The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HORN R. KNEASS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHTEAR, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROEMPORT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT P. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWITZLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WITMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRESWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,

Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ F. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 300 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ Single copies of the Morning Post, may be had at the Store of Messrs. M Briskin & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond and Ohio street, Allegheny City. Advertisements left there before 5 P. M. will be inserted the next day.

Presidential Campaign---The Prospect Before Us.

Mr. CLAY, in his recent extraordinary letter nominating himself as the Federal candidate for the Presidency, had the "modest assurance" to claim (on the representations of his friends,) "that at no former period did there ever exist a greater probability of [his] election, did [he] consent to the use of [his] name." He then proceeded to make an argument in regard to his strength, and endeavored to leave the impression upon the minds of his friends, that, with his name, the Federal party would triumph; and with any other candidate they would be defeated, and the party dissolved. We now propose to show that instead of Mr. Clay's chances being better than at any former election, they are really worse than at any other period since he has been in public life.

In 1844, although the Federal party labored with all the zeal and cunning they possess, courting the abolition and native vote, Mr. Polk had a majority of 65 over Mr. Clay in the electoral vote, and 68,749 in the popular vote. We present below a table exhibiting the electoral vote for 1844:

Democratic States.	*Votes.*	*Federal States.*	*Votes.*
Maine,	9	Vermont,	6
New Hamp hire,	6	Massachusetts,	12
New York,	36	Rhode Island,	4
Pennsylvania,	26	Connecticut,	6
Virginia,	17	New Jersey,	7
South Carolina,	9	Delaware,	3
Georgia,	10	Maryland,	8
Alabama,	9	North Carolina,	11
Mississippi,	6	Ohio,	23
Louisiana,	6	Kentucky,	12
Indiana,	12	Tennessee,	13
Illinois,	7		
Missouri,	7		105
Arkansas,	3		
Michigan,	5		
	170		

Now, suppose the Democracy lose the State of New York, and her 36 electoral votes, by reason of the lamentable divisions in our ranks there, how will Mr. Clay stand. We shall see:

Electoral vote for Mr. Clay in 1844,	105
Add vote of New York,	36
	141
Vote for Mr. Polk in 1844, (less N. Y.)	134
Majority for Mr. Clay,	7

Since 1844, three new States have been admitted into the Union, *all of which are Democratic.* Their vote will be as follows, at the coming Presidential election:

Iowa, (Democratic),	4
Texas, "	4
Florida, "	3
	11

These eleven electoral votes will give to the Democracy 4 majority, *even should we lose New York!* It is probable that Wisconsin will be admitted into the Union before the next Presidential election; and if so, we may count on 3 more Democratic electoral votes, or a majority of 7 in the Electoral College, without New York. This is the most favorable view of the subject we can possibly take for the Federal Clayites.

Of the States which voted for Mr. Clay in 1844, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland have since elected Democratic Governors; and if any one of them, or all of them, should vote for the Democratic Presidential nominee, in 1848, of course, Mr. Clay's chances are thereby greatly decreased. We do not count with any degree of certainty upon the vote of either of the last mentioned States; but we think the Federalists should not calculate too confidently in securing them for their candidate. We think it altogether likely that Tennessee and Ohio will also wheel into the Democratic line next fall. The people are heartily sick of the miracle of Federal Whiggery in those States, and have expressed a determination to hurl that party from power.

We think, therefore, that we may with perfect safety, calculate upon the vote of the following States for the Democratic candidate, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin—making altogether seventeen states, with 115 electoral votes.

It is likely that Mr. Clay, (or the Federal nominee, whoever he may be) will obtain the vote of the following states, viz: Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, and Kentucky: six States with 51 votes.

The following States we set down as doubtful, insinuch as the Federalists are claiming them, viz: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee and Florida—93 electoral votes in all.

The contest in the last mentioned States will be very warm; and indeed they will be the "battle ground" of the campaign. We have the fullest confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of our friends. With their old enemy in the field, struggling for power, they will double their efforts in order to secure a glorious and triumphant victory.

Exports from Philadelphia.

The value of exports from this city, during the week ending on the 21st instant, to ports beyond the United States, was $107,525. Among the articles, there were 341,558 lbs. of Hams and Bacon; 221,286 lbs. of Lard; 529 bbls. of Beef and Pork; 1050 bbls. of Flour; 1397 bbls. of Corn Meal, &c. &c.

