tinctures can then combine I cannot, and give a President and Vice-President for ever. Four-fifths full measures to the house of representatives, for which a number of persons are to be named and voted for. In the mode pointed by the constitution, the election of a President, or to elect a Vice-President, or to elect either the choice of the smaller states or the Senate, and give a President. The obnoxious reasons assigned by the advocates of the proposed amendments to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene, (a scene, a degrading to a republican government) must take place as the bill stands; and, to be benefit men who public does not beat high on that occasion, and the probability of their coming again being two names equal on the highest number, is to remove as nothing, the constitution, it matters little, feeling the necessary of a Vice-President to be should differ Price, who would fail to be elected; and in the decline of chances, that any other man in Europe, could rise to be his power, he would probably sell that it is the nearest to impossibility its ever taking place again. We will suppose the chance of such extraordinary circumstance too well to need my detailing it; it is much to be apprehended that in a moment of discontent or retirement, some of the states may be hurried into an upstanding of a decision without allowing time to view in it all its bearings, which in the end, they may have cause to repent.

I have another reason which had an influence on me in opposing the constitution, and which I have not yet duly obligeme, however unpleasant, to make known to the legislature, the mode of electing a President is to be at the foreign rights of South-Carolina; is falsely in my hands I shall not be heard, for fear, lest my bill election before I perceive of a combination among certain states, which, infinitely more dangerous in its consequences, to the rights of other states; they hold exercising meetings, to decide who shall be place or prevail in Senate. Into this combination they have drawn two or three of the great states, and by the combination nothing is suffered to come forward which, I know, that it is not sanctioned by one of the party, or has not their previous function—I know, for my things, I could not announce—I will not submit—without expelling with my concern and disapprobation, and, because I expect a very different conduct from gentlemen with whom I hoped to have been in unanimous sentiment and feeling, I mean, with before a revolution in the public affairs, I, with pride, felt it a cause regard for equal rights, now in power, the first to subvert the principles which they wished to be brought the advocates of.

I request, Sir, you will lay this letter and a copy of it, before the two houses. I will indulge a hope that the legislature may not, by any present impediment, be induced to a course which place the state on an unequal footing in the confederacy.

I have the honor to be,
With confidentiale respect,
Your Excellency's most obt.
P. BUTLER.

His Excellency } Gov. Richardson. }

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1804.

Dear Sir,

Looking over a copy of my letter to you of December 6th, which letter I requested you to lay before the legislature, I observe one departure from grammar, which I think you ought to make before the letter is lent to the legislature. I will quote the sentence to give you the meaning of looking over the whole letter.

"The enchantment to an individual, gives birth to hasty and turbulent publicans, which, in a degree, cleared by an unfavorable reflection vote for two years."

I do not know your sentiments on the proposed alteration of the constitution. Some ministers in government, having advocated perhaps rights there you entered into public life, took give great weight to any opinion you may give on this very interesting question.—Always first cannot live the impudence, if right, is at all regards, I, to call it a party question. It is truly a question of true liberty; or rather the proper attempt by a few states, under the specious garb of republicanism, to rob other of their rights, and to place in the confederation. The honor of having their Rice from degradation, is referred to South-Carolina. We, and thus become the Tribes of America. It South-Carolina gives her footing in the proposed alteration, the ratifies for ever her own degradation, as well as that of other States. If the alteration succeeds, the Vice-Presidency will for ever be rather become an article for sale, barter or exchange, by a combination of a few States. "Throw your votes into one tickt for a President, and you may name the Vice President." Thus the Vice-Presidents, instead of being a formal mock pitiable character in the Union, as is contemplated by the constitution, as it now stands, will be the creature, the offspring of intrigue. In the event of the death of a President, how dreadful would the function of the country become under the government of such a Vice-President as this, which, in an innovation will, sinister times in twenty, give to the union.

South Carolina has, and justly, the reputation of enterprising as many enlightened, well educated citizens as any state in the union—so there be a reasonable hope, that in the first wave she does force the effect of the proposed alteration, on the union. In a few years, when party heat subsides, if it ever will subside, I would venture to risk my reputation, that South-Carolina, at least, the States, who have allowed themselves to be hurried by the force of party, will devoutly thank South-Carolina for saving them from the fatal bill for ever. Such a combination into which they are bringing themselves. I yield my wish of my very good authority, that governor Tanner of Rhode-Island, did oil in his power to prevent the adoption of the constitution. I yield Rhode-Island, but no consequence of some federalists being active in opposing to the requisition of the constitution, I think South in the hurry into which party heats hurried the Southern States, South-Carolina has a favorable opportunity to distinguish herself for polleding true patriotism. I hope, I pray, that the Ruler of Almighty grant that the may embrace the opportunity.

I have, accordingly that the state of my health does not permit of my return to Carolina, I, my worthy colleague and myself were called during the legislature to give a statement of public measures, and of our opinions, and private combinations, I am well satisfied that we should not differ in our statements—but my health prevents me from being in the way of discharging this duty.

