

A. D.  
1757.

and in huts, to prevent the repairs of the bridge, indicated their intention to dispute the passage of the Sala with the Prussians. M. Keith, who had advanced with the main body of the army to Mersebourg, where fourteen French battalions were posted, found the bridge at that place burnt; and continuing his march to Hall, he found that the same precaution had been taken by another detachment of French troops at that bridge. But M. Keith presently repaired it, and forced the enemy to evacuate all the posts they had on that river, and retire to Micheles. Being now in possession of Hall, Mersebourg, and Weissenfels, and their bridges repaired, the whole Prussian army crossed the river Sala, in three columns; and they joined the same day at the village of Rosbach, facing the enemy's camp.

Driven  
from all  
their posts  
on the  
Elbe.

The King went immediately to reconnoitre the enemy's situation and strength; and finding that it might be attacked on the right, he proposed to do it next day. But though every disposition was made to carry this resolution into execution; and the cavalry was put in motion in the van, it was countermanded; because, upon arriving at the eminences, from whence the enemy had been reconnoitred the day before, it was found, that they had changed the position of their camp. It now not only faced the Prussian army, but it was covered in front by a large hollow way. Its right was upon an eminence in a wood, fortified with three redoubts, besides barricades of trees. Which made it unadvisable to proceed to the intended

King of  
Prussia  
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