☞ The Consul left yesterday with her deck covered with people, bound for some sport in Steubenville. We heartily wish they may have a good time of it. White's Band was on board.

The Tariff of 1846.

It is certainly gratifying to us, to be able to present to our readers, almost every day, proofs of the salutary operation of this most abused, and vilely misrepresented measure. The truth of no theory can be established, except by a resort to facts; and when such facts as this are presented, to sustain the wisdom of our Democratic Statesmen, the People will be slow to discard faithful servants, in order to place in power those, who have foretold every evil, as a consequence of the adoption of their measures. We copy the following from the Washington Union of the 23d instant:—

THE REVENUE.

Free trade triumphant!—The protective system exploded.

The receipts from customs up to this date are about $28,000,000; and it is now certain, that the estimate of $31,000,000 made by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year. For public lands, also, the receipts up to present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the large Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimate by the Secretary of $3,500,000 for the fiscal year, from public lands, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed nearly all the leaders of the whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded; whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr. Walker's estimates are *all fully realized by the result.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL QUITMAN.

We insert, to-day, a brief, but highly interesting biographical sketch of this distinguished soldier and civilian. We have thought that a portion of our space could not be better filled. The article has been on hand for several days; as we cut it from the New Orleans Delta on the instant of its receipt here, with a view to its publication at the earliest practicable moment. From the high position occupied by General Quitman in the army; the bravery and gallantry displayed by him in the field; his great literary fame; and the unqualified and almost unbounded manifestations of regard and affection that has been manifested for him by the People, in every direction, it is not improbable that he may yet be called on to serve his country in another capacity; and it is therefore proper that they should know, from the record of his past life, that their highest manifestations of admiration, respect and confidence, will not be unworthily bestowed.

☞ One of the organs of Federalism in St. Louis refers to Major BURNS, of the Army, in the most contemptuous manner, because he "used to make the fires, sweep out the court room, and so forth," at Jackson, in Mississippi. What a moral antipathy "all the decency" have to any thing that is *low.* That editor must have felt perfectly disgusted with the *individual* who could dare to raise such a *dust* under his delicate olfactories. Poor fellow, we pity him! But perhaps there was some one near who handed him a bottle of cologne, or some volatile salts! What an impudent and daringly presumptious fellow that Burns must be, to have aspired to any honorable station, after having made fires and swept out a court room! However, we have known some men, who followed as *low* a calling as that, who were more worthy, and better qualified, than the person who retained the exalted station of *judge.* Ben. Franklin, the son of a tallow chandler, and once a poor printer's *devil*, who swept out a printing office; and Roger Sherman, who was a shoemaker's *cut*, would have been looked upon by this organ of "the decency" as unworthy of *his* distinguished consideration; but "*worth* makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

☞ The editor of the Nashville Union speaks of a cheese in that city, as "the largest cheese we have ever seen;" and he says:—"It is said to weigh 700 pounds, and is occasionably the daddy of all the little cheeses." It is no doubt true, that this is the biggest cheese that our Nashville friend has ever seen; but the rest of his statement is not to be taken for granted. He has surely forgotten about *that big cheese*, presented to the revered patriot of the Hermitage, which was cut when Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated, and weighed 1400 pounds! Why your Nashville cheese is only one of the great grand children of that; for there were various others sent to Washington at the same time, that were about the same size of yours!

☞ There has recently been another demonstration of the popularity of Whiggery. It was made on board a steamboat on the Missouri river. The *cabin passengers*, all told, were for Clay 22, Taylor 21, Scott 2, Polk 1, Buchanan 1. This is a proof that the Democracy are not in very good odor with the traveling gentry who take a cabin passage; and the *facts* prove, that, generally, when Democrats do *travel*, it is with a view to become the pioneers of civilization and freedom; in which case they are almost always found *on deck.* The Federal gentry do not like to have their tender sensibilities shocked by venturing out of the cabin; and therefore seldom record the preferences of the "bone and sinew."—*These* are not so easily seen by them.

An Important Letter.

The Vermont Patriot, of a late date, contains a highly important letter, which we give below. Its importance consists, not so much in the great amount of information which it imparts, as in the frank and honest expression of sentiment, from a man in every way competent to give a correct opinion on a subject of great importance to the People of Western Pennsylvania, and to a large portion of the population of the entire West. Mr. LAWRENCE is one of the largest manufacturers of Massachusetts, and perhaps the largest dealer in wool in our country; and the editor of the paper from which we copy says, that he has no idea that the present rate of duty on wool either will be or should be changed. His letter is dated—

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 10, 1848.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., Courtland, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind and interesting favor of the 27th ult. duly came to hand, and shou'd, if practicable, have received an earlier supply. The business of wool-growing in this country is destined to be of immense importance, and I am firm in the belief that within twenty five years we shall produce a greater quantity of wool than any other nation.

