An eagle was represented at the head of the inscription, and beneath it was a barrel of "hard cider."

INVITED GUESTS.

A number of barouches followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER of the U. S. SENATE and his Honor SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Next to the carriages, and on foot, came the SUBCOMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, the HARRISON CONVENTION, and the CENTRAL COMMITTEE, distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

The above composed that portion of the line resting on Baltimore street, which, as it passed down, was joined by the delegation from

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It was preceded by the State Banner, with the motto—"Crescit sub pondere virtus." The delegation was larger than was anticipated, and admirably did the fine body of men which represented the "Granite State" sustain their distinctive appellation.

MASSACHUSSETTS.

The delegation from the Old Bay State was alike imposing for the strength of its numbers and the high respectability of those arrayed under its numerous and significant banners. It comprised about a thousand delegates. It was preceded by an elegant banner borne by the Boston members, having a view of the city of Boston, with the motto —"*We are where we have ever been, and ever mean to be.*" On the reverse of the banner—"Sicut Patribus sit Deus Nobis. Bostonia Condita, Civitatis Regimæ Donata, A. D. 1822."

The various sections of this Delegation were distinguished by banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions. On the first of these was the figure of 'Fame,' and inscribed on the reverse, "*Harrison and Tyler.*" This was followed by one representing "The Book of laws," and on the reverse, *Honor to the Majesty of Law.*" Two richly finished silk scrolls, one representing the "Constitution of the United States," and having there from a sentence in letters of gold; the other the "Constitution of Massachussetts," with a sentence therefrom in the same letters. A silk banner emcircled with pictorial illustrations of General Harrison's career, closing with the Presidency, and bearing the word—"*The rising of Harrison.*"

The members from BUNKER HILL with a banner bearing those two words only, were numerous, and were cheered with the deepest enthusiasm. Succeeding them was a banner with the device of a golden goblet, overflowing with gold pieces, on the reverse, the words—"*The golden Humbug.*" On the next was represented a quantity of mechanicks' implements of labor, and on the other side the pithy expression, "*Buchanan, beware of edge stools.*" It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan in the course of a speech some time since, exclaimed —"I would that the whole of New England might hear my voice." They appear to have heard it, and Mr. Buchanan is thus honored with their reply. New England, like all other sections of the Union, is not well pleased with that political theory which would begin its practice by a reduction of the price of labor. A banner followed, with the device of the sword and balance, bearing the motto —"*Equal rights and equal Justice.*" Amongst others we notice banners with the following inscriptions, "GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE PEOPLE;" "UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION;" "SUCCESS TO OUR CAUSE." The device of an Arm and Hammer, with the motto "STRONG ARMS AND STOUT HEARTS."

The Cape Cod delegation were distinguished by banners with the following inscriptions: "THE FISHERIES—BY THIS WE THRIVE." "BOUNTY AND PROSPERITY TO THE FISHERMEN."

The banner of the arms of the State was borne in the rear of this long line of the Young Whigs of Massachusetts, and it was emcircled by the motto—THERE IS LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, AND BUNKER HILL, AND THERE THEY WILL BE FOREVER."

The Massachusetts delegation was accompanied with a remarkable fine band of music which came on with them, and whose performances excited much admiration.

RHODE ISLAND.

This gallant little State, who came with "cleavery yet green upon her brow," was well represented. —Her sons moved on with an elastic step under the folds of her State Banner, representing an anchor in love, with the appropriate motto—"Fast anchored to her ancient principles."

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut, too, has but recently added a new leaf to her laurels, and on the present occasion was represented by a goodly number of her sons who had just reason to be proud of the station which she has permanently assumed among her White sisters of the National Confederacy.

A fine band of music occupied the interval in the line, and was followed by the delegation from

NEW YORK.

The proud "EXCELSIOR" of the Empire State met the eye in the van of the long line of intelligent, enterprising and patriotic citizens which composed her numerous delegation. Almost every one of her many counties was represented, and at the head of the delegation we recognized its Chairman, J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq. The eyes of the spectators appeared to sparkle with new interest and pleasure as the long line passed before them—"the observed of all observers." The cry of "rescue" is in the shouts of her son—we know "she can"—we hope "she will"—nay we live to write "she has!" The motto on the armorial banner, consisted of the word—"New York,—The ebbs and flows of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind."

NEW JERSEY.

The wronged N. Jersey next appeared, and with the free air and fearless port of men, who know their rights and dare maintain them, followed that banner which they have preserved in the hands of the undismayed defender of their rights, their worthy Governor. The State Banner bore the significant inscription—"The next impression of her broad seal will be respected." A very elegant banner represented a "fac simile" of the seal of the State, over which were the words—"Our State sovereignty shall not be violated." Around it—"The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey." We cannot doubt but that it will make a deep impression in the fall.

