for your cavalry to fall upon the flying, and stop them. The party ſhould be forbid to purſue the enemy more than a quarter of a league in the night ; but no purſuit at all ſhould be attempted, if it is in an incloſed country. The post being taken, the booty and priſoners ſhould be ſent off immediately under the care of the infantry, putting the wounded in waggons, or on the horſes that are taken, the cavalry making both the front and rear-guard, and taking care to have the last the strongest.

There is no time more precious for a partiſan, or that merits ſo much attention, as that of a battle, when every one is attentive to the great firing which they hear on all sides ; to the manœuvres of the armies that are engaging ; to the deciſion of an affair of the greatest importance, upon which the fate of each depends. It is then that he can employ his ſkill to the greatest advantage ; strike the ſeverest blow that is possible ; cauſe the ruin of the enemy ; pil­lage the quarters of their generals; carry off their equipages; defeat their guards ; ſet fire to their camp, and spread an alarm over all, which may contribute to the defeat of an army.

But meaſures must be taken to execute so great, ſo bril­liant a project with ſucceſs ; and it ſhould not be engaged in, till after having prudently regulated the design on three principal circumstances, viz. the situation of the enemy’s camp ; the means of approaching it ; and the hour of en­gaging. When the enemy’s camp is in the middle of a great plain, or on a height with an extensive view on all ſides, it is certain that one cannot approach without being ſeen at a distance : and in that case, prudence will put a stop to zeal, and prevent rashness from attempting impoſſibilities ; but when their position extends over a country covered with mountains, woods, or villages, the occaſion is more favourable, and may almost enſure succeſs.

It is then very advantageous for a partiſan to be perfect­ly acquainted with the ſituation of places that are in front of his army ; eſpecially when he foreſees that the enemy will ſooner or later come to encamp there. What assistance would it not give for the direction of his project, if he knew how to take a plan of that part of the country which he proposes to invade beforehand? Then, without the weak and dangerous assistance of ſpies and deſerters, he can by his own proper knowledge think of every means for executing a design, which ought to be regulated and con­ducted with impenetrable ſecrecy.

When he perceives by the motions of the armies that they are on the eve of an action, he must not delay to acquaint the general with his project. If he conſents, he will re­gulate the rest, and the time of departure, according to the advices which he receives.

As theſe sort of expeditions cannot be made but by long circuits, they must take the time necessary for the march. In the campaign of 1757, the duke of Richelieu caused his army to advance near Zell to attack our army ; and sent a partiſan with too horſe to the rear of the camp the day be­fore, who, having made a march of 22 leagues, arrived with­out any accident : but the prudence of the prince of Brunſwick defeated his design, and left him to admire his retreat ; nevertheless, they picked up ſome stragglers, horſes, and waggons.

Among the meaſures that ought to be taken to ſecure the blow, and strike it more effectually, it ſhould not be forgot to diſtribute cockades like the enemy’s to all the caval­ry ; and to give a stick of six feet long to 20 of each de­tachment, with a bit of torch fixed on the end, and covered with a little dry straw or hemp, to kindle instantly.

The whole party to ſet out from the camp A (fig. I.), marching under the conduct of a good guide by covered ways, at a distance from the enemy. Being come to the place C, which ought to be in the environs, and as high as the field of battle, the infantry ſhould be concealed out of the road far from the sight of passengers. This must be the centre of correſpondence with the army ; the rendezvous of the booty ; and ſupport the retreat of all the cavalry, of which there ſhould be as many detachments formed as you purpoſe to make attacks. We ſhall ſuppoſe six of a hundred men each, and they must go ſecretly by particular routes to their reſpective post E, D, F, G, H, I. Neither trouble nor expence ſhould be ſpared to procure good guides. Each detachment ſhould lie in ambuſh half a league, if necessary, from the object of the attack, BKKKK.

The noise of the muſketry of the armies to be the signal for their irruption ; and then bravery, intrepidity, and courage, will give wings to your people. The second de­tachment D will glance imperceptibly between the villages, and fall like thunder upon the camp B ; and while 80 at­tack all whom they meet, the other 20 ſhould light their torches at the fires that are to be found everywhere, and ſpread the flames rapidly to the straw of the tents. As they cannot fail to have the picquet of the camp soon at their heels, they must strike their blow with all poſſible quickneſs without stopping to plunder ; being content with the glory of having excited a general alarm, capable of confounding the whole army, and contributing to the gaining of a battle.

At the same time that the detachment D attacks the camp B, the others E, F, G, H, must with equal violence attack the villages K, K, K, K, which they have in front, doing the same the first did in camp, except that they may plunder every thing which they can easily carry off of the generals equipages, with which theſe villages are common­ly filled ; ſeizing the best horſes, hamstringing others with the stroke of a ſword, and ſetting fire to all the places which contain the enemy’s baggage. Each detachment should cauſe some horſemen to advance beyond the village, to obſerve the motion of the troops that will not fail to run to their assistance. As ſoon as they perceive them, they must make their retreat as fast as poſſible by the routes which the commanding officer has premeditated, and which are propoſed to be repreſented by the coarſer hatched lines. The sixth detachment I, in ambuſh on the side of the road lead­ing from the camp, ſhould remain there, to ſeize all the enemy who think of ſaving themſelves by flight.

There is no danger to be apprehended in theſe expedi­tions, during the critical instant while the armies are en­gaged, and all the troops a great way in the front of the camp : you meet none but ſutlers, ſervants, lame people, and ſome picquet guards ſcattered here and there, whom you may easily defeat as they advance. The commanding of­ficer ought to have an eye over all ; and as ſoon as he per­ceives ſome bodies of troops advancing upon him, he ought to retreat quickly, and at leaſt gain the entrance of the wood in the neighbourhood of the enemy’s camp ; for with­out ſome ſuch shelter enterpriſes like this can hardly be at­tempted.

Each detachment having rejoined the infantry, must there wait the fate of the battle ; ſo that if it is decided in favour of their army, they may ſpeedily regain the properest places for harassing the enemy on his retreat. Theſe moments are the more favourable, as diſorder, dread, and noiſe, render all defence impracticable. But all theſe sort of ſurpriſes require places proper to cover approaches and retreats.

The great importance of ſkill in the language of the enemy is apparent from the following exploit of the prince (now reigning duke) of Brunſwick in the campaign of 1760, That excellent partiſan was situated at ſome distance from