

tive orders that they should scrupulously respect the territory of the Republic; but that he had at the same time given them no less positive orders to cover the frontier of Galicia, and guard it against any unexpected attack!

This circumstance is considered by many people, as the forerunner of a manifesto from the Court of Warsaw, and of another from the Imperial Court.

31. The Electors for a new King of the Romans in their order of precedence, are as follow—

1. The Archbishop of Menz, High Chancellor of the Empire, when in Germany.

2. The Archbishop of Treves, High Chancellor.

3. The Archbishop of Cologne, High Chancellor in Italy.

4. The Elector of Bohemia, Cup-bearer.

5. The Elector of Bavaria, Grand-Server or Officer who serves out the feasts—vacant.

6. The Elector of Saxony, Great Marshal of the Empire.

7. The Elector of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia) Great Chamberlain.

8. The Elector Palatine, Great Steward.

9. The Elector of Hanover, (King of Great Britain) Arch-Treasurer.

The consent of those Electors is necessary, before the Diet and three Electoral Colleges can be assembled to manage the affairs of the Empire.

Feb. 3. His Majesty the Emperor having resolved, on account of his weak state of health, to divest himself of the charge of the most weighty matters of state, has appointed a similar grand council of conference for the management of state affairs, so that during the reign of the late Queen Maria Theresa. The four counsellors are, Prince of Stahrenberg, Field Marshal Lascey, and Count Rosenburg. The Privy Counsellor Spielman is referendary, and Baron Culmbach, secretary.

13. His Imperial Majesty finding himself grow worse, desired that his confessor might attend him. His Majesty made a confession, and then expressed a wish that he might receive the sacrament as soon as possible. Accordingly this morning, at half past ten o'clock, it was carried to him in grand procession, attended by the whole Court, and he received it with great devotion from the hands of the rector of the parish in which the palace is situated.

Orders were issued by the Ministry, that the theatres, and all places of public amusement, should be shut, and public prayers offered up for three days in all the churches, for his Majesty's recovery.

Never did the Monarch appear to more advantage, than since he became convinced that his complaint was mortal.—Whilst all who approach him are bathed with tears he supports himself with manly firmness.

It was on the 5th inst. that he was made fully acquainted with the nature of his disorder. On that day he sent for Dr. Quarin, his physician in ordinary, and conjured him to tell him frankly what was the real state of his health, and not to conceal from him any part of the danger that might threaten it. The Doctor replied, with tears in his eyes, 'Sire, your disorder is incurable.' The Monarch, undismayed with this intelligence, said, 'I have mighty affairs on hand, which will require some time to settle; do you think I may hold out some two or three weeks?' 'Sire, (replied the Doctor) it is possible you may; but such is the nature of your complaint, that I should flatter you, if I did not tell you, that in a case like your's, the patient is every minute in danger of being carried off.'

The Emperor, on hearing this, was silent for some moments; after which he thanked the Doctor for his frankness; and to convince him that he felt himself really obliged to him for it, his Majesty gave orders that he should receive a present of 10,000 florins. He declared at the same time that he raised him to the dignity of a Baron, and gave orders that a patent should be immediately made out. His Majesty then signed a dispatch, which his Ministers had prepared by his order; it was directed to his brother, the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The object of it was to inform him of the state of his Majesty's health, and to press his Royal Highness to hasten his departure for Vienna. This dispatch was sent off to Florence by Mouthier, one of his Majesty's messengers.

14. Though his Majesty was so ill yesterday, as that he thought it necessary to begin his preparations for death, he appears this day not to be worse; but his cough is frequent and violent, and, while it lasts, he is in imminent danger of suffocation. He has been up all the day, and dressed as usual; nay, he transacted business with all his five Secretaries, to each of whom he gave a present of 1000 ducats.

15. This day his Majesty grew worse; and at eight o'clock in the morning, being considered by his physicians to be in great danger, he received extreme unction.

Six o'clock in the evening. His Majesty is still alive, and in great agony; but it is thought he cannot hold out many hours.