The Nottingham delegation displayed a rich silk banner, inscribed—"Our Cause is our Country, our Candidate its Gallant Defender. Presented by the young ladies of Mill Hill, April 8, 1840." Each corner was beautifully embroidered with roses.

A banner in the West Jersey delegation contained the motto—"Jerseymen choose their own Representatives."

The members from Princeton, whose ranks were well filled, were distinguished by a rich silk banner, representing the American Eagle with the words—"PRINCETON WHIG ASSOCIATION;" and on the reverse—"HARRISON AND TYLER."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The delegation from the Key-Stone State was numerous, and presented a scene that in itself would signify the name of a procession. Its approach was indicated by a large white banner, on which was inscribed "KEY STONE STATE. It is coming." Then followed the Philadelphia city and county delegation, with a banner signifying the same, and another rich one bearing the arms of the State.

Another banner had on it a ship with the sentence above, "Labor is Wealth;" and below "Don't give up the ship." In the rear of the Philadelphia members was carried a transparency, being a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, encircled by the words, "Honor be to him who defends our Homes and Friends." On the reverse it is stated that "This transparency was displayed in Philadelphia in 1813, by the people, after the defeat of Proctor by the Gallant Harrison." A relict of a time, when the people, *en masse*, offered honor to the victorious soldier.

York County was fully represented, and the delegation was preceded by a banner with the characteristic sentence—"The White Rose of Pennsylvania defends the fair of Harrison."

From Schuylkill County a large number were present; their banner—"W. H. H.—In Peace the farmer and his ploughshare; in War the soldier and his sword." On the reverse—"Harrison and Tyler."

The Dauphin County delegation exhibited an elegant banner, on one side of which she announced her principles as "First for Jackson; First for Harrison. Always honest—he gave up Cæsar for Rotoe, and now to the aid of Rome she calls the Cincinnatus of the West." On the other side was "Pro Patria—Harrison and Tyler."

In the same delegation there was also a beautiful banner, which attracted particular notice. This banner, we learn, was got up by two members of the Harrisburg Tippecanoe Club, Messrs. A. Jones and T. Fenn. On one side of the banner, the body of which was black satin, was a "Log-Cabin," in gilt, surrounded with thirteen stars, indicative of the Thirteen original States; and attached to the Cabin, was a barrel of "hard cider," also in gilt. The string of the door of the cabin was "not" drawn in. On the same side was "Harrison, Tyler and True Democracy," and "The ball is rolling;" all also in gilt. On the other side was the Pennsylvania coat of arms, and the inscription—"To preserve their Liberties the People must do their own fighting and voting!" all also in gilt. The banner was splendidly decorated and trimmed.

The delegation from Fayette county conveyed a portion of its members in a complete "Log Cabin," built upon wheels and drawn by six horses. Upon the roof, a banner was displayed, inscribed "Laurel Mountain Boys of Fayett county, Pennsylvania, head of the Mississippi Valley." Deer and fox skins, buck horns, with sundry implements of husbandry, adorned the sides and roof of the cabin, and boughs of green trees decorated the top. The appearance of such a thing in our streets, was not a little interesting to many as a curiosity in the way of architecture, and of novelty to all. A barrel of "hard cider" was placed in the rear of the cabin, and a gourd was suspended by it. A flag in front announced whence it came—"From Fort Necessity, Washington's first Battle Ground."

The Bucks County Delegation followed it with the banner, brief but expressive—"Huzza for Old Tippecanoe."

Lancaster County was preceded by a banner that announced herself as "The Gibraltar of the Key-Stone State—Good for 4000 majority of Old Tip."

A club from Lancaster City had a beautiful flag bearing the words of Gen. Harrison to his soldiers at parting with them.

Mifflin County, with an appropriate flag, followed and

Adams County was largely represented, her banners having a variety of devices. On the front banner was "Adams Co. Pa., opposed to reducing the wages of the laborer and mechanic." On another—"Harrison the Conqueror of Proctor shall lead us to victory."

The Delaware County Delegation carried a banner bearing the motto "Tippecanoe—No reduction of wages."

From Pittsburg the delegation was large, and consisted of substantial looking men, the iron of Pennsylvania. They carried a banner consisting of a hand some painting representing Harrison and his staff, and on the reverse a Log Cabin with Harrison at the plough in the foreground.

Mercer County was well represented. The banner of the delegation presented a likeness of Harrison, and around it—"Our candidate—Fort Meigs —The Thames—Tippecanoe—William H. Harrison, the poor man's Friend." On the reverse—"Our candidate—Harrison and Tyler."

DELAWARE.

The delegation of this gallant little State reached the city at an early hour yesterday morning. It comprised representatives from all the counties—The banner borne in front had on it the arms of the State, and on the reverse the motto—"The first to adopt—the last to abandon the Constitution." On another banner was the motto—"Our country —our rights." The New Castle Tippecanoe Club had its appropriate banner, as had also the Sussex and Kent members.

