*From the New-York Evening Poſt.*

SIR,

In the hiſtory of the wickedneſs and villainy of mankind, there is not, perhaps, an inſtance recorded, where they have been practiſed on a *ſmall* ſcale, more deſerving the public indignation than that which we obſerve at this time in the ſtubborn pertinacity with which certain democratic editors perſiſt in charging Mr. Rutledge with being the writer of the forged letters bearing the ſignature of Nicholas Geffroy.

Denniſton and Cheetham, to whom no epithet can be attached more diſgraceful than their own names, have, as is their cuſtom, *lied* without reſtraint, and without even the ſemblance of decency, in ſupport of the *righteous cauſe*—and the puny, ſpider-like, cidevant ſecretary of the American Philoſophical Society,* hath woven his flimſy web, and therewith endeavored to obſcure truth and tarniſh merit, for the laudable purpoſe of enſnaring the ſilly flies of his party.

By theſe printers, in a particular manner, the moſt unbluſhing falſehoods, the moſt palpable miſrepreſentations have been uttered, and are perſiſted in, with the hope to ſucceed in ſacrificing the reputation and honor of a highly reſpectable federaliſt, at the Moloch altar of democracy.

They have even had the aſtoniſhing impudence to aſſert, in the face of the world, that they have offered *poſitive evidence*, that the letters in queſtion were written by Mr. Rutledge. What is this *poſitive* evidence? The *ſimilitude* of hand-writing. I pray you then is not *diſſimilitude* of hand-writing evidence at leaſt *equally poſitive*, that Mr. Rutledge did *not write* thoſe letters?

By poſitive evidence can only be correctly underſtood the teſtimony of a perſon, who actually ſaw the letters written by him, or to whom he had confeſſed himſelf to be the writer. No ſuch evidence has been by them attempted to be produced. On the contrary Mr. Rutledge has ſworn that the letters were not written by him, and that he had no knowledge of their being written. *This* is *indeed poſitive* evidence. Evidence which will be reſpected and believed by all who feel themſelves *incapable* of placing their hands on the pledge of their ſalvation, and appealing to an omniſcient God for the truth of what they know to be falſe!

That Denniſton, Cheetham, Smith, and ſome others ſhould contemptuouſly refuſe reſpect to Mr. Rutledge's depoſition, I wonder not. Few perſons are diſpoſed to acknowledge another to be better than themſelves, or to believe him to act under ſuperior reſtraint from moral or religious obligation.

Similitude of hand-writing, ſo far from being conſidered as poſitive evidence, in any caſe whatever, has only been admitted merely as circumſtantial, and when with a view of fixing a criminal charge upon any perſon, almoſt the weakeſt ſpecies of circumſtantial evidence. In criminal caſes the preſumption of *law*, contrary to *democratic* preſumption, is in favor of innocence, and that a perſon would not violate his duty, "and as a compariſon of hands is nothing more than a preſumption, founded only on the likeneſs which may eaſily fail, becauſe they are ſubject to be counterfeited, therefore when the compariſon of hands is the only evidence in a criminal proſecution, there is no more than *one preſumption againſt another, which weighs nothing.*"† To counteract ſuch teſtimony the ſingle declaration of a man of worth and reſpectability ought ever to be conſidered ſufficient—much more ſo, a ſolemn appeal to his God.

Who is there that is ignorant, that perſons are to be found capable of ſo exactly imitating the hand-writing of others that he whoſe writing is imitated cannot diſcover the difference? Who is there ignorant that all the moſt vile, the moſt wicked, the moſt unprincipled of Europe have been, for ſome time paſt, diſgorged on this unhappy country, and that therefore in addition to the villains of the new world, we abound with thoſe from the old, ready on any occaſion, to employ their ſkill in *imitation*, for purpoſes no matter how baſe, provided they may be profitable? And while villainy is ſure of encouragement and reward, there will be no difficulty to find villains enough for this or any other atchievement.

Similitude of hand writing, in a caſe like that under diſcuſſion, ought not, unleſs attended with other *ſtrong confirmatory* circumſtances, even to excite ſuſpicion.

In the preſent caſe every circumſtance tends to diſcredit the charge.

