THE PRESIDENCY.

More About Grant's Reported Declination.

Meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Chicago.

Grant Unanimously Nominated for the Presidency.

RADICAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Republican National Convention.

Continued Sharp Fighting for the Vice Presidency.

BEN WADE'S CHANCES IMPROVING.

The Rumors About General Grant Having Written a Letter Declining the Nomination—His Brother-in-Law Denies Being the Author—Anxiety to Know the Facts.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1868.

Mr. C. W. Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant, authorizes the statement that the report referring to him as the author of the assertion that General Grant has written a letter declining the nomination, is a mistake. He states that he has made no allusion to the intentions of the General since he has been in this city. The statement in reference to Grant's letter declining the nomination has been repeatedly denied by officers of hiss taif and members of Congress who claim to have the information direct from General Grant himself, but several of these who are likely to be the best informed have admitted that Grant has written a letter in regard to the expected nomination. This disagreement between those who claim to have superior facilities for knowing General Grant's views, and the evident anxiety on the part of the latter and his counsellors, have a tendency to increase the public excitement in the matter, and General Grant is as much importuned by restless politicians for some definite knowledge as to what he has done as any of the doubtful Senators before the vote of last Saturday. The anxiety of the General's friends is directed more to denying the statement that he declines the nomination than to the fact that he has written a letter the character of which can only be made known to the Convention when regularly assembled.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Convention—Several Radical Speeches—Grant Unanimously Nominated—Radical Resolutions Adopted—The President and Acquitting Senators Denounced and Groaned For.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1868.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention assembled at noon to-day at Turners' Hall. Delegates from all the States, including several of those unrepresented in Congress, were present, embracing about 600 persons. The hall was appropriately decorated with the coats of arms of the State, suspended from the balconies. Over the stage was hung a likeness of General Grant, surrounded with evergreens and bearng the inscription, "We'll fight it out on this line." Other devices and mottoes were ranged about the hall. Upon the stage were assembled a large number of military celebrities—General Sickles, General Hawley, General Fairchild, General Cochrane, General Logan and others of lesser rank. The Convention organized by appointing General Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, temporary chairman. The name of Logan is mentioned for the permanent chairman. General Hawley, of Connecticut, Major Connor, of Iowa, and General Sickles of New York, then addressed the Convention during the absence of the Committee on Resolutions.

Proceedings of the Convention.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1868.

In pursuance to the following call the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention assembled in this city to-day, at the German Turner Hall, on North Clark street, at twelve o'clock.

At an adjourned conference of Union soldiers and sailors held, in pursuance to published call, at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, January 8, 1868, it was unanimously resolved to hold a National Convention of Union soldiers and sailors at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, May 19, 1868, for the consideration of national questions, with the paramount object of uniting and consolidating the loyal element of the country for the approaching contest with its enemies, and if deemed advisable to nominate or recommend candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Each State shall be entitled to twenty delegates at large and twenty delegates for each Congressional district. Territories and the District of Columbia will be entitled to twenty delegates each.

The disordered state of public affairs; the restoration of rebels to power; the designing efforts to repudiate our national obligations; the failure throughout the country to recognize the just claims of the veterans of the war; these, coupled with a desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of our government, are deemed sufficient reasons that the men who crushed rebellion should counsel such measures as shall tend to preserve and protect the civil and political rights of all the people. We therefore invite our late comrades in arms to organize in their might, and to express, through their representatives, their condemnation of the efforts to make treason, defeated in the field, triumphant at the ballot box. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder to protect the nation's honor and maintain the cardinal principles of our government—liberty, justice and equality.

By order of the conference,

Brigadier General T. T. CRITTENDEN, Chairman.
WILL A. SHORT, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. Walter S. Harriman,	Gen. C. C. Andrews,
Gen. John Cochrane,	Col. A. H. Grimshaw,
Gen. John F. C. Shanks,	Col. H. A. Hall,
Gen. Henj. F. Buier,	Col. H. G. Otis,
Gen. R. B. Hayes,	Col. N. B. Howard,
Gen. S. G. Burbridge,	Co.. J. T. Dewees
Gen. Wm. B. Stokes,	Col. Samuel McKee,
Gen. Nathan Kimball,	Col. A. A. Hosmer,
Gen. Thomas S. Allen,	Col. T. S. Fairleigh,
Gen. James S. Brisbin,	Col. Timothy Luncy,
Gen. Charles J. Stannard,	Maj. J. E. Doughty,
Gen. E. W. Whitaker,	Maj. Geo. S. Halstead,
Gen. A. T. A. Torbert,	Maj. Geo. W. Weiss,
Gen. H. H. Wells,	Maj. G. M. Van Buren,
Gen. F. L. Cramer,	Maj. Richard Middleton,
Gen. H. G. Sickel,	Maj. William Edwards,
Gen. J. P. Fisher,	Maj. William S. Morse,
Gen. N. P. Banks,	Capt. A. J. Bennett,
Gen. Robert T. Van Horn,	Capt. T. H. N. McPherson,
Gen. T. T. Crittenden,	Capt. James T. Smith,
Gen. J. S. Crocker,	Capt. Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Gen. John M. Palmer,	Capt. A. P. Brock,
Gen. N. P. Chipman,	Capt. G. W. Platt, U. S. N.,
Gen. W. P. Lascle,	Private Will A. Short.