The Banners of the Kent County Delegation had on them the "Blue Hen's Chickens,"—a name given to the Delaware Line in the glorious war of the Revolution. As the worthy sons of worthy sires have arrayed themselves under this banner, its appropriateness will be seen from the following explanation, furnished by one who took part in the struggle for our National Independence:

"In the revolutionary war, Delaware was among the most densely populated portions of our country and is said to have furnished five thousand fighting men to the revolutionary army. The regiment of "Delaware Blues" was so called from their "blue" uniforms. When they marched from Wilmington in 1776 they were indeed a gallant sight. Eight hundred men with seen perfect discipline in their march, that when advancing in line it was said a bullet might have passed from one end of the regiment to the other between the ankles of every soldier without touching a man—exhibited a spectacle such as has not been exceeded since that day.

They were exposed in every action from Long Island to Charleston, and as fast as they fell in battle their ranks were recruited from Delaware alone. Jaquett, who was one of their officers, used to say that he could march all day with them from sunrise to sunset, and when on Green's retreat every body else was tired and asleep, his Sussex soldiers alone would get a fiddle and dance around their watch fires. They were engaged in thirty-two pitched battles, and were always the last to retreat. It was natural that they should have been then the pride and boast of the State, in which scarcely a man was left who had not a relation or friend in the regiment.

"Captain Caldwell had a company recruited from Kent and Sussex called by the rest "Caldwell's game cocks," and the regiment after a time in Carolina was nicknamed from this 'the Blue Hen's Chickens' and 'the blue chickens' as the fun and fancy of their comrades preferred the phrase. But after they had been distinguished in the South the name of the "Blue Hen" was applied to the State, whenever after a battle the recruiting officers were sent home to get more chickens of her raising, and those who came from Kent were chiefly taken from her forests of white oak. The poor fellows for the most part died in the battles of the Revolution, and but a very few of those who returned ever received any reward for their services, being paid off in continental money. But the Whigs of the Revolution never ceased to boast of the Blue Hen and her chickens, and to this day their descendants will often boast in Kent, that they are the cocks of that brood, and were taken from "the stooping white oak."

At this point of the Procession was another Log Cabin, with its appendages of dried skins and emblems of the agricultural life, and, as an indispensable accompaniment, a barrel of "hard cider" with its pendent gourd.

An elegant full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, by Otis, was borne in front of the Cabin.

MARYLAND.

Our own State occupied, of course, a large portion of the line, and was rich in devices and decorations. The Baltimore City Delegation, under the Banner of the State, with the motto, "Religious Toleration and Public Liberty," was in the van; they also carried an elegant banner representing the "Battle Monument."

The delegation from St. Mary's which followed was distinguished by a large banner inscribed—"Old St. Mary's—the adopted land of Lord Baltimore, and now the advocate of Old Tippecanoe." —They were accompanied by a very neatly finished "Log Cabin," drawn by eight grey horses, and having a variety of tasteful decorations in character. It was the favorite establishment of the kind with the ladies, and was particularly honored with their attention. A banner in the rear of the delegation exhibited the words—"Tip, Tyler and the Tariff."

Worcester County followed with a banner representing a Log Cabin, and having the inscription—"Harrison and Tyler—Worcester county is pledged to support Maryland.

A portion of the Frederick City Delegation occupied a well built "Log Cabin," drawn by six horses; on the side a placard was suspended with the words, "The cabin in which this Morris Multicaulis Administration may winter;" on another, "Sweep the Augean Stable"—for which purpose a most ominous broom discovered itself at the chimney top. On the branch of a tree, on the roof of the cabin, was perched a mountain eagle, which produced an excellent effect.

The new made Howard District, victorious in their first election, carried a banner inscribed "The Young Whigs of Young Howard District, the true blood of the Old Maryland Line." On the other side was "No reduction of wages."

A large "Log Cabin" from Sharpsburg here diversified the line; it was a most substantial one, built on a frame fixed on six wheels, and drawn by eight beautiful horses, each wearing a set of bells. In this cabin we learn that a delegation of forty came down from Washington county, and from a peep into the interior, their quarters were quite comfortable.

A man was seated on a barrel of "Hard Cider" behind; on the sides were a number of skins of various animals; in one of the windows a hog without a crown was thrust; cooking utensils and farming implements, with tools peculiar to the labor of the log cabin occupants, abounded about it, and upon the roof an opossum was seen clinging to a branch of a gum tree. This was the favorite of the men, and a capital specimen it was.

Carroll county came in with a "Log Cabin," similar to those we have described.

Talbot county was distinguished by an appropriate flag.

The delegates from Queen Ann's carried a handsome flag bearing the motto—"When our country calls, obey—Cincinnatus."