I have the honour to be,
With profound respect & esteem,
Dear Sir, your most obedient,
P. BUTLER.

I received the letter you transmitted with, covering your communications to the legislature, for which I return you my thanks.

Pending this letter over, I, by accident, lost a part of it, which, I regret; you are therefore as hurry to make what use you think proper of it.

National Intelligencer.

An interesting work has lately been published in England under the title of "*Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Louis the Sixteenth, with observations on each letter.* By Helen Maria Williams. In three volumes Octavo.

The character of the fallen monarch is not unworthy of study; that of the illustrious men who ruined the revolution, just as a higher and more laudable curiosity, while the revolution is of such importance in early stages, remains all the interest it has certain. We have seen no documents more illustrative of all this than this collection of letters, with the spirited and often eloquent observations of the editor. Prefixed, that the pleasure afforded in by their perusal will be felt by our readers, we shall make copious extracts from them.

The work commences with the following Preface written by Miss Williams.

"Amidst the struggles of contending parties, and the heat of hostile passions to which great political events give birth, it is difficult to form a judgment, that is, to observe with calmness, and appreciate with impartiality, the actors in those important events. We are hurried by down any common principle to which we might bring back their heat and opposition, to form fair judgments which we might build a theatre of reasoning, to agree on some general axiom of opinion, that every reflection, and conclusion, the difficulties would be lessened, and the mind hope might be entertained, that, by patient investigation and good faith, we might arrive at the truth, or at perfect harmony of sentiment, at least to that tolerant state of mind which permits us to view, without resenting, opinions that do not accord with our own.

Whether we have yet reached that happy state, (which not pretend to determine) nor can we decide if the present state of the French revolution be that in which those who call themselves the friends of Louis the Sixteenth act wisely in vindicating the blade of this unfortunate prince. The motives which have led them to make that appeal to the public, are alleged in the preface to the intended French edition of their letters. We cite the words of the editors themselves.

"Many respectable writers have attempted to reconcile the memory of this good king with the effacement of his component, which he never deserved to have lost. Their works have been read with avidity, and the pages have been hurled with the warm of regrets. But it never yet entered into the mind of any person to point the unfortunate monarch by his own letters, by extracts from his manuscripts, by his handwriting, by his public and private correspondence. This, however, is the full way of appreciating him to behold him in his closet, in his family, in his letters, with that kind of borrowed fire which the habit of commanding gave him in his presence, of which, perhaps, the prelude of correspondence allert, that he never been so much here and indisputable means of arriving at truth. The evidence they present is both infallible and preliminary; it is the confession of the monarch himself, the overflow of his inmost sentiments, the transcription of his most secret thoughts, the unfoldings of his mind with kindred affections, the transfusion of his heart into the bosom of friendship, in which reference would have been fully, with precaution written, and in which it would be admitted that this kind of evidence is the least liable to challenge from any quarter, where the fact in question to be decided is the real opinion of the party, without any reference to the knowledge or impression of the public opinion. This is a tenacious quotion, of which we have yet seen no instance of the opinions or prejudices he may have previously formed. The advocates of the king, in the confidence of his innocent at the universal full-age they have obtained. "This collection, lay they, is a monument erected to the memory of Lewis the Sixteenth, and which multiper more worthy of a public monument than the magnificent mausoleum raised with splendid extravagance, than those statues of marble and brass, which time silently inspires, or which great earthquakes overturn & deface."—What, may be the duration of this work, we form doubt which we have examined it with attention, may remain, when her political will ratify this fond prediction of the editors of the work.

"It was the intention of the king's friends to have published those papers in the lifetime of the first edition, but, illness, and were delayed "a note monitor Louis XVI. Homme privé," or without the private character of the king. The second volume contained all that could portray him "comme homme privé, as a public character; in a collection of his diplomatic, memorials, observations, and his letters to his family. The work of his works; "all which objects, united, were to represent to the last king of France, as a private man, the qualities made to govern men in the fulcrum of the chimes, fitted to become the counsellor of a king, worthy of a monarch, capable of judging men, and tranquillizing the nation." The first volume of the work was supported by the editors to offer a "full justification to men who have persecuted, to a degree, the honest minds grateful recollections, to excite remorse in the hearts of the king's persecutors, to give distinct information, to listeners, and teach crowned heads that it is not sufficient to polish the statues of virtue and Romans; that the rage of heroes, and the policy of great things, are equally necessary, to the wisdom of a Sully, and the firmness of a Richelieu."

"The principles of the intended French editors have been religiously observed with respect to the king's letters, and all, without reflection, have been given as pieces of a new type appeared; but it is not so with the other pieces, the limits with the mass of papers that have been already published, and which are to be found in the journals of the times, and in most of the memoirs or annals of the French revolution. The chief merit which their papers possess in the eyes of their editors, is that they were written by Lewis the Sixteenth; and, as the contents are detailed in the work, in his sentiments. A very few of those papers have been omitted, and the reasons of the papers which are omitted will be mentioned in the table of contents.

