

bent his course across Lusatia, and arrived at Dam the 20th of october, being followed by marshal Daun at the distance of a few days march. On the king's approach, the russians evacuated Berlin, retiring towards Poland; so that his majesty found himself enabled by their absence to remove the theatre of the war into Saxony. His affairs in that country greatly wanted his presence; the army of the empire, in conjunction with a large body of austrians had made themselves masters of Leipstick, Wittenberg and Torgau, and in short, all Saxony was in the hands of his enemies.

If we consider the state of this monarch's affairs at this period, we shall not wonder much at all Europe's giving him over as lost beyond recovery. An army of 80,000 russians was encamped in his electorate, all Saxony was in the hands of the austrians, part of Silesia was likewise in their possession; and general Laudon, whom Daun had left in that province with a strong corps, threatened the remainder of it; in fine, marshal Daun, at the head of a superior army was ready to maintain affairs in their then state, that he might be ready in the spring to overwhelm the king at once.

His prussian majesty passed the Elbe, the 25th at Coswig, between Wittenberg and Dessau, and having joined the corps of prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, and general Hullen, he found himself at the head of 80,000 men. Marshal Daun having joined general Laschy, also crossed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenburg, probably with a design to join the army of the empire, which had taken post under Leipstick; but he returning to his old camp at Torgau, the prussian army marched to Eulenburg, and general Hullen driving the army of the empire from before Leipstick, took possession of that city, and leaving a garrison in it, rejoined the grand army. His majesty now determined, if possible, to force  
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