

general Laudohn, with a strong corps in Silesia, who making a feint, as if he intended to besiege Schwefelnitz, turned suddenly off, and laid siege to Coiditz. The prussian general Goltz, who commanded against him, was unable to raise the siege; but the battle of Torgau operated even at that distance. General Laudohn was no sooner informed of it, (and having made an unsuccessful attack) than he raised the siege, and retired into the county of Glatz.

In this great and glorious manner did that magnanimous monarch extricate himself from those formidable and impending dangers, that so lately had surrounded him. All his dominions except those that had been in the hands of his enemies from the very beginning of the war, were now entirely cleared. Much the greatest part of Saxony and Lusatia, as well as Mecklenburg and swedish Pomerania were in his possession; in these he had it in his power to raise large contributions and recruits for his army; so that his situation at the close of the campaign, was much more advantageous, than it was at the end of the last. During the year 1759, he sustained four capital defeats, and the most fatal of them, the surrender at Maxen, concluded the campaign; whereas in this of 1760, he gained two great and signal victories, and the campaign was finished in the most glorious manner. Indeed it was opened unfortunately by Fouquet's defeat, but the king and prince Henry, by their admirable movements prevented the austrians from receiving any great advantage from their victory. One cannot reflect on the seeming desperate face which this monarch's affairs wore during the greatest part of the campaign, and not be lost in amazement, when we consider the abilities that extricated him from all those perplexing difficulties.

In the mean time, in England the attention of all ranks of people was taken up with the very considerable