A large delegation from the Laurel Factory followed, with a magnificent and very costly banner This splendid ornament to the procession contains forty yards of silk; its principal picture represents the Factory village, including the river and all the prominent buildings connected with it. Its motto above was—"*Protect American Industry.*" below the words "Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Maryland, May 4th, 1840." On the reverse a painting presents a screw and lever press, under which a figure intended to represent the President and a laboring man at the lever; above is the quotation—"A pressure which no honest man need regret." The banner is trimmed in superb style by Sisco, it is suspended from a gilt spear across the top, the feather projecting at one end the point at the other; this is supported by gold cord attached to gilt banner poles. It was borne in the procession by six persons. Mr A. C. Smith we learn was the painter. A large gilt eagle is at the cap of the banner.

A delegation followed, bearing the motto—"Old Kent County, Union for the sake of the Union."

The next made the candid acknowledgment—"The Whigs of Cecil—often beaten, never conquered." Another banner was inscribed—"Hard cider—Harrison and Reform;" and on the other side, "Retrenchment and Reform—No standing army of 200,000 men."

A curious affair followed here, which was immediately preceded by a flag announcing that "Allegheny is coming." It was a *huge ball* about ten feet in diameter, which was rolled along by a number of the members of the delegation; the ball was apparently a wooden frame covered with linen painted in divers colors, and bearing a multitude of inscriptions, apt quotations, original stanzas, and pithy sentences of which it was impossible to collect in consequence of the motion of the ball. We think there was other evidence, yesterday, that "the Ball is in motion."

The Cumberland delegation was preceded by an elegant satin flag, worked by the ladies of that town. On a other flag of the same delegation was the motto—"Buff and Blue—Good and True—For Tippecanoe.'

Hartford, Cecil, Kent and other Counties were designated by their appropriate banners.

The Govanstown District displayed a banner representing a Log Cabin with the inscription "Gen. Harrison elected to the Presidency by the hard handed yeomanry." And this closed the Maryland Delegation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The delegation fom the "ten miles square" was numerous. The members from Washington headed the delegation with a banner representing the Capitol, and a motto, "Insensible alike to blandishments or threats." A very beautiful banner having a painting of the genius of Columbia, and the inscription "Columbia, the Sentinel of the Republic," was second in order. This was followed by a flag with the significant motto—"The liberty of speech, if not the right of suffrage."

Georgetown came next, and exhibited a banner having there on the appropriate sentence—"As Sentinels on the tower of Liberty we sound the Alarm"—"Young Whigs to the Rescue;" and on the reverse, "Under the shadow of the throne, the throb of Liberty still beats on."

From Alexandria the delegation was large. Their banner, which was very beautiful, represented a figure on a pedestal" and bore the motto—"Public good our only aim."

VIRGINIA.

Virginia—just fresh from the encounter in which she has added to her renown and given a new zest to the hopes of the American people, and to their confidence in her strength and ability—brought her own good with her welcome news. The delegation was very large. In every respect the flag of the "Old Dominion" and its followers did justice to the place of the sanctity of the gallant Harrison.

The Norfolk Borough Delegation bore a banner with the picture of the Balance, over which were the words of warning first given to Belshhazzar "Mene, mene, Tekel Upharsin—Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." On the opposite side the significant expression "Treasury Pap inoperative."

From Hampshire County there was a considerable delegation with an appropriate banner, and lively green badge.

There was a delegation, quite numerous, bearing a banner whose familiar motto especially belonged to them—on the front an eagle was painted among the clouds and lettered above "Wise's District," on the reverse hand in hand, with the well known expression which originated with Mr. Wise, and was so interestingly exemplified yesterday—"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

NORTH CAROLINA.

This delegation was comprised in one body under the banner of the arms of the State, the motto upon which was—"On Stanley! On."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A similar deputation from this State took its place in the line, and hoisted the State banner in the cause. It bore the motto—"The Palmetto resists oppression.'

GEORGIA.

The enthusiasm which has circulated like electricity throughout so large a portion of the Union, has not been more thoroughly felt than among warm temperaments of the sons of the South. Georgia, but a short time since avowing her apathy in the Presidential campaign, has felt the kindly influences of a renewed hope, and sends forth her representatives to the Convention: while at home the name of Harrison is cherished as the talisman that is to protect the Union. Her banner bore the motto—"She has aroused from her lethargy.'

VERMONT.

Came next, preceded by her armonial standard, and presented a goodly array both in numbers and appearance. The Green Mountain Boys, who have ever proved the inflexible supporters of the doctrine of equal right, received a hearty welcome to our city. We know Vermont and can rely on her, and in the language they have adopted on their flag, we feel assured that "The Green Mountain Boys will do their own voting and their own fighting."

TENNESSEE.