It is ſtated that the letters were written in the name of a man reſiding in Newport, from whence the letters were directed—and that the anſwers were of courſe delivered to him, or to Mr. Ellery, who made uſe of Mr. Geffroy's name to juſtify his receipt of one of the anſwers, but that *neither* was received by Mr. Rutledge.

Can it be doubted but that if Mr. Rutledge wrote thoſe letters, he muſt have wiſhed not to be known as their author, or that he would not have been ſtudious to avoid even ſuſpicion? Can it be doubted but that, if to accompliſh any object whatever, he wrote thoſe letters, he meant that the anſwers ſhould come into his hands, and ſhould be received by him? Of what ſervice elſe could the correſpondence be, or what purpoſe could thereby be effected?

Can it then be believed Mr. Rutledge would ſelect a perſon, who was, or who had been, one of his domeſtics, and known as ſuch—and *that one* a little girl, to be the bearer to the Poſt Office of letters addreſſed to the preſident of the United States?—Would he not have particularly cautioned the bearer, who ever that had been, not to mention his name, and have prepared a proper anſwer to be given in caſe enquiry?—And can it be ſuppoſed that the bearer would, under ſuch caution, have uſed his names?

Would Mr. Rutledge adopt for the purpoſe of this illicit correſpondence, the name of a citizen reſiding in the town from whence the letters were directed—to whom the anſwers would on the arrival be delivered as a matter of courſe, without his being in concert with the man, whoſe name he aſſumed, or without having made any arrangement to obtain poſſeſſion of thoſe anſwers? Is it even ſuggeſted that Mr. Rutledge and Geffroy were acting in concert? All the facts ſtated prove the contrary. Is it pretended that any meaſure was taken by Mr. Rutledge to get the anſwers into his poſſeſſion—or that there were ever enquired for at the poſt-office by him, or by any perſon on his behalf? There is no teſtimony of this kind—there is not even an inſinuation of this nature. Nay, would not Mr. Rutledge, had he wiſhed, for any purpoſe, to engage in the correſpondence with which he is charged, have aſſumed a fictitious name, unappropriated to any inhabitant of that place, by which means he might with the utmoſt facility have obtained poſſeſſion of the anſwers? and from the great number of ſtrangers who from different parts of the continent viſit Newport, it might have been done without ſuſpicion and almoſt without a poſſibility of detection. I would further aſk what could Mr. Rutledge have promiſed himſelf by engaging in ſuch a correſpondence? Since, however, Mr. Jefferſon might commit himſelf, he could not be expoſed by Mr. Rutledge, without at the ſame time the means being expoſed by which he became poſſeſſed of the letters.

Theſe are conſiderations which independent of the powerful teſtimony on the part of Mr. Rutledge, and the ſhameful contradictions & prevarications of the witneſſes againſt him, which have been ſo fully diſcuſſed in your paper, and, independent of Mr. Rutledge's own oath, convince my mind, and I think ought to convince every candid mind, that the charge againſt him is not only totally untrue, but that it has not even a ſemblance of plauſibility.

With what deteſtation then ought theſe *butchers* of reputation to be viewed by the honeſt part of ſociety, of whatever political ſentiments?—wretches who, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences, labor with all their might to maim and mangle the fair fame of merit and worth!—and that this is done by them againſt that conviction, is fully proved by the deliberate falſehoods, the ſhameful ſuppreſſions and miſrepreſentations to which they have recourſe for that purpoſe.

I have ſhewn that this correſpondence attempted to be had with Mr. Jefferſon, under the name of Geffroy, is not attended with any one circumſtance with which it ought to have been accompanied, had it been engaged in by Mr. Rutledge. But a momont's reflection will be ſufficient to prove it, at leaſt, to have been conducted in juſt ſuch a manner as might be expected, if the intention was that it ſhould be immediately detected, and reſerved in *petto* to a ſuitable time to be promulgated, when by endeavoring to fix the odium of the tranſaction on Mr. Rutledge, a fatal wound, or at leaſt ſuch a blow as might ſerve a temporary purpoſe, might be given to Mr. Rutledge's character. Hence the declaration made by the girl, whoever ſhe was, who carried them to the office, that ſhe was ſent by Mr. Rutledge; to ſay which, there can be no doubt, ſhe was inſtructed. Hence too the uncommon circumſtance of the ſo curious examination of the letter, and the ſo ſtrictly noting every occurrence relative to their delivery at the office, which have been detailed by the two Richardſons, to whoſe evidence the little preſidential ſycophant, Smith, demands great reſpect, as being "official characters," becauſe, forſooth, they are dependant "for the bread they eat" upon the nod of ſuch a man as Gideon Granger, to whom, as well as to whoſe maſter, they well know that to deſtroy the reputation of any federaliſt, but in a particular manner of ſuch a federaliſt as Mr. Rutledge, would be a moſt acceptable ſervice. Nor have they yet to learn that ſuch ſervices have been by the preſent adminiſtration not unrewarded.

