

delegation carried a banner bearing the motto "Tippecanoe—no reduction of wages."

The delegation of this gallant little State reached the city at an early hour yesterday morning. It comprised representatives from all the counties.

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."

"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."

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

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 hat 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.

Carroll county also came in with a "Log Cabin" similar to those we have described. Talbot county delegation was distinguished by an appropriate flag.

The delegates from Queen Anne's carried a handsome flag bearing the motto—"When our Country Calls, Obey—Cincinnatus."

A large delegation from Laurel County followed, with a magnificent and very costly banner. This splendid ornament of 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.

The next came 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 800,000 Men."

A curious affair followed here, which was immediately preceded by a flag announcing that "Allegany is coming." It was a huge ball, about ten feet in diameter, which was rolled along by a number of the members of this delegation.

The delegation from the First District of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, comprised about 120 members. It was preceded by a white banner, having in gold letters the inscription: "First Election District of Anne Arundel county, Maryland."

The delegation from Worcester county was distinguished by a banner with the following motto: "Worcester county pledges herself to lead her sister counties in the cause of Harrison and Tyler."

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, the 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."

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

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." This delegation was loudly cheered, wherever the banner of that State appeared, and received a greeting on the part of their Whig brethren which could not but be highly gratifying to its members.

The enthusiasm which has circulated like electricity throughout so large a portion of the Union has not been more thoroughly felt than among the 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 influence of a renewed hope, and sends forth her representatives to the convention, white as home the name of Harrison is cherished as the talisman, that is to protect the Union.

Came next, preceded by her armorial 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 rights, received a hearty welcome to our city.

Came with the sable weeds of solemn 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. WATTS produced a deep sympathy of feeling on the beholder.

The standard bore the name of "Henry Clay," and the Latin passage "Tanto nomine nullum paregium." 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 large body of men from Hamilton county, in which Gen. 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 Fort Meigs, by Proctor, and bearing Gen. Harrison's reply—"Tell your General its capture will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders."

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."

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."

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

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.

Came next, from the First of the Twelfth Wards, inclusive.

A Ship on wheels, drawn by four gray horses. Their banner was a representation of Harrison on horseback, and on the reverse a copy of each side of the medal presented to General Harrison by Congress.

The front banners represented a correct view of North Bend. Harrison, seated on a felled hickory tree, with a sickle in his hand, is listening to the announcement of his nomination, as a friend is in the act of reading it from the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The banner represented a beautifully painted figure of Liberty, her foot resting upon a sub-Treasury chest, which a snake is entwining. The sword in the hand of the figure has penetrated the reptile's head, and below it is the quotation, "We have scotched the snake—not killed it;" above, "Pro Patria Nostris;" on the reverse, Commerce, Arts, and Manufactures.

Displayed in the foreground of its banner a Log Cabin; in an adjoining field, Gen. Harrison, by the side of his plough, is at the plough, which a friend imparts, who points to the Capitol in the distance.

This exhibited Harrison in command at Fort Washington; on the reverse, his portrait in large, with the words "Wm. H. Harrison, President of the Union, A. D. 1841. By the will of the People."

A handsomely painted log cabin well-finished, with the usual associations. The motto, "in hoc vinces." On the back, "Seventh Ward Tippecanoe Club. No reduction of wages."

The front of the banner bore the motto, "Harrison and reform," in the upper scroll and beneath, the favorite one of "No reduction in the price of labor."

The advance of the banner of the Ninth Ward discovered the interior of a smith's shop, with the artisans at work. The motto, "No reduction in the price of wages." The bodies of two serpents wind down the sides of the pictures, and the heads intertwined below are suppressed with the exclamation, "No sub-Treasury!"

The banner was adorned with a beautiful fac simile of the medal awarded to the gallant defender of his country by a grateful country's highest legislative assembly. On the reverse of the banner the epigrammatic sentence, "The Administration say, 'Down with the wages of the laboring men;' the laboring men say, 'Down with the Administration.'"

The banner represented the Goddess of Liberty extending a scroll to Gen. Harrison, and pointing to the Capitol in the distance. Motto, "The American Cincinnatus. On the reverse, 'Harrison and Tyler—No reduction of wages.'"

On the banner the appropriate picture of a weaver at his loom, and around the painting the quotation, "Down with the wages, says the Administration, say the working-men." On the back of the banner was inscribed, "First Baltimore Tippecanoe Club—Harrison and Tyler."

As the procession moved on through the city and stretched out its 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.

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 and mottoes were suspended across, and on one house in Market street, F. P., a splendid oil painting of Gen. Harrison was suspended amidst patriotic decorations.

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 Canton race course, is even and smooth, and covered with a rich grassy sward.

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 various delegations, with banners flying and bands playing, ranging themselves around, amidst a salute of twenty-six guns from Fort Meigs.

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 84th year of his age.

The Rev. 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. Thomson, Esq., of Kentucky, the chairman 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-Presidents. W. WILLIS, 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,

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J. M. KEIM, of Pennsylvania, CHARLES H. BLACK, of Delaware, WILHELM 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. MASON 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.



THE STAR. RALEIGH, MAY 20, 1840.

Gen. Harrison's Confidential Committee, &c.

It has been alleged against General Harrison, by the Federal Tory presses, for the purpose of disparaging him in the estimation of the American people, that he has been delivered over to the custody of a confidential committee. The allegation is as basely false as the wildest lures of satanic deception can be.

General Harrison's opinions, on every leading question, have been heretofore spread before the world in such explicit terms, as to require no sort of explanation to make them plainer. When interrogated concerning his political opinions, he does not evade the issue as Mr. Van Buren does, by giving a forked answer—an answer which will make him equally acceptable to the North and to the South, to Whig and Tory, to the Abolitionist, and to the friend of our slave institution.

He refers those who interrogate him, to numerous votes which were given by him whilst in the public service, to speeches which have been delivered, and to letters which have been written by him, on different occasions, to some of the country may boast. He says, in addition to this, that his opinions have undergone no sort of change since the votes which we have just referred, were given—since the speeches were delivered—since the letters were written.

His votes, whilst he was in Congress, were universally in favor of the slave institutions of the South; in fact, suffered political martyrdom, in standing up for our slave institutions. He suffered more for southern slavery than any public man in the United States ever did. His speech, delivered at Cheviot, in 1833, and his speech at Vincennes delivered in 1835, are filled with most positive and bitter denunciations of the abolition movements and doctrines, than we have ever seen in the writings and speeches of any other public man in this country.