Beggary of their late Inhabitants—to fay nothing of the Dirt and Slovenliness of that nasty fine People whom the English ape with so much Fondness, and so little Taste.

The Fortifications

Are as regular as the Situation would admit. Besides a good Rampart, with irregular Bastions and a Cavalier on one of them, it has a good dry Ditch, except towards the Bastion Dauphine, where there is Water. The Revêtement of the Walls is not capable of standing any long Battering, for Want of a good Cement; which is not to be made with Sea-sand, and a scanty Allowance of Lime. The Covert-way and its Traverses are pretty good, and the Glacis excellent. Before two of the Curtains there is a Ravelin with a Bridge to the Sullyports. But, after all, the Thickness of its Walls, and the impassable Morasses from the Foot of an Glacis to a confiderable distance, are what contute the Strength of the Place more than the Regularity of its Works, or all the Pieces of Cannon that can be mounted on its Ramparts.

The Siege

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Of this Place had nothing more remarkable in it, than the following Circumstances—The English Forces landed in a Place, where it was but barely possible, the hardly credible without such a successful Conviction, for an Handful of Men, at the Time defenceless and exposed, to succeed in the Face of Numbers, so advantageously situated, and so impregnably fortified.—The strict Union, constant Harmony, and mutual good Inclination that substituted between the Fleet and Army in this Expedition, were inforced both by the Orders and Examples of the Commanders in Chief, and punctually observed by all their subordinate Officers. As this good Understanding contributed so much to their mutual