And hence alſo the adoption of the name of ſuch a man as Mr. Geffroy, a ſtranger, in a great degree ignorant of our manners and language, and thereby the eaſier to be impoſed on by the actors in the plot, who it was naturally ſuppoſed would be ſurpriſed at, and immediately diſcloſe to the poſt office the extraordinary circumſtance, of receiving from the preſident an anſwer to a letter which he had never written—all which took place in manner and form as the actors had foreſeen.

That this contemptible plot was originally planned and deſigned to operate to the injury of Mr. Rutledge cannot be doubted, not only from the circumſtance of the charge, which had been ultimately founded thereon againſt him, but alſo his name being uſed by the bearer of the letters, and his hand-writing, to a certain degree, imitated.

The time when theſe tranſactions were firſt introduced to the public, and the charge firſt made againſt Mr. Rutledge, ſtrongly proves the real object which was hoped to be effected by this procedure.

Theſe letters were written early in Auguſt, 1801, the forged correſpondence was immediately diſcovered and almoſt as immediately terminated, but every circumſtance was kept in profound ſilence until ſo ſhort a time before the election was expected to take place in South-Carolina, that we may fairly preſume they had calculated that though the period intervening before the election, might be ſufficient to enable them to give the public mind impreſſions unfavorable to Mr. Rutledge, there would not be ſufficient time for him to be juſtified againſt the aſſertions, nor for theſe impreſſions to be counteracted; and hence we ſee them in their firſt attack upon him, declaring him to be unequivocally the author of thoſe forged letters, and branding him at once with every reproachful, diſhonorable epithet; boaſting at the ſame time, that "they had *anxiouſly expected* the *proper moment*, and *flattered* themſelves that they had *hit* on it!"

Who have been the prime movers in this iniquitous juggle, or what maſter hand has moved the wire, is not for me to ſay.—But there is a circumſtance which ought to be well conſidered.

Some ſhort time before the exhibition of this charge againſt Mr. Rutledge, the ſage of Clonmel who edits the Aurora, publiſhed in that paper a hiſtory reſpecting certain anonymous letters, which had many years paſt been written to general Waſhington, the object of which which was to deſtroy his good opinion of, and his confidence in Mr. Jefferſon; this hiſtory was embelliſhed with certain circumſtances, to fix on general Hamilton the guilt and ſtigma of that tranſaction. The facts thus publiſhed by Dunn, if not of his own invention, muſt have been in all human probability, communicated to him by the preſident for publication. Of this, at leaſt, we are ſure, this confidential friend, this penſioned printer of the Executive, would never have hazarded that publication had he not been well ſatisfied it would not be diſpleaſing to the preſident.

To me it appears, and I believe I am not ſingular in the opinion, that this was intended as a preparation to the public mind for the farce which was about being brought forward upon the Newport theatre; and by giving a ſtrong impreſſion, which was certainly intended, that as one "very honorable federaliſt had been guilty of writing *anonymous letters* for the purpoſe of injuring the character of Mr. Jefferſon when ſecretary of ſtate, it might be the more readily believed that another "very honorable federaliſt" had now for the ſame purpoſe been guilty of writing *forged* letters to him while preſident.

That the preſident of the United States has been for twelve months paſt acquainted with the circumſtances of this forged correſpondence, and that he has joined in preſerving them ſecret until the auſpicious moment, which the Rhode-Iſland democrats ſo "anxiouſly expected," and which they, it ſeems, "flattered themſelves they had *hit* on," is certain, from the democratic accounts which have been given us of the tranſaction. And that he is well pleaſed that the odium of having written thoſe letters ſhould, notwithſtanding the moſt ſatisfactory evidence to the contrary, and notwithſtanding the ſolemn denial, on oath, of that gentleman, reſt upon Mr. Rutledge, may fairly be inferred from the conduct of his official paper, printed at the ſeat of government, and under his view.