WM. S. MORSE, Chairman.
WILL A. SHORT, Secretary.

The various delegations formed in line at half-past ten o'clock on Randolph street, near the Court House, and marched to the place of meeting, preceded by the Light Guard band. Immediately behind the band was carried the famous war eagle, "Old Abe," which belonged to the Wisconsin delegation, and was brought by them to the convention.

As soon as the delegates were seated cheers were proposed for General Logan, of Illinois, Governor Fenton, of New York, and General Grant, which were given with a will, as were three groans for "Old Grimes" and others who voted against impeachment. The song beginning "Old Grimes" was started, most of the delegates present joining in the singing, at the close of which the convention organized.

The States of Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Louisiana, California, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maine, Nebraska, Missouri, Dacotah, Alabama and Illinois were represented by large delegations.

At noon the convention was called to order by Major W. S. Morse, chairman of the Executive Committee, after which Rev. John Fellows, of Wisconsin, opened the session with prayer.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman and was conducted to his seat by a committee of three appointed by the Chair.

On being introduced by the Chairman Governor FAIRCHILD was received with enthusiastic applause. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—In behalf of the State of Wisconsin, whose soldiers you have honored to-day in the selection of myself as temporary chairman, I thank you. I shall receive it as an honor to the State and to the soldiers of Wisconsin. I do not take it as personal. I was very glad indeed, my friends, to meet so many of the old soldiers of the Union army. I was glad last night at a little meeting of a few delegates to know why we came here. I understand that we came here representing nearly a million loyal hearts—(great applause.); we came here to muster in for three years or the war; we came to swear by the love we bore those men that we will never—(tremendous applause)—we can swear by the good old flag we fought for. (Applause.) We came here to swear by the widows and orphans of our comrades that we will never give up the fight until this country is reconstructed upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all men. Do you swear it for your comrades? (Applause and cheers). No man in this land, my friends—no one could have fought better than our soldiers did, and, as we say upon our great Wisconsin banner, thus it will again be with them in every State of the Union. The Union soldiers will fight as they fought when the Union men of the South demanded a certain plan of reconstruction with a plainly written constitution, and the rebels South demanded another plan of reconstruction. I say the Union soldiers North—all good friends of the Union—the soldiers of the North will give to the Union men of each State, that plan of reconstruction they asked, until in every section of the South, in every school district (I hope they will have school districts in the South) a Union man can stand up before God and declare his life for the Union, the flag and the country. The fight will continue and we will be at the front.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Doneison, of Ohio; Major A. C. Tate, of New York; Captain H. H. Thomas, of Tennessee; W. A. Short, D. C.; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana; Lieutenant Samuel Reeves, of New Jersey, were chosen temporary secretaries of the Convention.

A committee, consisting of Dr. J. G. Cantwell, of Alabama; J. W. Fuller, of Arkansas; Captain J. T. Litbalt, of California; Captain W. H. Tubbs, of Connecticut; General Loveland, of Delaware; General Panbourn, of Florida; General Watson, of Georgia; General J. L. Beveridge, of Illinois; General Kimball, of Indiana; E. W. Rice, of Iowa; J. P. Blunt, of Kansas; P. B. Harris, of Kentucky; E. P. Dawe, of Maine; Major Ben Perly Poore, of Massachusetts; C. G. Towdney, of Minnesota; Colonel M. L. Demoff, of Missouri; Colonel George F. Bu nham, of Maryland; General Henry Baxter, of Michigan; Colonel J. M. Clarrington, of Nebraska; Captain R. H. Lee, of New Jersey; Captain G. F. Lee, of North Carolina; Major E. W. Farr, of New Hampshire; General Pleasanton, General Samuel A. Yoman, of Ohio; J. H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina; Gen. W. W. J. Smith, of California; J. H. Lockwood, of Virginia; Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Grant, of Vermont, and General J. S. Allen, of Wisconsin, were appointed a committee on permanent organization.