Came with the sable weeds of mourning on her flag, for one of her great and good men has just passed away. This token of respect to the memory of the talented and virtuous Hugh L. White, produced a sympathy of feeling on the beholder. The motto of the standard was—"Not that she loved Cæsar less, but Rome more."

KENTUCKY.

There was a full delegation from this state, and larger than was expected. The standard bore the name of "Henry Clay," and the Latin passage, 'Tanto nomine per eulogium.' It was no doubt a great gratification to the gentlemen from Kentucky to have the pleasure of meeting their distinguished representative in the Senate (Mr Clay,) at the Convention, as it was to many others.

A band of music as in the order of procession, followed Kentucky, and preceded a large delegation from

OHIO.

The banner of the State with the well-selected motto—"She offers her Cincinnatus to redeem the Republic,"—led the procession from Ohio.

A large body of men from Hamilton County, in which General Harrison resides, followed, bearing a beautiful banner, representing Harrison at the plough; on the reverse a view of Cincinnati, the Ohio River, and the landing. They also brought on with them a miniature Log-Cabin, about three feet in length, built of the "Buckeye," grown on the farm at North Bend.

A large banner was borne by the Muskingum delegation, to whom it was presented by the Hamilton county delegation, representing a demand of the surrender of Port Meigs by Proctor, and bearing Gen. Harrison's reply—"Tell your General its capture will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders"

LOUISIANA.

The convention received some addition to its members from this State under their common arms, and the motto "Sans peur—sans reproche."

INDIANA.

A very fine delegation was in attendance from the "Buffalo" State, whose sons have cause to know and to appreciate the gallantry of the man they have thus publicly honored. The flag was inscribed—"She will cherish in her manhood the defender of her infancy."

MISSISSIPPI.

The banner of Mississippi, which preceded a liberal delegation, bore the motto—"Once more to the rescue—We honor him who gave up office for our sake."

A band of music here varied the procession; and it was followed by the delegation from

ILLINOIS.

The banner was inscribed "She will teach palace slaves to respect the Log Cabin;" at the base—"The Prairies are on fire."

ALABAMA.

This delegation followed under the banner of their State, with the pithy motto—"She will soon renounce allegiance to a King."

MAINE.

The delegation from Maine was very full. A fine body of men supported the banner which bore the rapt sentences—"Her honor is our honor—Her quarrel shall be our quarrel."

MISSOURI.

From this State the delegates were not very numerous, but the few perhaps had warmer welcome. Their banner was inscribed—"Missouri remembers her early friend."

MICHIGAN.

The delegation was limited in number, but not the less welcome on that account. The banner had the motto—"Oh may't thou ever be what thou now art,"—a sentence to which we all respond, Amen.

ARKANSAS.

From this State there was a small delegation to unite with their brethren in the distinguished honors of a day that will ever be brilliant in the civil annals of American History.

BALTIMORE CITY TIPPECANOE CLUBS

Came next, from the first to the twelfth ward inclusive.

As the procession moved on through the city and stretched out a lengthened line, the array was most imposing. Such an immense concourse, moving like "an army with banners," never before on such an occasion thronged our avenues—while from one end of the mighty column to the other, loud acclamations ran, renewed from rank to rank, and bespeaking the strong enthusiasm which prevailed in every heart. Baltimore street was one long Gallery of Beauty. Innumerable white handkerchiefs waved by fair hands, greeted each advancing pennon, and to the waving of handkerchiefs and to smiles, and bright glances from the windows, the young Whigs returned loud cheers with uplifted hats. It may be safely calculated that for every three rounds given for the Whig cause generally, one was especially devoted to the ladies of Baltimore.

From Baltimore st. bridge the view of the coming procession was in the highest degree striking, and gave a very comprehensive sight of the multitude—inasmuch as from Cove st. to this point the avenue is perfectly straight, while a slight elevation at the bridge afforded a commanding view of the whole distance westward. The wide thoroughfare of Baltimore st. viewed from that point, seemed wedged by a solid mass of men, and no end could be seen to the lengthened column. The extent of the procession could not have been less than two miles, marching in platoons six to ten abreast.

Throughout the whole course of the procession as far as the extremity of the city, the most cheering demonstrations were given from windows, doors and crowded balconies. In several of the streets flags with mottoes were suspended across, and on one house in Market st, F. P., a splendid oil painting of Gen. Harrison was suspended amidst patriotic decorations. The procession loudly cheered it as it passed.

