

marshal Daun to a battle, for he found that nothing but a victory could retrieve the sinking state of his affairs.

To execute this resolution, he marched towards the austrian army, the 2d of november ; his scheme was to make two different attacks on it, so that either his right or left must take the enemy in rear, and close them in. Accordingly his majesty, the next day, with 70 battalions and 50 squadrons of his left wing took one road, and general Ziethen, with 30 battalions and 50 squadrons of the right, marched by another. Marshal Daun, being apprised of the approach of the prussians, by the skirmishing of his advanced parties, formed a front to oppose the king, who began the attack at two in the afternoon : he was received with a brisk fire of 200 pieces of cannon, but was repulsed the first time, after a very smart fire of artillery and small arms, the prussian grenadiers suffering much from the austrian carabineers. His prussian majesty made a second vigorous attack, but his infantry was again repulsed, and forced to give way. The king then ordered two regiments of horse to advance, who threw several austrian regiments into disorder, taking prisoners three others. Upon this attack marshal Daun advanced between sixty and eighty battalions towards Torgau, placing his left at Zinne, and his right at the Elbe. The prince of Holstein went to meet them, with the prussian cavalry, and at first made them give way ; but at the second attack, he was himself forced to retire a little. Nevertheless, he returned a third time to the charge ; and the third line of the prussian infantry attacked the austrian foot, in the vineyards of Supritz, whilst general Ziethen, with their right wing made his attack in their rear. These three attacks being executed at the same time, succeeded ; the whole austrian army was thrown into great disorder, which was encreased by marshal Daun's being wounded in the thigh.

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