

enemies in his very dominions, must have lost many men in the remainder of the campaign, and have opened the ensuing one under the greatest disadvantages. The russians would probably have taken their winter quarters in Brandenburg. And if the allies had began the campaign with vigor, it would have been a miracle, had the king escaped ruin. Indeed the russians played a very wavering game by retiring in so critical a time. It looked as if the court of Petersburg had determined not intirely to demolish the king.

The consequences of this great victory soon appeared. Marshal Daun surrendered the command of the austrian army, as soon as he was wounded, to general Buccow, whose arm being shot off in a few minutes, it devolved on general ODonnel. The new commander retreated with great expedition towards Dresden, and having provided for the safety of that city, took possession of the strong camp at Plauen. All Saxony, except a small tract about Dresden and the austrian camp, fell once more into the hands of his prussian majesty, who advanced with his army to Freyberg. It was too late in the season, his troops had been too much fatigued, and Dresden too strong, for him to attempt making himself master of it. But he detached 10,000 men, under general Forcade, through Thuringia, to assist duke Ferdinand in his operations against the french; but the roads proved so extremely bad, that this party was obliged to halt by the way. He also sent another strong detachment against the russians, who thereupon retired into Poland, and he had the satisfaction to see his dominions freed from that terrible enemy for the remainder of the campaign. Another party of his troops took up their winter quarters in Mecklenburg.

Saxony and Brandenburg were not the only provinces that were cleared of his enemies, by the glorious victory of Torgau. Marshal Daun had left
general