

National Intelligencer.

MR. FORSYTH'S EULOGY.

We have received a newspaper copy of the Eulogy delivered at Augusta, Georgia, by Mr. FORSYTH, on the lives and characters of JEFFERSON and ADAMS. Perceiving that the typography was not very accurate, (by reason, as stated, of the roughness of the manuscript,) we have waited some days for a pamphlet copy of it. Having failed to receive one, we venture to make an extract or two from the copy before us.

The following view of the origin and progress of the division of the People of this country into parties, at the head of which these two great men found themselves, is happily conceived, and expressed in a spirit of candor and charitableness highly becoming the author:

"Subsequently to the ratification of the treaty of peace, two parties gradually arose in this country. Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, they were divided as to the powers which should be given to a new system of Government, which all admitted ought to be established for the Union. After the Constitution was adopted, the questions between them were changed, and they differed as to the powers which were vested by that instrument in the General Government, and as to the manner in which those powers should be used to promote the public welfare. The unbounded popularity, the pure and imposing character of Gen. Washington, enabled him to move in a region above their control—beyond their influence. His retirement from public life imposed upon the People the painful necessity of choosing a successor. The period had arrived when the Government was to be administered by party men, and on party principles. The parties, embittered by frequent collisions, ranged themselves under the names of Adams and Jefferson. On this contest for power, in which the chief office was given to Mr. Adams, and the second to Mr. Jefferson, or of the succeeding contest, in which the friends of Mr. Jefferson were victorious, it is unnecessary to dwell. Those most deeply interested examined and decided between them. History may sit in judgment upon those decisions, but the day has not yet arrived, when she can faithfully perform her office. We are too near the times when the questions were agitated, to speak of them without prejudice, and with perfect impartiality. It is more grateful to speak of their universally acknowledged good actions; passing without notice, those of disputed excellence. Presiding in an assembly, a majority of whom were his political opponents, Mr. Jefferson had the singular good fortune to acquire their respect and admiration. The manual he compiled for his own use, has become the guide and director of the presiding officers of all our deliberative assemblies. As President, Mr. Adams repressed the overgrown insolence of France, prosecuted hostilities against her with vigor and effect; re-established the relations of honorable peace, after having made popular the invaluable sentiment of "millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." As our Chief Magistrate, Mr. Jefferson continued in office with increasing popularity, until, imitating the controlling example of Washington, he voluntarily retired. While the destiny of the nation was committed to his care, the pirates of the Barbary coast were chastised and humbled—a large portion of the public debt discharged—the burdens of taxation diminished—and the boundaries of our empire extended by the peaceful acquisition of Louisiana—an event deeply important to the future repose and union of this People—an existing controversy was terminated by it—the source of future disputes removed—the Eastern and Western States bound together by ties of common interest, in indissoluble union. In performing the arduous duties of the first station in our Government, although their routes were different, they had in view the same end. Each sought to perpetuate the Union, to promote the honor of the nation, to secure the happiness and advance the prosperity of the People. The just of either party did justice to both. Their personal integrity and honesty of purpose were not doubted or denied. On their retirement from public life, each resumed his scientific and literary pursuits—yet watching with untiring and anxious eye, all the political movements of the world, which menaced danger to their country; and when, after suffering with scarcely honorable patience, accumulated wrongs, the second war with Great Britain was begun, they united in the sentiment on the justice, policy, and necessity, of that measure."

No reader will peruse the following summary of national prosperity and general improvement, without entering into all the writer's enthusiasm of patriotic feeling:

"Had a divinely inspired prophet, at the close of the Revolutionary war, described to our deceased Patriarchs half the scenes they lived to witness in their own country, he would have been heard with incredulity. Had he told them, you shall behold, in the year 1821, the generous Lafayette revisit this now distracted, burdened, and thinly populated land—He will find established in it a wise, popular Government, the object of universal respect. The tide of population rising from the Atlantic, which now scarcely touches the foot of the mountains with its spray, will have poured its swelling waves over the Alleghany, in its onward course to the Pacific, filling every valley with its fertilizing flood. The Union will be comprised of twenty-four States, inhabited by near twelve millions of People—defended by 1,500,000 armed men, intelligent and enterprising, with a perfect knowledge of all their rights, and a firm resolution to maintain them. The revenue of the Government collected, without being felt by the People, will exceed twenty-six millions of dollars. The exports of the country ninety nine millions, of which sixty-six millions will be the product of the industry of the People. The imports ninety-six millions. The American tonnage, employed in this great external commerce, will exceed the foreign, in the proportion of ten to one. The great revolutionary debt which now distresses you will be paid, and the vast expenditure of another perilous contest, on the eve of redemption. The great lakes Michigan, Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, will be united to the Atlantic by navigable canals emptying into the Hudson. The veteran of two Revolutions will be received by 150,000 grateful People in New York with pomp and ceremony, exceeding the glory of a Roman triumph. He will visit all the old and new States. In yonder wilderness of the West,

he will pass through cultivated fields, smiling villages, populous cities—receiving every where honors more glorious than ever were bestowed on triumphant power. He will descend the great Potomac, ascend the winding Savannah, pass down the rich Alabama and Mobile, stem the strong current of the Father of Waters, and of the Ohio, descend Lake Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, the mighty Hudson, and the majestic Delaware, in vessels vying in luxury of decoration, and comfort of accommodation, with splendid palaces, driven forward by a powerful agent, now unknown upon the waters, subjected by the masterly genius of your country, under new combinations, to human control, and moving with the ease and velocity of the fabled car of Amphitrite, harried by sporting Nereides over hazyon seas.

"The author of such an address would have been considered a delightful enthusiast, an enchanting dreamer, misled by glowing fancy, and speaking of impossible things. The miraculous intervention of Heaven would have been thought necessary to realize the glorious visions. Yet what I have described is but a faint image of the reality. What I have presented, as prophecy, is but a feeble abridgment of the bright pages of our history. We, to most of whom the days of trial were known only by tradition or history, we saw with delight the great spectacle of the Nation's power, wealth, improvement, and gratitude. But the great actors of former days must have felt emotions of pleasure no language can describe."

After noticing the departure to the world of spirits of the two sages, whose lives were the theme of his eulogy, the orator added—

"But one remains among us of the immortal Congress of 1776—the interesting, the patriotic, the hospitable, the virtuous CARROLL. Like Pomponius Atticus, preferring the tranquil enjoyments of private, to the bustling activity of public life, he has witnessed all that Adams and Jefferson saw, and enjoyed without alloy most of their enjoyments. He still lives to witness the respect and veneration paid to the last of his companions. May his precious life, and the lives of all the still remaining founders of our empire be spared as long as they can be gratefully employed, and their transit to the haven of repose be as tranquil and happy as that of those sages who have just departed from us."

A tribute, in the same spirit as the above, has been offered, we believe, by all the orators throughout the country, to the merits of the venerable CARROLL, coupled with a fervent prayer for his long continuance amongst us.

We make but one other extract from Mr. F.'s oration, which we do for the sake of the political reflections which it contains. The observation on the effect of the French Revolution, following our own, has, doubtless, been made before, but not, that we have seen, with so perspicuous brevity:

"In all America, the colonial policy of former days is gradually perishing under the united influences of Reason and Revolution. Even France has not suffered in vain from her attempt to establish a free government. In political consequence the Kingdom is more important than in the days of that amiable and unfortunate monarch Louis XVI. while the condition of the People is infinitely improved. The Government has engrained into it the great representative principle; although the representation is imperfect, it may become an important instrument for the exertion of the power and the preservation of the rights of the People."