

body into the Royal Archducal Austrian vault, where the cardinal performed the last consecration.

The master of the household then caused one of the yeomen harbingers to open the coffin, to shew the body to the Capuchins, and when the first guardian had promised to take special care of it, it was shut, and one of its keys delivered into his hands.

The next day in the evening, the wakes commenced in the church of the Aulian friars, which continued till the following evening.

The first were performed by the Cardinal Archbishop.

The second by the Bishop of St. Pöten, Mr. Van Kreus; the third by the Coadjutor, Count Van Arz, assisted by several other prelates.

On the second day, about ten o'clock, the obsequies were held, at which the nobility of both sexes have attended three days in deep mourning.

The Capuchin church was prepared under the direction of Mr. Huchenbergh the architect, for the funeral as follows:

The middle of the bier was six feet high, with a black velvet canopy over it, fringed with gold, and adorned with the Imperial eagles at each corner.

Round the Coffin were placed the regalia before mentioned, with the Field Marshal's staff, hat, sword, and scarf. On the eight steps of the bier there were three hundred and seventy-two silver candlesticks, and at the corners silver pyramids, with seventy-two wax tapers each.

The whole church was hung in black, with eighty candleabres divided by coats of arms, and forty lustres.

The high altar was covered with rich embroidered cloth, having the Imperial coat of arms trimmed round with mourning, and one thousand seven hundred lights round it.

April 7. His Hungarian Majesty went in state yesterday, attended by the whole body of the provincial Assembly of Lower Austria, to the Cathedral Church, and at his return to the Palace he received, with great solemnity, the homage of the States, and their oath of allegiance, which was pronounced aloud by the whole Assembly. His Majesty, in return, expressed his firm resolution to unite in his future Government the principles of impartial justice with the sentiments of paternal affection, and to maintain the States in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

His Hungarian Majesty, after the ceremony, dined in public with his eldest son, and all the orders of the provincial Assembly, as well as some few foreigners, dined afterward in the palace, at separate tables.

9. Prussia and Austria, it seems, are endeavouring to gain a preponderance in their favour amongst the Princes of Germany, and both use their utmost endeavours for that purpose, by avoiding giving the least umbrage; but it is hitherto difficult to presage which will have the advantage, or how the forces will be divided. Saxony, it appears, does not side with Prussia, which from situation seems necessary, but will, with the Electorate of Treves, remain neuter. Hesse and all its dependencies, Brunswick, Hanover, Anspach, Deux Ponts, will openly embrace the Prussian cause; but they will be balanced by Wurtemberg, Munster, and the Electorate of Cologne. Wurzburg and some Imperial cities will also declare in favour of Leopold. It is even said that those Principalities have already agreed to furnish him with 15,000 auxiliary troops, who are destined for the fortress and province of Luxemburg, to defend and preserve them for the House of Austria. Five or six thousand troops from Wurtemberg, and two or three thousand Munsterians, will form part of these 15,000 men, the rest will be furnished by the Prince Bishop of Wurzburg, perhaps by the Elector of Mentz, his brother, by a legion now raising at Franckfort, and, in fine, by many other small states of the empire. Some small detachments are gone to Luxemburg already, where some miners and officers of artillery have lately arrived, and where 500 or 600 hussars are shortly expected from Hungary. The troubles which still continue to divide the Provinces of the Low Countries will soon render the despotism of the States odious, and will perhaps evince the justice of the benevolent intentions of the King, who wishes to use no other arms than reason. However, it is said, that if the Court had at present forces in Luxemburg, sufficient to awe it, the people in some of the Provinces would openly declare in his favour.

10. The answer of the Court of Prussia to the dispatches sent by the last courier was so far from being satisfactory, that his Majesty immediately dispatched a second courier to Berlin, and afterwards a third, to demand a decisive answer relative to the affairs of the Low Countries and Turkey. They even add, that the Prince de Reuss, Ambassador from the Court of Vienna to that of Berlin, is ordered, in case of a refusal, to quit that city without taking leave. Thus the crisis probably is near at hand, and the extraordinary activity which is used in the transport of ammunition of every kind seems to prove that a rupture is not far off. The road from Vienna to Olmütz is covered with trains of