finess is to charge them vigorouſly, in order to oblige them to retire.

Upon the whole, it is eaſy to withstand a ſcalade when there is no surpriſe ; and therefore it rarely happens that a governor, who takes the necessary precautions against any ſuch accidents, will lose a town by this kind of attack.

A ſcalade may be attempted in the day as well as by night ; the latter indeed is more favourable to the assailants, yet they will not ſucceed a whit the better, if they find that the garriſon are prepared to receive them, agreeable to what we have already mentioned.

There remains only to mention a word or two in regard to accelerated sieges ; which is, that a governor will not be expoſed to this sort of siege, if he takes the proper precau­tions to be informed of the steps and approaches or the be­siegers.

If the enemy pretend to carry on a siege in form, and at the same time accelerate their approaches on one side of the place, the garriſon must fall vigorouſly upon them and ſpare no pains to drive them out of what works they have ſeized upon. One may ſuspect their design, if it appears that they do not make their attack on the side of the town where naturally they ought to make it, that they want to become matters of the place with greater eaſe ; and then the besieged ſhould double their guard on that side. In general, there ſhould be a constant attention to all the fronts of the place, and they ſhould be all equally guarded, till it appears clearly by the enemy’s works on which side they form their attack, and which way they direct their works ; neither are the other sides to be even then neglected, lest the enemy ſhould lay hold of this opportunity to attack them. It is always to be suppoſed that they are informed of every thing that passes within the town, either by their ſpies, or by deſerters ; for which reaſon the post that seems least accessible ought not to be neglected.

11. *Of Capitulations.*

The capitulation being the last tranſaction, both in the attack and defence of a town, this seems to be the most na­tural place for ſpeaking of it, as it seems to be the most proper subject for terminating this article.

When the governor, who defends a town, finds himself reduced to the last extremity, or is ordered by his court to surrender, with a view of obtaining better conditions of the enemy, both for the town and garriſon, he orders the cha­made to be beat. For this purpoſe one or more drummers are directed to beat their drums on the rampart, on the side next to the attack, to give notice to the besiegers that the governor has ſomething to propoſe to them ; one or more white colours are likewiſe hung out for the same purpoſe, and one of them remains either on the rampart or on the breach during the time of negociation. The same is practised in demanding a ſuſpenſion of arms, after a very violent attack, to bury the dead, carry off the wounded, &c.

As ſoon as the chamade is beat, the firing ceaſes on both sides, and the governor sends ſome officers of distinction to the general who commands the siege, with the conditions on which it is proposed to ſurrender. As a ſecurity, or as hostages for thoſe officers, the besiegers send at the same time the same number into the town: if the governor’s propoſals are not agreeable to the commander of the besieging army, he rejects them, and mentions what terms he is willing to grant. Generally ſpeaking, he threatens the governor to allow him no conditions at all, if he does not determine to surrender quickly ; for instance, when the passage over the ditch of the place is finiſhed, or batteries are erected oppo­ſite the flanks, &c. If the besieged find the conditions too hard, the hostages are restored, and the drums are beat again upon the rampart, to make every body withdraw before hoſtilities are renewed, which is done very ſoon after. It is to be obſerved, that during the negotiation they ought to be quiet on both sides, and by no means ſhould go on with the operations of the siege. The governor ought during this time to be upon his guard for fear of being ſurpriſed by stratagem ; which might expoſe him to the diſcretion of the besieger.

Suppoſe that the terms of capitulation are agreed upon, two or three of the principal officers of the garriſon are ſent as hostages to the enemy ; and the general of the besieging army sends back the same number, and of equal degree, as a ſecurity for fulfilling the capitulation.

The conditions insisted upon by the besieged must vary according to the different circumstances and situations in which they find themſelves. But when the capitulation is entirely settled, an officer of artillery from the besiegers enters the town, to take an inventory of all the artillery and ammunition remaining in the place, in conjunction with an officer of artillery from the garriſon. A commissory of stores enters likewiſe to take an account of the provisions.

When a governor finds that he must ſurrender, and that there are considerable magazines of ammunition and provi­sions, he ſhould destroy most of them before he offers to ſurrender, to the end that there may remain no more in the place than what is necessary for a capitulation, and that the enemy may reap no advantage from thence. If he ſhould rot, before he enters into a capitulation, burn or destroy thoſe magazines, the enemy might insist on their being preſerved; but they can think nothing of it when thoſe precau­tions are taken beforehand.

As ſoon as the besieged have delivered up a gate of the town to the enemy, the first regiment of the army enters, and mounts guard.

When the day is come that the garriſon are to leave the place, the besieging army is drawn up in two files of batta­lions and ſquadrons, and the garrison are to paſs between them. The hour for their marching ont being arrived, the general and the principal officers put themſelves at the head of the troops, to see the garriſon defile before them.

The governor puts himself at the head, followed by the principal officers ; and he makes the garriſon march in the best order poſſible. The oldest regiments move commonly in the van and the rear, and the others in the centre with their baggage. When there is any cavalry, it is divided in the same manner into three corps, for the van, the centre, and the rear. Small detachments of horse and foot are made to march along with the baggage, and to take care of its not being risked.

The artillery granted by the capitulation marches after the first battalion. When the garriſon arrive at the place agreed upon, they deliver up the hostages of the besiegers to the eſcort ; and when the latter have rejoined the army, they send back the hostages which the besieged left for the ſecurity of the eſcort, with the waggons, and other things granted by the besieging army for eſcorting the garriſon. When the garriſon are made priſoners of war, they are likewiſe eſcorted to the town agreed upon by the terms of the capitulation.

Every thing settled in the capitulation ought to be ſacred and inviolable, and ſhould be understood in its genuine and most natural ſenſe : yet as this is not always practised, the governor ſhould take the utmost precaution to have no word inſerted that ſhall be in the least equivocal, or liable to dif­ferent interpretations. There are a great many examples which prove the necessity of this precaution.