In entering the enclosed ground appropriated for the meeting of the Convention, the procession passed through a triumphal arch, decorated with flags. This spot, known as the Cantoa race course, is even and smooth, and covered with a rich, grassy sward. On the right of the entrance stood a Log CABIN, constructed in the Backwoods style, the crevices between the logs being well plastered with clay, a stick chimney at each extremity, and the door well provided with a latch "the string outside." Across the lawn at some distance a representation of FORT MEIGS appeared in the shape of a fortress, with port holes and guns, and surmounted by the National Flag, waving gallantly in the breeze—a sight which required no great stretch of fancy to bring to mind the thought of the memorable day when the stars and the stripes floated over no emblematical structure, amid the smoke and roar of artillery and the shouts of brave men fighting valiantly. Towards the Western end of the ground a pavilion rose, enclosing the trunk of a large tree, above the top of which ascended a flagstaff bearing the broad banner of the Union.

The invited Guests, Distinguished Strangers, Clergymen, Members of Congress, several Revolutionary Soldiers and others, were conducted to one of the platforms, over which floated the "stars and stripes of liberty." The other was reserved for the President and Officers of the Convention. The various delegations, with banners flying and bands playing, ranged themselves around, admidst a salute of twenty-six guns from Fort Meigs. While the extreme of the procession was drawing near, the distinguished strangers on the platform were severally introduced to the assembled multitude, and greeted with long and deafening cheers.

Among those who were thus particularly distinguished, were Mr. Henry Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston and Mr. Crittenden, of the U. S. Senate; Mr. Montgomery of Penn; Mr. Graves of Ky; Mr. Cushing of Mass.; Mr. Grinnell of New York; Mr. Bond of Ohio; Mr. Penrose of Penn; Mr. Cleary of Michigan; Mr. Monroe of N. Y.; Mr. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Granger, and Mr. Fillmore of New York; Mr. Corwin of Ohio; Mr. Jenifer of Maryland; Ex-Governor Howard, Col. G. C. Washington; and some others.

Not the least interesting part of this ceremony was the introduction to the Convention from the rostrum, of Mr. Ely, of Philadelphia, a soldier of the Revolution, now in the eighty-fourth year of his age. As this venerable man, with an energy arising out of the enthusiasm of the occasion, bared his whitened head to the multitude in approval of the cause which they had assembled to promote, a triumphant shout of applause showed how much they valued the presence and approbation of their hoary headed fellow citizen.

The Reverend Henry B. Bascom, of Kentucky, then fervently and eloquently addressed the Throne of Divine Grace, after which the Hon. Henry A Wise, of Virginia, introduced John B. Thompson, Esq., of Ky., the Chairm of the Committee of Chairmen of the several delegations represented, by whom the Convention was called to order. Mr. T. on behalf of the same Committee then announced the following nominations for President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which nominations were agreed to by acclamation.

PRESIDENT—John V. L. McMahon, of Maryland.

VICE PRESIDENT—W. Wiffin, of Maine; J. W. Emory, of New Hampshire; R. Babcock, Jr. of Rhode Island; J. B. Eldridge, of Connecticut; Charles Hopkins, of Vermont; Thomas E. Sawyer, of New Hampshire; D. P. King, of Massachusetts; J. N. Reynolds, of New York; J. M. Kean, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Black, of Delaware; William Irick, of New Jersey; A. Wilson, of Virginia; J. Edwards, of Ohio; J. H. Crozier, of Tennessee; G. R. Clarke, of Missouri; J. Dillett, of Alabama; G. Nason Graham, of Louisiana; J. H. Wright, of Indiana; J. Constable, of Illinois; J. R. Gilliam, of North Carolina; Thomas Allen, of District of Columbia; F. M. Robertson, of Georgia; R. Wickliffe, Jr. of Kentucky; M. Gooding, of Michigan; Henry Page, of Maryland; Edward Gamage, of South Carolina.

SECRETARIES—M. S. Appleton, of Maine; S. E. Garfield, Jr., of New Hampshire; B. C. Hill, of Rhode Island; Austin Baldwin, of Connecticut; E. P. Walton, Jr., of Vermont; E. G. Austin, of Massachusetts; Alexander Kelsey, of New York; J. Wash Tyson, of Pennsylvania; J. Burton, Delaware; Jos. H. Nicholson, of Maryland; N. J. Winder, of Virginia; J. A. Corwin, of Ohio; C. C. Norvell, of Tenn; J. White, of Missouri; W. S. Oliver, of Alabama; J. Warfield, Louisiana; J. Hutton, of Indiana; W. Randall, of Illinois; W. McPhiters, of N. Carolina; A. G. M. Pennington, of N. Jersey; Geo Dawson, of Michigan; R. L. Brent, of District Columbia; F. Cooper, of Kentucky; J. E. Harvey, of South Carolina; R. Clarke, Georgia.

The following resolutions, recommended to the adoption of the Convention by the Committee of Chairmen, were then read by Mr. Thompson of the committee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Convention of the Whig Young Men, assembled at Baltimore, the 4th day of May, 1840, that the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for the office of President of the United States, and of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the late Whig Convention at Harrisburg, is hereby cordially approved, and earnestly recommended to the support of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That to sustain the said nomination, the Young Men of the Union should unite their zeal, enthusiasm and vigor to the wisdom, experience and judgment of their seniors, and to ensure its triumph and success they should immediately adopt thorough and efficient organization.