You ask, "Is the present home demand supplied?" There is not enough annually raised in the country by 10,000,000 pounds to meet the demand of the manufacteries.

You ask, "What country can we export wool to?" &c. This country will not export wool regularly for fifteen years, for the reason that the consumption will increase as rapidly as the production. I can point out articles made of wool now imported, which will require thirty millions of pounds, of a medium and fine quality, to supply the consumption.

The business of manufacturing wool in this country is on a better base than ever before; inasmuch as the character, skill, and capital engaged in it are such that foreign competition is defied. A very few years, and all articles of wool used here will be of home manufacture.

Now I beg of you to keep the wool growers steady to the mark. Let them aim to excel in the blood and condition of their flocks, and the day is not far distant when they will be amply remunerated. I shall always have great pleasure in hearing from you, and remain yours most truly,

SAM. LAWRENCE.

True Democracy.

The following resolution, adopted by the last Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, is worthy of being inscribed, in letters of gold, upon every public place in the wide extent of our country. It breathes the true spirit of our party; and would to heaven that we could see those manifestations of devotion to the cause, which distinguish our brethren of Indiana, in every part of the Union. Their motto is "Union, concession, harmony.—Every thing for the cause—nothing for men."

Resolved, That the great Democratic party of the Mississippi Valley knows no North nor South, but like her noble rivers they comprehend both extremes, and looking at the Constitution of these United States that binds together the extremes of this Union, with its compromises, we regard every and any effort upon the part of the National Legislature (under present circumstances) to bind the future inhabitants of any portion of our territory as to their local institutions or internal affairs, which are to exist in States hereafter to be formed, as improper, and calculated to create local and sectional divisions, and weaken the ties of this great confederacy.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. QUITMAN.

The recent events in Mexico have contributed largely to place before the public the name of Major General John A. Quitman. Probably there are few officers in the service, the urbanity of whose manners has won so much the general esteem of the private soldier. It is said of him, that while many officers preserved a haughty and overbearing attitude towards their men, he never refused to listen to their appeals under any circumstances of want, of suffering, or of injustice, and none were allowed to go away in the belief that his complaint had not been fully heard.

It is interesting at the present moment, to know something of the history of this man. From an acquaintance with an intimate friend of his, we are able to lay the following sketch before our readers.—

The *receipts from customs* up to this date are about $28,000,000; and it is now certain, that the estimate of $31,000,000 made by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year. For public lands, also, the receipts up to present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the large Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimate by the Secretary of $3,500,000 for the fiscal year, from public lands, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed nearly all the leaders of the whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded; whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr. Walker's estimates are *all fully realized by the result.*

Major General John A. Quitman was born at Rhinebeck, New York, on the first of September, 1799. He is, therefore, in his forty-ninth year. His father, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Henry Quitman, was a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church; one of similar tenets with the Presbyterian. This worthy minister was a native of Prussia, and his father held an important post in the service of Frederick the Great. A common incident of the military and clerical characters, arising from the seriousness and responsibility of their respective avocations, is a more than usual preciseness and great sternness of will. These virtues have been prominently developed in the life of General Quitman, and his whole countenance and demeanor partake of them. His person is very imposing. He is over six feet in stature, and well proportioned; his hair is a wiry iron grey and rather given to curl; his small, piercing, grey eyes become steady and fixed when in conversation; the forehead is high and arching; the nose thin and aquiline; the lips compressed, and the skin intensely drawn and weather beaten. He has an erect figure, a regular voice, and a grave and serious address. In relief to those more austere traits, we find him frank and kind in his social intercourse, punctual in his promises, always ready to do a good action for a friend, and to throw off the distinctions of rank and station to join the company of those around him whose talents and virtues are their only fortunes.

The early education of General Quitman was received in his native State, (New York,) at the Seminary of Cooperstown. He afterwards entered the College of Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, where it was intended to qualify him for the ministry. For this purpose, his studies embraced a wide range of Church history and Biblical criticism. He also studied the modern and ancient languages, and made rapid progress in French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He held a professorship in the institution, and might have remained in that capacity for many years, but for a strong desire to pursue the study of the law, and to gain a foothold against the will of his parents, the idea of entering upon the ministry. He had occupied a large portion of his time in a review of all the elementary works, and, finally, in the latter part of the year 1820, he qualified for the bar, and immediately afterwards set out for the great and then scarcely populated west.

