two to every bastion. They must be of different bores, of 12 and 8 inches diameter. There ought alſo to be ſeveral ſtone-mortars.

The garriſon of a place of six battions, consisting, as we have already obſerved, of 3600 foot, are to be employed or distributed in the following manner.

We ſhould, first of all, reckon about 600 soldiers wound­ed and sick, in the first 12 or 15 days of the siege, and for the ſervice *of* the batteries, the removing of ammunition, &c. And then there will remain 3000 for the defence of the place.

Theſe are to be divided into three equal bodies ; one for the guard, the other for the biovac under arms, ready to march on the first notice where wanted, and the third to rest.

The horſe are alſo divided into three bodies like the foot; that for the guard is chiefly placed on the right and left of the attack ; that for the biovac is generally quartered by brigades, in different parts of the town, where they may be of ſervice, either to keep the inhabitants in awe, or to be ready to act in ſallies. In regard to the third corps, who are to rest, their horſes must be ſaddled in the day ; and the horſe or dragoons must be ready to mount instantly, ſhould there be any occasion for their ſervice.

The guard of infantry and the biovac ought to be under arms, at the ſeveral posts assigned them in the works of the place ; and for the corps at rest, they must be ready to ſupport the troops on guard, in case theſe ſhould have need of their assistance.

The guard of foot of 1000 men may be ſubdivided nearly into three equal bodies ; two of which to defend the posts attacked, and the third the other posts not at­tacked. And in regard to the two first, they may be ſub­divided alſo into three equal bodies ; two of which are to fire the first two hours of the night, the other is to relieve one of them at the end of that time, the next is relieved two hours after ; and ſo on alternately, that there may be always two thirds of this guard in action, and the other third at rest.

There is no occasion for ſo briſk a firing by day as by night; becauſe the besieged are more capable of seeing what the enemy are about, and of opposing their attempts ; but in the night nothing but a strong cannonading can guard against their enterpriſes. By day the troops fire from between baſkets, ſand-bags, or gabions, placed on the upper part of the parapet, to the end that being under cover they may take better aim at the enemy.

As the most perfect fortifications cannot hold out long without the necessary ammunitions, too much care cannot be taken in regard to this article.

“ The ancients, says Mr Folard, were accustomed to lay in a great store of provisions, when a place was threatened with a liege ; a store ſufficient not only for three or four months, but for three or four years at least. This they were induced to do for two reasons; the fear of being blockaded ; and the inviolable law of defending themſelves to the last extremity. The moderns take leſs precaution in reſpect to provisions, as well as to every thing elſe ; they think it ſufficient to lay in a stock for three or four months in towns of the greatest strength and importance ; which is very wrong. I grant, indeed (continues Mr Fo­lard), that the law of holding out to the very last extremity is looked upon as chimerical at preſent, and entirely left to the ancients ; but it ſhould be considered, that an enemy well acquainted with the state of things will meaſure the ſtrength of the place by the quantity of provisions contained therein ; and making a calculation of the loſs of men in the attack, together with the expence of a long siege, they will chooſe, if they are wise (and certainly they will gain by it in the end), to take it rather by blockade than by a siege in form : at least they will be ſure of becoming matters of it in three or four months through want of provisions ; whereas a siege may last that time, if the garriſon are obstinate. Such a town as Lisle in Flanders, and as Bergues, both of which are out of the line of communication of our frontier, cannot be too well stocked with provisions. A wise and experienced minister will victual them at least for eighteen months, becauſe they may be blockaded. It is much the same in regard to Strasburg and to Landau. The latter was never victualled for more than three or four months ; how imprudent, therefore, must it be to lay siege to it, when it may be taken by a blockade almost as ſoon as by **a s**iege, which is attended moreover with an infinite loss of brave men, and a monstrous expence ?”

Theſe reflections of Μ. Folard are very ſolid ; but circumstances will not always permit a place to be ſo well pro­vided as one could wish.

When a governor finds that the enemy threatens to lay siege to a town under his care, and that the place is in want of the chief things necessary for a vigorous defence, he is to exert all his abilities, in order to remedy this inconvenience as much as poſſible. The greatest want of all is that of pro­visions ; he must therefore endeavour to get a ſupply, both from the country and from the people of the town ; which is to be distributed among the garriſon with the greatest economy. The uſeleſs mouths ſhould be all ſent out, and an inquiry ought to be made after thoſe who are ſuſpected of having hoarded any corn ; and upon paying them for it, or upon giving them ſecurity of payment, they ſhould be obliged to deliver it up for the ſubsistence of the garri­ſon.

Hitherto we have made no mention of the inhabitants ; yet they may be rendered ſerviceable in contributing to eaſe the garriſon. The governor ſhould make uſe of ſuch workmen who exerciſe handicraft trades for every thing relating to their reſpective branches ; and thoſe who are not artificers, ſhould watch the fire that may be kindled by the shells and red-hot bullets ; they ought likewiſe to tranſport the materials to the places assigned them ; and even to work at the different retrenchments which the governor ſhould think fit to order in the town, provided however that they be not too much expoſed to the fire of the besiegers. An article of the greatest importance, in regard to the inhabitants, is to oblige them to lay in a stock of provisions for six months, and thoſe that are able ſhould be obliged to make still a greater provision, which will be a reſource to the garriſon when their own flock is exhausted.

**2.** *Necessary Preparations for maintaining a Siege.*

When a town is threatened with a siege, the governor ought not only to take care to have a plentiful stock of am­munition and provisions, but moreover he ſhould uſe all the precautions requisite for retarding the enemy’s ap­proaches, and rendering them more difficult and dangerous.

He ought therefore to leave nothing in the neighbour­hood that may ſerve to cover the enemy ; he ſhould clear the adjacent country of all houses that are within reach of cannon-ſhot, and fill up, if poſſible, the caverns or hollow ways that may be concealed, or build ſome redoubts and other works under the protection of the place, by which they may be enfiladed. He ought to cut down all the trees ; in a word, he ſhould prevent the enemy’s having any cover within reach of the cannon of the place ; he ſhould see that the fortifications be all in a good condition, and that the covert-way be well paliſaded ; in fine, he ſhould cauſe arrows to be built on the ſaliant angles of the