Resolved, That for that purpose it be recommended to Democratic Whigs, every where, to form Democratic Tippecanoe Clubs, or Harrison Associations, in the respective towns, counties and cities of their States, which shall establish and maintain an active political correspondence, and procure circulate political information.

Resolved, That these Clubs or Associations, when formed, shall select and appoint the ablest and most efficent orators to address the people on all proper occasions, as may be deemed advisable, to proclaim the truths of republican liberty, and to expose the abuses and corruptions of a spoils party, which would enslave the people by an odious and insufferable federal despotism in the form of an unchecked and unbalanced Executive, arrogantly assuming the purse, dictating laws of revenue and finance, recommending standing armies in time of peace, demolishing the co-ordinate departments of the Federal Government, proscribing individual citizens, and daringly attacking the rights and sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That we will not yield or relax until the great work of reform and of redress of grievances be finished; and to insure perseverance to the end of this noble but arduous struggle for civil and political liberty, we will meet in our Clubs at stated times—regularly—we will print and publish useful matter—we will address ourselves in every reasonable and respectful form to our fellow countrymen; and finally, we will, immediately preceding the Presidential election in the Fall, at such times as the central Clubs of the respective States may appoint, assemble in State Conventions throughout the Union to consider of preparations for the coming contest.

Resolved, that to carry out these resolutions the "Republican Committee of Seventy-six," appointed by opponents of the present Administration, at public meetings in the City of Washington, Feb. 15 and 18th, 1840, and the "Young Men's committee of forty one" be and the same are hereby constituted the Central Democratic Tippecanoe Club of the Union; and the Central Whig committee of the States respectifully be and they are hereby constituted the Democratic Tippecanoe clubs or Harrison associations, whose duty it shall be to correspond immediately for the formation of city, town and county clubs, and to superintend all the other interests of the great and glorious cause to which we here pledge our dearest devotion and most patriotic exertions.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each delegation to raise a free contribution of one dollar from each of its members, to support the Opposition press at the City of Washington, and generally to oppose the tyrannical tax upon the office holders of the Presidential party.

Resolved, That the fund thus raised shall be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of Seventy-Six at Washington.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and the following was then offered and adopted also:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to call on the several States through their Vice Presidents, for brief statements of their present political condition and prospects

In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the Convention severally called on the following gentlemen, who addressed the Convention in regard to the current of popular opinion in their several States, the ruin of business and destruction of trade growing out of the measures of the Administration, the necessity that was felt for a change, and the conviction experienced that nothing but the election of Gen. Harrison could arrest the disasters that threatened to overwhelm them. The names of the speakers were—Mr. Babcock, of Rhode Island, Mr. Eldridge, of Connecticut, Mr. Hopkins, of Vermont, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, Mr. Reynolds, of New York, Mr. Breedy, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilson, of Virginia, Mr. Edwards, of Ohio, Mr. Humes of Tennessee, Mr Clarke, of Missouri, Gov. Duncan, of Illinois, Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, Mr. Emery of New-Hampshire.

The Hon. HENRY A. WISE was called for, and appearing at the front of the stand, thanked the Convention for the honor they had done him, and assured them that it would afford him great pleasure to address them on an occasion so deeply interesting to his feelings. He was sorry to say that the state of his health would not permit such an effort. On Saturday last he had almost worn himself down in addressing twenty-five hundred of his fellow citizens of Delaware, and he now found himself totally inadequate to the task of addressing *twenty five thousand.* He hoped, however, that his health would improve, and that he should yet be able successfully to war against that system of government which had entailed on us so many evils.

While the gentlemen mentioned above were addressing the Convention, a portion of the delegations withdrew to the side of the second rostrum, and called upon several of the gentlemen upon it, who successively addressed them.

The first speaker was Mr. Clay, a sketch of whose address we subjoin

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CLAY commenced by a reference to the north west wind, which blew almost a gale, and compared it happily to the popular voice of the immense multitude who were present. Difficult as it was to be heard by such a throng, he said he could not refrain from obeying the general summons and responding to the call. He was truly grateful for the honor conferred upon him. "This," said he, "is no time to argue—the time for discussion has passed, the nation has already pronounced its sentence. I behold here the advance guard. A Revolution by the grave of God and the will of the people will be achieved. William Henry Harrison will be elected President of the United States.