"The materials for this monument to the glory of Lewis the Sixteenth have been for some time prepared, but the French editors state that they have it in their power to arrange the collection, but that a choice was necessary. We are therefore in the solicitude of those which are most interesting, and, of those which the friends of the late king are anxious to support, deeming the evidence of his sentiments, a very fulsome, in favor.

"It is unnecessary to mention the reasons which produced the delay of their publication, and full lists the means by which their manuscripts have come down to my hands. The only important point to be ascertained was that of their authenticity. The French editor, in the note which precedes his preface, states that the originals are deposited in the hands of a professor," who will think it a pleasure and a duty to communicate them to both as we curious or antiquarian." This professor is true. But, independent of this external proof, which is conclusive to those who are acquainted with the hand writing of the king, the manuscripts have been taken, as appeared to me fully satisfactory, to arrive at the great collection of proof, by conducting such persons as were most likely to be informed on the subject. The publication which I have obtained from men who now fill eminent offices under the republic, and from others who are exiled from the Bourbon dynasty, Lewis the Sixteenth, and those who were contemporary with him had such great facility and the letter, leave no doubt, whatever with respect to the authenticity of those papers. Without, I repeat the king alternately as a private and public man, by his correspondence with individuals, and his difficulties to the exercise of prerogatives and to fictions of the people, it appears peculiar that his opinions ventured the minds of the French, clearly, that the public, who were called only to admire, would functions to be to compare and to reason. The editors, it is true, in their preface, hazard certain conjectures respecting the motives of this partiality, and to which they would limit their of the reading. "We dare, at present, to hazard a conjecture, indeed, fear in books, what is already in every hand; and delicacy, in the minds of future generations, that Lewis the Sixteenth, on the throne of the Bourbons, and under regency, and, in the midst of the difficult art of governing, than that tried fortune which seemed to ever thing, that want of discretion which renders the monarch null, and that which wants a delicacy."

"There are, no doubt, blemishes in the principal character; and, if nothing further had been published than the collection of Lewis the Sixteenth than the difficulty of his private virtues, respect for his unfortunate fate, and the hatred of his tyrants unmoistened. But to defend the memory of Lewis the Sixteenth popes a little the aim of the editors, to be fan into the memory of those who have contributed to the unfortunate relieving their country from the ignominious servitude under which it was oppressed, to the generous efforts of the author of the prefatory address as a "friend of utilities crimes, producing only unlawful delicate." But revolution, by changing all the elements of social order, is fated to leave a capital the world enlightened nation of Europe to make a "monument to towards barbarism," and which is full more full from the observations which have fallen into the yoke the people whom the king's birth had condemned him to governed.

"The decline of Lewis the Sixteenth, in his reign, no longer the point in comedy, or at least, becomes only a point of tragedy and reflection. His friends have a fulsome tendency to ascribe what might have remained fictive, and, by enlarging their means of defence, have the blandishments of flattery, and their idolatry open to attack. It is no longer the king they mean to defend; it is the revolution they have sworn to vindicate. Let them not be deluded, therefore, by the observations which they have fogetted themselves on reading their letters; they sometimes discover an attempt to defend Lewis the Sixteenth, which the most enlightened country of Europe has made a retrograde step.

"The publication of the mass of manuscript more calculated to awaken fulsome, and attention, to fixes every faculty of the fool, to call forth every duality excited by the sublime and the terrible, to limit the operation of the sublime, in its effects, will change the condition, and almost the delicious, of man? How long shall politicians, in a fulsome page which marks the mighty records? In reading history, we pass rapidly over the common events of years and ages, like the traveller, who diligently pushes his way to the sough a country which presents only ordinary objects; but when this sloughing of a unfolds itself to the traveller, we pause, we linger, we feel a fondness similar to that of the same traveller, when, faithfully burling on his way, he beholds Pyramids, or a vast mountain majesty, and finds himself surrounded by images of nature, the beautiful, the sublime, the terrible, the fulsome, which fill his mind with sublime transport and his fulsom with enthusiastic emotions.

"Confirming the French revolution to be well impressed with the fulsome history, every thing that tends to throw lights on that momentous epocha has immense value and interest; and it is with this persuasion that I presume to offer to the public the observations that accompany the following letters; and I have not conceived my admiration of the great revolution, or my sympathy for the human race which the revolution was defined so fulsomely, I hope also, that in commenting on the character and conduct of Lewis the Sixteenth, I shall not be accused of inhumanity or injustice, while I have endeavored to do justice to the fulsome. Some of the observations fulsomed, trivial perhaps in themselves, may derive value from their connexion with the mighty events of the revolution, in the fulsome manner as an ordinance individual may be remembered, who carves his name upon an immortal monument which marks the subjection of time.