His first settlement was in Ohio, at Chilicothe.—He there found that it was necessary to be one year in the State before he could receive a license. In the meantime, his active disposition led him to accept the office of clerk to Ralph Bush, a lawyer, and U. S. Receiver at Delaware, Ohio, at a time when there were extensive sales of the public domain. Many young men commenced life at this time in the wonders of Ohio, upon government land, who are now rich and opulent fathers of families, and not a few of them will remember the clerk of the land sales, to whom they paid over the whole of the little money they had saved during life. At the expiration of the year, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice in 1821. Ohio was at this time deluged with a vitiated paper currency, and the credit and prosperity of the people had suffered greatly from it. Gen. Quitman has always opposed the establishment of these institutions; believing them to be destructive of the interest of the great mass of the people, whose limited fortunes will not permit them to become bank recipients and favorites; and it was mainly in view of this condition of Ohio, that he determined again to migrate.

In the fall of 1821, he left for Mississippi, and shortly afterwards settled at Natchez, which was then the principal commercial city of the State.—Here he formed a partnership with the late W. L. Griffith, a lawyer of the attainments and deservedly popular at the bar. From the moment of commencing his practice, the talents of Gen. Quitman commanded great respect, and his literary abilities introduced him into the first society. Upon reaching his twenty-fifth year, he married his present wife, the daughter of the late Henry Turner. Mr. Turner was a wealthy planter, and left large estates to each of his family. The name of Gen. Quitman steadily increased in fame among his fellow-citizens. In 1827, after a residence of six years, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. Here, although a new member, he was placed upon the Judiciary Committee with the late Judge Gray, the present Chief Justice Sharkey, and other distinguished jurists of the State. In 1828, while only in his twenty-ninth year, he was appointed chancellor of the State. With how much justice this honor was conferred upon him, at so early an age, may be seen from the fact, that he was subsequently elected by the unanimous vote of the Legislature; and upon a change of the Constitution, which made the office elective by the people, he was again chosen to fill it.

A Convention for revising the Constitution of the State, was held in 1832. He had been previously elected a member, and upon taking his seat he was placed upon the Judiciary Committee; and while serving in this capacity, introduced one of the most important amendments of the Constitution that was adopted. This was for the purpose of restricting the government in borrowing money upon a pledge of the faith of the State.

Such have been the salutary effects of this provision, that the States of New York, Wisconsin, Texas, and some others, have since introduced it into their Constitutions. This principle is a soundly democratic one, giving, as it does, a larger share of power to the people than they have heretofore enjoyed, and it is essential to their protection against debts and taxation, that no State is really safe without this clause in its Constitution.

Gen. Quitman made an effectual attempt, in 1834, to retire into private life. By a course of remarkable assiduity to business, and the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, his circumstances had become easy and affluent, and around him were a young and interesting family. Within this sphere he would have gladly enjoyed the remainder of his days. The quiet pursuits of literature, and the peace of domestic life, have always possessed great attractions for him; and now, when the busy turmoil and excitement of the war are over, it is his intention to throw aside his legal profession, and to exchange the stormy trials of public life for an exclusive participation in these pleasures.

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His first attempt to retire had scarcely been made known before his friends, by urgent entreaties, compelled him to enter the State Senate. In 1835, he was elected to that office by a very large majority, and, shortly after entering upon the duties of his duties he was elected to the office of President. At this period, a mania for banks prevailed among the people, and the appeals that were made to the cupidity of men required more than ordinary firmness and integrity on the part of the representatives to maintain the supremacy of just principles. It is highly creditable to Gen. Quitman, to say that he originally opposed the extension of banking, and voted against chartering the United States Bank, an institution which has entailed so much mischief and disaster upon the people.

Owing to the death of the Governor of the State, the duties of the deceased devolved upon Gen. Quitman, by virtue of his office, and, in 1836, he delivered, as Acting Governor, the Executive Message.—The style and language of this document are chaste and refined, while, as an exponent of democratic principles, it may be always referred to with confidence by his friends.