Notwithſtanding ſuch ſtrong and pregnant circumſtances, it is *poſſible* that Mr. Jefferſon was not immediately privy to, or concerned in this diſgraceful plot to injure Mr. Rutledge. But it may be with great propriety ſaid, that he has mediately been the cauſe thereof, and that to him the iniquity may be imputed.

He who hires aſſaſſins to murder the fair fame, the honorable reputation, of thoſe who impede his ambitious career, and rewards the damnable deed, may be truly conſidered anſwerable for every ſimilar crime, though his hand did not immediately direct the blow—and this the more eſpecially, when perpetrated by his friends, his partizans and dependents, influenced by a deſire to promote his views, and ſtimulated by the expectation of being alſo by him rewarded.

When the commiſſion of crimes, when the perpetration of acts, which ought to be rewarded by the public execration, become the paſſports to executive favor—for all thoſe crimes, for all ſuch acts, the executive may, with propriety, be holden anſwerable, though not immediately performed under its poſitive direction.

Not that I would have it ſuppoſed impoſſible that the preſident of the United States ſhould have been the arch juggler on the preſent occaſion.

The man, who, while he publicly profeſſed eſteem and veneration for a Waſhington and an Adams, could privately and inſidiouſly direct the poiſonous dagger meant to murder their fames, and reward the blow—The man, under whoſe adminiſtration, thoſe who at the midnight hour entered the treaſury of the United States to ſteal out the books and garble the accounts therefrom for the purpoſe of falſely repreſenting, as corrupt peculators, men whoſe honor or integrity I ſhould bluſh to put on a level with that of him thereby meant to be ſerved, have been ſingled our for remuneration—The maa, who could debaſe the character of an American officer by enrolling in their number an unprincipled foreigner, who, while a clerk in the office, had betrayed his truſt for the moſt iniquitous purpoſe—The man, in fine, who could ſo far degrade his ſituation, and diſregard the honor of the nation, as well as every principle of propriety or common decency, as to invite to this country and ſelect for his companion, the corrupter of youth, the inculcator of anarchy and irreligion, the calumniator of general Waſhington, the impudent blaſphemer of the God of the Univerſe, and foul-mouthed reviler of the bleſſed Savior of Mankind——That man is capable of any thing.

VINDEX.

P. S. I obſerve in the American Citizen of December 6th, the editors have undertaken to prove upon Mr. Rutledge the charge of the forged letters, by amuſing us with another charge equally deſtitute of truth. This is exactly in the democratic mode. The ſtory is too abſurd to be ſwallowed, even by a democratic gullet, unleſs by one of the largeſt ſize, one which could *indeed* ſwallow a camel. Mr. Rutledge, it ſeems, was in the habit of great intimacy with young Richardſon, to whom his *hand-writing was perfectly familiar*—to *deceive him* he lets fall upon the floor a packet of letters, inſtead of delivering it to him—at length he calls his attention to it by kicking it about, and obſerving on his negligence. Rutledge then takes it up, puts it into the poſtmaſter's hand, who depoſits it in the box, and as ſoon as Mr. Rutledge is gone, he diſcovers, upon the firſt view, that it was directed undiſguiſedly in the very hand-writing, which was ſo familiar, ſo well known to him. What a diſplay of ingenuity in Mr. Rutledge thus to ſecure himſelf from being ſuſpected of ſending that packet of letters, which notwithſtanding he delivers to the poſtmaſter, directed in his own hand-writing, a writing well known and quite familiar to the perſon meant to be deceived! * *Credat Judæus Apella!*—But the *letters* in this packet were all *anonymous*—yes, good reader, not only ſo, but Mr. Rutledge has *frequently*, not only by his girl, but by himſelf, delivered at the poſt-office letters that were *anonymous*. I wiſh theſe *American Citizens*, who, it ſeems, know all things, from the moſt private tranſactions of a vice-preſident, to the moſt private tranſactions of the Newport poſt-office, would tell us how *they know*, or how *Mr. Richardſon knows* thoſe letters were *anonymous*—or which were the *firſt*, or which the *laſt* anonymous letters, forwarded by Mr. Rutledge. I wonder if they have been in the habit of *ſtealing* and *breaking up* the *Newport letters*, as well as thoſe of *the city of Waſhington!* Or whether maſter Richardſon is *one of their ſort!*

But we are further told, the poſtmaſter is ready to meet Mr. Rutledge in a court of juſtice on the truth of the charge. To propoſe to a federaliſt ſince the trial between Dorrance and Fenner, to go into a Rhode-Iſland court of juſtice is *indeed* to add *inſult* to *injury!* VINDEX.