We behold, continued Mr Clay in his emphatic and eloquent manner, the ravages brought upon our country under the revolutionary Administration of the present and the past. We see them in a disturbed country,—in broken hopes—in deranged exchanges—in the mutilation of the highest Constitutional records of the Country. All these are the fruits of the party in power, and a part of that revolution which has been in progress for the last ten years. But this party, Mr. Clay thought he could say had been or was demolished. As it had demolished the institutions of the country, so it had fallen itself. As institution after institution had fallen by it, and with them interest after interest, until a general and wide spread ruin had come upon the country, so now the Revolution was to end in the destruction of the party and the principles which had been instrumental in our national sufferings.

This, said Mr. Clay, is a proud day for the Patriot. It animates his own bosom with hope, and I, he added, am here to mingle my hopes with yours—my heart with yours—and my exertions with your exertions. Our enemies hope to conquer us, but they are deluded, and doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Clay then alluded most happily, and amid the cheers of all around him, to the Union of the Whigs. "We are," said he "all Whigs—we are all Harrison men. We *are united.* We must triumph."

One word of myself, he said, referring to the National Convention which met at Harrisburg in December last. "That Convention was composed of as enlightened and as respectable a body of men as were ever assembled in the country. They met, deliberated, and after a full and impartial deliberation, decided that WM. H. HARRISON was the man best calculated to unite the Whigs of the Union against the present Executive. Gen. Harrison was nominated, and cheerfully, and without a moment's hesitation, I gave my hearty concurrence in that nomination. From that moment to the present, I have had but one wish, one object, one desire, and that to secure the election of the distinguished citizen who received the suffrage of the Convention."

Allow me here to say, continued Mr. Clay, that his election is certain. This I say not in any boasting or over-confident sense; far from it. But I feel sure almost that there are twenty States who will give their votes for Harrison. Do not the glories of this day authorise the anticipation of such a victory? I behold before me more than twenty thousand freemen, and is it anticipating too much to say that such an assembly as this is a sign omnous of triumph.

Mr. Clay then warned his friends of two great errors in political warfare;—too much confidence, and too much despondency. Both were to be feared. There should be no relaxation. The enemy were yet powerful in numbers and strong in organization. It became the Whigs, therefore, to abstain from no laudable exertion necessary to success. "Should we fail," he added, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, which calamity God avert, though he would be the last man to despair of the Republic,—he believed the struggle of restoring the country to its former glory would be almost a hopeless one. That calamity however, or the alternative, was left with the twenty thousand Whigs here assembled.

We received our liberty, said Mr. Clay, in conclusion, from our Revolutionary ancestors, and we are bound in all honor to transfer it unimpaired to posterity. The breeze which this day blows from the right quarter is the promise of that popular breeze which will defeat our adversaries and make William Henry Harrison the President of the U. States.

Mr. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. WEBSTER was now loudly called for, and addressed the multitude from another quarter of of the stage to the following effect:—

Mr. Webster said that he feared the attempt to make himself heard would be a vain one. Never before had the land in which we lived seen a spectacle like the present. We count men by the thousands. They are here from the borders of Canada and the rivers of Georgia. They are here from the seacoast and the heart of the country. The States are here—every one of them through their representatives. The '*Old* Thirteen' of the Republic are here from every city and every county, between the hills of Vermont and the rivers of the South. The *new* thirteen, too, are here, without a blot or a stain upon them. The twenty-six States are here. No local or limited feeling has brought them here—no feeling but an American one—a hearty attachment to the country. We are here with the common sentiment and the common feeling that we are one people. We may assure ourselves that we belong to a country where one part has a common feeling and a common interest with the other.

The time has come continued Mr. Webster, when theory is change. Every breeze says change. Every interest of the country demands it. The watchword and the hope of the people is, that WM. H. HARRISON should be placed at the head of affairs. We may assure ourselves, continued Mr Webster, that this change will come—one, to give joy to the many, and sorrow only to the few. Mr. Van Buren's Administration is to be of one term, and of one project, and that project new to us, not yet consummated. It is new to our country, and so novel, that those with whom it originated, after hammering it for years, have not been able to give form or shape to the substance.

All agree, continued Mr Webster, that we have hard times, and many, he amusingly remarked, supposed the remedy to be hard cider. Changing his subject and his manner, he exhorted, in a strong and stentorian voice, the members of the Convention to go hence fully impressed with a solemn sense of the obligations they owed to the country. We were called upon to accomplish, not a momentary victory, but one which should last at least half a century. It was not to be expected that every year, or every four years would bring together such an assemblage as we have before us. The revolution should be one which should last for years, and the benefits of which should be felt forever. Let us then act with firmness. Let us give up ourselves entirely to this new revolution. When we see the morning light grow bright, it is the sign of the noonday sun. This sign around me is no less omnous of the brightness which is to succeed the present rays of light.

Go to work, then, said Mr. Webster, in conclusion; I will return to come. When next we meet, and wherever we meet, I hope to say that this convention has been the means of good to you, and to me, and to all. I go to my appropriate sphere, and you to yours—each to act, I trust, for the good of the country in the advancement of the cause we all have so much