The revolution of Texas, broke out in the year 1836, and as the news spread over the land, it thrilled every heart with feelings of sympathy for the success of the arms of the young republic. One among the gallant spirits of our countrymen who repaired to Texas at this period, was Gen. Quitman. A company of Mississippians, armed and equipped with rifles and bowie knives, was formed at Natchez, and the General was unanimously called upon to lead them forward to the Texan Army. The position of Gen. Quitman, as Acting Governor, rendered the acceptance of this office a very delicate matter, but, with the understanding that he should be left free to his own choice, after performing this special service, he undertook the task.

After a long and fatiguing march, this little band of patriots came up with the Texan Army, near San Jacinto, but not until it was too late to participate in that glorious battle. They arrived at the camp three days after it had been fought. Never were men more chagrined or mortified. Their absence from home, their loss in business, their long journey and its exposures, their fatigues of forced marches—every sacrifice had been borne cheerfully, in view of being permitted to participate in the honors of the republic's battles with their ignorant and slavish oppressors. It was consoling to them, however, that their presence in the country saved the inhabitants along the route of their march from the incursions of the enemy and the Indians. Men, women, and children, flying towards the Sabine, under the impression that the small force under Sam. Houston would be cut off, gathered fresh courage, and many returned to their homes.

The military career of Gen. Quitman commenced at an early age. When in Ohio, he was chosen 1st Lieutenant of a rifle company, at Delaware; and, as early as 1824, he was elected Captain of the Natchez Fencibles, one of the oldest companies in the State. It has often paraded with Brigadier Generals and Colonels of the Staff as privates in the ranks. In 1837, he was elected Major General of the 2d Division of Mississippi Militia, and continued to hold it, by re-election, up to the time of receiving from the President of the United States the appointment of Brigadier General of the U. S. Army. His familiarity with military tactics, and the rule of military polity, were well known to the people; and the present military code of the State was framed by him, at the especial request of the Legislature; and it afterwards presented him with a complete set of the works of Thomas Jefferson, in token of their esteem and respect for his labors.

The views of Gen. Quitman upon the leading issues of the day are strictly Democratic. He is in favor of the Tariff of 1846, the Constitutional Treasury, the Reduction of the Price of Public Lands, the Warehouse System, the Acquisition of California; and, if we cannot effect the present Treaty, a vigorous prosecution of the war, even to the annexation of the Whole of Mexico. In the last Presidential campaign, although no candidate for office, he frequently addressed the people in his own State and Louisiana, upon the Tariff question and the Annexation of Texas—subjects with which he was very familiar. He framed the constitution, and was chosen one of the presiding officers, of the first Texas Annexation Association in Mississippi. This was established at the Capital, and numbered many able and zealous friends of the cause among its members. It was intended to have a permanent existence as long as the Republic of Texas remained sovereign and independent. There were six old and anniversary meetings, and annual elections of officers. A Committee of correspondence kept up a communication with leading friends of the cause in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and other States. It was a powerful means of reform. Popular opinion became aroused, and auxiliary societies everywhere sprang up. We cannot doubt that the immense vote given by the General's own State, as well as his strength in his social intercourse, punctual in his promises, always ready to do a good action for a friend, and to throw off the distinctions of rank and station to join the company of those around him whose talents and virtues are their only fortunes.

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The military career of Gen. Quitman commenced at an early age. When in Ohio, he was chosen 1st Lieutenant of a rifle company, at Delaware; and, as early as 1824, he was elected Captain of the Natchez Fencibles, one of the oldest companies in the State. It has often paraded with Brigadier Generals and Colonels of the Staff as privates in the ranks. In 1837, he was elected Major General of the 2d Division of Mississippi Militia, and continued to hold it, by re-election, up to the time of receiving from the President of the United States the appointment of Brigadier General of the U. S. Army. His familiarity with military tactics, and the rule of military polity, were well known to the people; and the present military code of the State was framed by him, at the especial request of the Legislature; and it afterwards presented him with a complete set of the works of Thomas Jefferson, in token of their esteem and respect for his labors.