[* *Smith, editor of the National Intelligencer—E. P.*]

† *Such are the ſentiments of Lord Chief Baron Gilbert. But it is not expected his authority will paſs with the democrats. With them it is aſſumed as a principle, that every perſon is to be* preſumed guilty *of whatever charge they make againſt him, unleſs he is able to prove his innocence.—And in the conſideration of teſtimony, that "trifles as air, when adduced by themſelves, are to be taken as proof more ſtrong than holy writ."—While the ſolemn denial of the charge, even on oath, by the party accuſed, confirmed by the moſt powerful teſtimony, is to be diſregarded and treated with contempt.—Witneſs their publications againſt the vice-preſident, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Pickering, &c. &c.*

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BERNE, October 30.

Yeſterday arrived here, M. Pfiſter, member of the council of war of the confederates, as deputy near general Ney, to announce to him the diſſolution of the diet and the diſarmament of its troops.

The proviſional governments of Lucerne and of the Rhetie are diſſolved, and the conſtitutional authorities have reſumed their functions.

The French battalion that was here, ſet off yeſterday morning for Lucerne, whither it is to arrive to-morrow.

Citizen Planta, prefect of the Griſons, has been ſet at liberty upon a demand from the Helvetic government to that of this canton. He has re-entered into actual ſervice after having ſuffered a detention of forty-five days.

The Schaffhauſen Gazette announces the entrance of the French troops at Stantz and into the Griſons, to the number of ſix thouſand men. Thoſe that were deſtined for Stantz have paſſed over the mountain of la Fourche; the others came from the Ciſalpine.

The Helvetic artilleriſts will join thoſe of the French in the environs of Arau: they will take with them four four-pounders, four fixes and two howitzers.

The Cit. Senator Stokar will ſhortly repair to Ratiſbon on buſineſs relative to indemnities; Cit. Wieland will proviſionally replace him in the department of finance.

The Helvetic deputies will ſet off on Tueſday next for Paris. The canton de Vaud has appointed to go thither in that capacity citizens Monod, national prefect; Julius Muret, ex-ſenator, and Secretan, ex-member of the grand council.

November 3.

General Ney is returned here from Zurich. The French have entered that city without the ſmalleſt diſorder. The proviſionary government wanted to capitulate with general Serras; but the latter would not liſten to any negociation; he ordered the troops to march into the city, which was effected without any effuſion of blood, the troops within having retired.

There were not as yet any French troops in the country of the Griſons on the 28th October. The re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtituted authorities experiences much difficulty; different corps of troops are expected thither from the Valteline.

An action is reported to have taken place in the neighborhood of Zug, in which the French have made ſome hundreds priſoners. The body of troops at Zurich conſiſts of 4000 men, who are kept under very good diſcipline.

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HAVRE, November 7.

The civil and military authorities were preſented yeſterday to the firſt conſul, and were received with great affability, &c.

The firſt conſul replied to the ſpeech pronounced by the mayor, "That he was flattered with the teſtimonies of affection which the inhabitants of Havre had given him; that he deſerved them by the intereſt he takes in the welfare of their city; that Rouen and Havre were the two firſt cities which he viſited ſince the peace; that he conſidered the latter as the port of Paris; for, added he, Paris, Rouen and Havre make but one city, of which the Seine is the principal ſtreet." Speaking afterwards of the works of the ports, he ſaid, "That he had remarked that much remained yet to do; but he ſaw with pleaſure that much had already been done."

He gave in charge to the members of the municipal body, to expreſs to their fellow-citizens how much he was ſatisfied with the reception he had met with, &c.

The firſt conſul ſet off from this place with the whole of his retinue, preciſely at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, for Fecamp and Dieppe.

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PARIS, November 12.

French funds, 53f. 90c.

