

**"LOOK AT THIS PICTURE."**

To those men who supported Mr. Van Buren in 1832, and who at present feel some misgivings as to the course they should take in the approaching Election, we now address ourselves.

It will be remembered, that from 1824 to 1832, the men who are now on the side of nullification, were the open and zealous advocates of Mr. Van Buren, and it was owing to their untiring exertions in his behalf, that he became popular in Georgia. It will also be remembered that in 1832, they recommended the appointment of delegates from this State to attend the Baltimore Convention—held public meetings for that purpose in various counties, and actually nominated our delegation in Congress, a majority of whom attended that convention, and not only supported the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Vice Presidency, but recommended him to the people, and gave him their influence and their votes.

The presses of the same party, blazoned his name at the head of their columns, and held him up as a statesman of great abilities, and a pure and unsullied patriot; while they repelled, with zeal and perseverance, every assault upon his character, from every quarter.

He was, so far as Georgia was concerned, the candidate of the Troup party, and received their undivided support; but since the body of that party have adopted the doctrine of nullification, they have denounced Mr. Van Buren—charged him with high crimes and misdemeanors against the rights of the citizen, and the principles of republican liberty, and as wholly unworthy the confidence of a free and enlightend people. But mark the date of their allegations! Do they exhibit charges of a date subsequent to 1832, or do they go back to older time? Why, strange as it may seem, the men who in thirty-two, could find nothing in his character or political conduct to condemn, but every thing to admire, are now raking up the ashes of twenty years gone by, in the hope of sifting out something to blacken and defame his reputation—men too, who knew his past history in 1832, as well as they know it in 1836; and if Mr. Van Buren's acts from 1816 to 1832, were such as they represent them to be, those who palmed him upon the people in 1832, committed a most gross and palpable fraud upon the country; and if he is as pure and patriotic now,

as they represented him to be in 1832, they are attempting at this time, to practice a most criminal deception upon their fellow-citizens; because it is known, that Mr. Van Buren has given but one vote since 1832, and that one in perfect accordance with the feelings and opinions of every true Georgian. We allude to his casting vote upon the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, to the Bill prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications.

If we look at the men who supported him in 1832, and the spirit and energy with which they sustained him, and contrast them with their present position, we are left in utter astonishment at the instability of human opinions, and human actions.

As we understand this matter, the late William H. Crawford, was the first man of distinction in the south, who presented him to the consideration of the people. Mr. Crawford was intimately acquainted with the political history of Mr. Van Buren—supported him warmly, and lived and died his devoted friend. Was Mr. Crawford an honest man? Were his opinions and assertions worthy of credit? Let those answer who were his eulogists.

Governor Troup was also the friend of Mr. Van Buren—was intimately acquainted with his public career, and found nothing to condemn. Had Mr. Van Buren been obnoxious to the charges which are made against him by his former supporters—had he been guilty of all the offences against republican principles prior to 1832, which are now arrayed by the self same men, does any man who knows Governor Troup, believe for a moment, that he would have sanctioned his nomination at that time, or have sustained him in Georgia as the favorite candidate of the Troup party? No! the suspicion of such a course, would be a libel upon his character.

Did those gentlemen who attended the Baltimore Convention in 1832, as delegates from the state of Georgia, acquaint themselves with the characters of those whom they nominated? Did such men as Augustin S. Clayton, Richard H. Wilde and Daniel Newman, go blindfold into the nomination of candidates to fill the highest office in the gift of the Union?—

Were they unacquainted with the claims and qualifications, and the political course of those whom they recommended to the confidence and suffrages of the people? To say that they acted in the dark, that they nominated men of whom they knew nothing, regardless of all consequences, would be, to impute to them a mass of ignorance, than which nothing could be more mortifying to their feelings.

But on the contrary, if they were conversant with Mr. Van Buren's public acts, and those acts were as criminal as they are now represented to be, by the party to which these gentlemen belong, then the conclusion is irresistible, that a most outrageous imposition was practiced upon the people.

If the acts of Mr. Van Buren from his first entrance into public life, to the year 1832, were of a character so repugnant to republican principles, where was the public press? Why did it not thunder forth its maledictions upon his head! Did the presses of the Troup party speak out at that time and warn the people against impending dangers? No! but on the contrary they hoisted his name at the head of their papers, and extolled him for all that was pure in principle and virtuous in action.

Did they *then*, as they do *now*, bring up in judgment, the charges and accusations which they are exhibiting against him? No! they *then* repelled every attack which was made upon him, with all their energies.—

Were the Troup Editors ignorant of Mr. Van Buren's history? It cannot be. Their intelligence forbids the imputation; and yet, strange as it may seem, some of the self same Editors who at that day, were exerting all their powers in his support, are at present bitterly opposed to his election, and are going back for nearly twenty years, to rake up exceptions to his public conduct, and to blacken his character for acts which were known to them in 1832, and which, at that time, formed no objection in their minds, to his elevation to the second office in the Government. They accuse him of opposition to Mr. Madison's election, some twenty years ago. Why did they conceal it in 1832. They condemn him for alleged opinions upon the Missouri question, nearly as long ago. Why was that kept secret in 1832? They denounce him for voting in the New York Convention, in 1821, to allow the free negroes to vote, with a freehold property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, which was as well known to them in 1832, as it is now, but at that time, not a whisper was heard upon that subject; but on the other hand, nothing was heard from them but praises and commendations. Will the people look at these things? Will they suffer themselves to move at the beck and call of a set of politicians, who first gain their support to a candidate, by flattering his talents and his principles, and in the next breath, call upon them to withdraw their confidence from him, because he is unworthy of their support? There is too much hard, old fashioned sense among the people of Georgia, to tolerate such open and unblushing inconsistency. The men of principle and independence who supported Mr. Van Buren in 1832, must be convinced that they were *mised* at that time, and that those who sustained his cause with so much apparent zeal were actually deluding and deceiving them, before they can abandon him.

As a further and more conclusive evidence of Mr. Van Buren's claims to the support and confidence of the people of Georgia, we have only to turn our attention to the Electoral ticket of 1832. The gentlemen who composed that ticket, were selected for their talents, their probity, and their knowledge of political affairs and public men. They all voted for Mr. Van Buren, and found no reason to distrust him as a statesman and a patriot on account of any act of his previous life.

With all these facts staring them in the face, is there a man in Georgia, who has heretofore been the friend of Mr. Van Buren, who will desert him in the present contest, upon the stale accusations, and vamped up stories which are now going the rounds against him?

They are driven there of wretched control.

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between Harrison, a northern Abolitionist, and Van Buren, the uncompromising opponent of the fanatics. White is abandoned in nearly every State, and is only running here because the nullifiers fear to take up Harrison—but if he gets the support of Georgia, Harrison will derive all the benefit of it.

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