The views of Gen. Quitman upon the leading issues of the day are strictly Democratic. He is in favor of the Tariff of 1846, the Constitutional Treasury, the Reduction of the Price of Public Lands, the Warehouse System, the Acquisition of California; and, if we cannot effect the present Treaty, a vigorous prosecution of the war, even to the annexation of the Whole of Mexico. In the last Presidential campaign, although no candidate for office, he frequently addressed the people in his own State and Louisiana, upon the Tariff question and the Annexation of Texas—subjects with which he was very familiar. He framed the constitution, and was chosen one of the presiding officers, of the first Texas Annexation Association in Mississippi. This was established at the Capital, and numbered many able and zealous friends of the cause among its members. It was intended to have a permanent existence as long as the Republic of Texas remained sovereign and independent. There were six old and anniversary meetings, and annual elections of officers. A Committee of correspondence kept up a communication with leading friends of the cause in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and other States. It was a powerful means of reform. Popular opinion became aroused, and auxiliary societies everywhere sprang up. We cannot doubt that the immense vote given by the General's own State, as well as his strength in his social intercourse, punctual in his promises, always ready to do a good action for a friend, and to throw off the distinctions of rank and station to join the company of those around him whose talents and virtues are their only fortunes.

The early education of General Quitman was received in his native State, (New York,) at the Seminary of Cooperstown. He afterwards entered the College of Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, where it was intended to qualify him for the ministry. For this purpose, his studies embraced a wide range of Church history and Biblical criticism. He also studied the modern and ancient languages, and made rapid progress in French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He held a professorship in the institution, and might have remained in that capacity for many years, but for a strong desire to pursue the study of the law, and to gain a foothold against the will of his parents, the idea of entering upon the ministry. He had occupied a large portion of his time in a review of all the elementary works, and, finally, in the latter part of the year 1820, he qualified for the bar, and immediately afterwards set out for the great and then scarcely populated west.

His first settlement was in Ohio, at Chilicothe.—He there found that it was necessary to be one year in the State before he could receive a license. In the meantime, his active disposition led him to accept the office of clerk to Ralph Bush, a lawyer, and U. S. Receiver at Delaware, Ohio, at a time when there were extensive sales of the public domain. Many young men commenced life at this time in the wonders of Ohio, upon government land, who are now rich and opulent fathers of families, and not a few of them will remember the clerk of the land sales, to whom they paid over the whole of the little money they had saved during life. At the expiration of the year, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice in 1821. Ohio was at this time deluged with a vitiated paper currency, and the credit and prosperity of the people had suffered greatly from it. Gen. Quitman has always opposed the establishment of these institutions; believing them to be destructive of the interest of the great mass of the people, whose limited fortunes will not permit them to become bank recipients and favorites; and it was mainly in view of this condition of Ohio, that he determined again to migrate.

In the fall of 1821, he left for Mississippi, and shortly afterwards settled at Natchez, which was then the principal commercial city of the State.—Here he formed a partnership with the late W. L. Griffith, a lawyer of the attainments and deservedly popular at the bar. From the moment of commencing his practice, the talents of Gen. Quitman commanded great respect, and his literary abilities introduced him into the first society. Upon reaching his twenty-fifth year, he married his present wife, the daughter of the late Henry Turner. Mr. Turner was a wealthy planter, and left large estates to each of his family. The name of Gen. Quitman steadily increased in fame among his fellow-citizens. In 1827, after a residence of six years, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. Here, although a new member, he was placed upon the Judiciary Committee with the late Judge Gray, the present Chief Justice Sharkey, and other distinguished jurists of the State. In 1828, while only in his twenty-ninth year, he was appointed chancellor of the State. With how much justice this honor was conferred upon him, at so early an age, may be seen from the fact, that he was subsequently elected by the unanimous vote of the Legislature; and upon a change of the Constitution, which made the office elective by the people, he was again chosen to fill it.

A Convention for revising the Constitution of the State, was held in 1832. He had been previously elected a member, and upon taking his seat he was placed upon the Judiciary Committee; and while serving in this capacity, introduced one of the most important amendments of the Constitution that was adopted. This was for the purpose of restricting the government in borrowing money upon a pledge of the faith of the State.

Such have been the salutary effects of this provision, that the States of New York, Wisconsin, Texas, and some others, have since introduced it into their Constitutions. This principle is a soundly democratic one, giving, as it does, a larger share of power to the people than they have heretofore enjoyed, and it is essential to their protection against debts and taxation, that no State is really safe without this clause in its Constitution.

Gen. Quitman made an effectual attempt, in 1834, to retire into private life. By a course of remarkable assiduity to business, and the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, his circumstances had become easy and affluent, and around him were a young and interesting family. Within this sphere he would have gladly enjoyed the remainder of his days. The quiet pursuits of literature, and the peace of domestic life, have always possessed great attractions for him; and now, when the busy turmoil and excitement of the war are over, it is his intention to throw aside his legal profession, and to exchange the stormy trials of public life for an exclusive participation in these pleasures.

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