

## Political.

Letter from our Correspondent, dated

Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1832.

GENTLEMEN—I shall say nothing in this letter relative to the proceedings of the Legislature, only that new Commissioners are provided by law and were elected on Saturday, to expedite the drawing of the lottery—let your readers look out for prizes, for the wheels of fortune move rapidly.

The Convention is the absorbing topic of conversation and interest; in this theme all minor matters are merged. It has filled men's heads with schemes and speculations, their hearts with novel emotions, and clothed their tongues with eloquence. For the first time I witnessed the people assembled by their delegates, to consult, as did the virtuous and brave of '76, upon the mode and measure of resistance to tyranny; it was an imposing spectacle, a sublime exhibition; a whole community, quietly, solemnly, and with determined purpose, moving in the great cause of Southern rights. Some of our greatest and best were here, men whose characters alone guarantee the prudence and wisdom of their deeds; and some too, of the untitled, undistinguished, untalented ones; men, as Oglethorpe said "by the catalogue," fit only to follow, when higher and nobler spirits lead. This latter class constituted the majority. Berrien and Forsyth were the leaders, and truly they have led to opposite points; *their course and their fortunes* from this time forward, must be divergent. The debates were all of the skirmishing order, there was little of solemn argument, and the greater part of the debate originated upon Mr. Forsyth's propositions to enquire into the qualifications of the delegates. This discussion was animated, exciting, sometimes personal, and eloquent throughout; embracing in its range, these great principles of primary action, which govern conventions of the people. The principles contended for by Mr. F. and his friends, are involved in their protest, which I herewith send you. His opponents contended, and as I thought correctly, that any *prima facie* evidence of the election of delegates by any portion of the people, should entitle them to act; that their action could not be obligatory; that the convention was only an advisory counsel, whose action is to be confirmed or disaffirmed by the people; and that in order to act, it was not essential that the whole or a majority of the people should have voted for the delegates. Much of the merits of the protective policy, of resistance and submission, of nullification and secession, was embraced in the discussion of the propositions of Mr. F. His proposition failed, and a resolution instructing a committee to enquire into the evidence of the election of delegates, and directing the report of that committee to be submitted to the people, with the other proceedings of the convention, prevailed. The rejection of the scrutiny into the right of the convention, to speak in the name of the people, which Mr. F. proposed, was his pretext for withdrawing—of which withdrawal, more directly.

No man, who has not heard John Forsyth in debate, can form any adequate idea of his prodigious power; it is absolutely wonderful.