The moſt flattering eulogiums which wiſe governments can expect, are generally thoſe which reach them from the moſt remote countries. Ancient kings, notwithſtanding the want of communications, were not backward in making their ambaſſadors undertake long journeys; and would ſometimes travel themſelves for the purpoſe of complimenting thoſe who governed with wiſdom. Theſe teſtimonies rendered to the glory and and poſterity of nations and their chiefs, are renewed in modern times. France, who for many years had been loſt to other people, has at length begun to reſume among diſtant nations, that conſideration which ſhe has always enjoyed in Europe. Already we hear from Lyons, that the envoy from Tunis has arrived in that city, on his way to Paris; and this commencement of a political intercourſe with an African power, who has none with any other ſtate, muſt raiſe the hope that ſovereigns from different parts of the globe, will alſo ſeek ſuch a connection with France as may be uſeful to her and to themſelves.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Previous to the French undertaking the expedition to Algiers, citizen Talleyrand, miniſter of exterior relations, had communicated to our ambaſſador extraordinary at Paris, Ghalib-Effendi, a note informing him of the project of the French government. In that note are contained the complaints of France againſt the dey, who oppoſed the coral fishery made by the French, inſulted their flag, and demanded of the republic 200,000 dollars, within forty days, threatening in caſe of refuſal to make war againſt her. After this mention is made to the officer whom the firſt conſul has ſent to Algiers.

"If the dey," ſays the note, "is ſo far blind as to refuſe to the firſt conſul the ſatisfaction which he expects, and has a right to expect, the underſigned has it in charge to announce to your excellency, that the firſt conſul is determined to ſend, in that caſe, a military force to ſeize upon Algiers, and put an end to exceſſes which are ſo much oppoſed to the intereſt and dignity of the French nation. The underſigned is charged with acquainting your excellency with this ſtate of things, in order that the Sublime Porte may have no cauſe to complain, if the firſt conſul repel force by force; if he annihilates a prince, vaſſal to the Grand Seignior, who would have brought upon himſelf his misfortunes by his own conduct and by his hoſtilities committed againſt France. Your excellency will ſee that the firſt conſul, in the preſent ſtate of things, having exhauſted all pacific means, would find himſelf compelled by the empire of circumſtances, and by the conduct of the regency of Algiers, to take a ſtep which cannot be agreeable to the Sublime Porte, but which it does not depend upon him to prevent. He wiſhes your excellency would ſend immediately a courier to the Sublime Porte, and another to Algiers, that his diſpoſitions may be known, and the motives which have given riſe to them."

[*Hamb. Correſp.*]

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RATISBON, November 2.

The deputation in its 21ſt ſitting deliberated upon the declaration which the miniſter of Bohemia made in the name of his Imperial majeſty. We notice in the vote of Bavaria, on that ſubject, the following paſſage: "After having made ſo many ſacrifices for the love of peace, and for the reſtoration of general tranquility, his electoral highneſs thought himſelf juſtified in hoping for an indemnity adequate to his loſſes; but notwithſtanding the beſt intentions on the part of the mediating powers that indemnity is far from being completed. It follows from the ſeveral alterations which have been lately experienced, that the eſſential parts of the indemnity of his moſt ſerene highneſs have undergone a diminution of income to the amount of one million of crowns. This new ſacrifice, which he makes in favor of peace, is too ſenſibly felt by him, for theſe facts not to be indiſpenſibly recorded in the protocol."

The directoral miniſter then ſubmitted to the deliberation the remonſtrances of the Hauſeatic towns and of that of Augſburg, on the ſubject of the 50,000 florins which each of them is to pay yearly as a contribution towards the revenues of the Arch-Chancellor of the empire. The ſub-delegate of Brandenburg teſtified his ſurprize at theſe cities endeavoring to free themſelves from a participation in the common burdens of the empire, and yet wiſhing to enjoy the advantages granted to them by the laſt plan, without any reciprocity on their part. "Theſe rents," he ſaid, "can be bought over by a capital, the payment of which is a tranſotory burden, whilſt the commercial advantages theſe towns have obtained, are perpetual and inappreciable." The deliberation was cloſed by the adoption of the following *concluſum*:

"It is juſt and equitable that the four imperial cities, Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck and Augſburg, for the eſſential ad-