The following gentlemen were appointed Committee on Resolutions:—Colonel R. M. Reynolds, of Alabama; Colonel J. E. Cowen, of California; Colonel A. H. Grimshaw, of Delaware; General John A. Logan, of Illinois; General W. M. Stone, of Iowa; Colonel V. H. Bristow, of Kentucky; General Geo. F. Shipley, of Maine, Colonel Edwin F. Stone, of Massachusetts; Col. Aiken, of Minnesota; Col. W. Grosvenor, Mississippi; General Titus, New Hampshire; General Dennis F. Burke, New York; General F. Sawyer, Ohio; General Chas. H. Hopkins, Rhode Island; Lieutenant Colonel Robert K. Smith, Texas; W. D. McCullough, Arkansas; Colonel J. H. Lockwood, West Virginia; General Charles Crow, Indiana; General E. M. Lee, Connecticut; B. R. Anthony, Kansas; Captain E. Pinchbloss, Louisiana; General R. H. Richardson, Maryland; General W. Stoughton, Michigan; H. F. Fisher, Mississippi; Captain B. Hall, Nebraska; W. S. Davenport, New Jersey; and J. C. Mann, North Carolina.

Messrs. Ely, Burnham and Bartlett of Chicago, were appointed official reporters of the Convention.

Pending the reports of the committees on organization and resolutions, General Hawley, of Connecticut, was called for and made a stirring and eloquent speech. He said that even though the times looked somewhat dark, yet he was glad men could be found who still remain true to the Union and liberty. Those who thought the soldiers were actuated by feelings of revenge were mistaken. Never was a day or an hour during the long four years of the war when if those who were trying to break up the Union had come forward and thrown down their arms but would have been received with open arms, and all would have been forgotten. He expressed himself happy in the country turning towards a man for the Chief Executive of the nation who had never meddled in politics, but whose firmness, common sense, as well as purity of heart and mind, eminently fitted him for the highest gift the people could bestow. General Grant was undoubtedly the people's choice, and next November will see him elected President of the United States. (Cheers.) So far as the Southern people are concerned, he would say, that whenever they manifested a desire to come back in the good old Union and act like good citizens, he was in favor of throwing around them the protection of the government. It made no difference whether that citizen was white or black, he was a citizen still. He believed that if necessary two million "boys in blue" would come again and protect him in his rights. (Immense applause.)

General HALSTED, of New Jersey, was next called upon. He said that to-day the political history of the country was dark because of the treachery of our representatives in Congress. He was sorry to say the American people "have been stabbed in the house of their friends." On every side of him he heard curses loud and deep against that recreant Senator from Illinois. He was sorry that General Palmer, a man whom the people of Illinois were about to honor, had not been in the place of the dishonest Senator whom he alluded to. He was still in hopes of seeing Andrew Johnson impeached and consigned to the obscurity which he so greatly merits. In reference to the colored man he would say that so long as he behaved himself and acted like an good citizen he was proud to call him "brother."

Major O'Conner, of Iowa, and Major General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, both followed in brief and eloquent speeches favoring the nomination of General Grant, and counselling the soldiers throughout the land to stand firmly by their chieftain in the coming political campaign as they stood by him during the war.

General SICKLES thought the convention had assembled for the purpose of choosing a successor to the lamented Lincoln; there had been no successor to him, but the office had been filled *ad interim*, and the people were not in favor of *ad interims*, and would consent to them no longer.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:—

For President—John A. Logan, of Illinois.

Vice Presidents and Secretaries respectively as follows:—

ALABAMA—Colonel R. T. Smith and Captain B. F. Williams.

ARKANSAS—General H. B. Morse and Colonel S. H. Root.

CALIFORNIA—General P. E. Conner and Colonel James Cary.

CONNECTICUT—Colonel Charles Warren and Lieutenant J. W. Knowlsen.

DELAWARE—A. F. A. Torbett and Colonel W. Lamott.

FLORIDA—Captain Rowlan Rombaues and Lieutenant T. B. Carroll.

GEORGIA—Captain W. H. Watson and Captain E. McB. Tmony.

ILLINOIS—General Julius White and General E. S. Solomon.

INDIANA—General R. S. Foster and Major O. Wilson.

IOWA—General C. L. Mathias and Captain C. V. Gardner.

KANSAS—Captain W. G. Karimer and Colonel G. W. Veal.

KENTUCKY—General John P. Croxton and Captain James M. Fidler.

LOUISIANA—General W. L. McMillan and Captain P. B. S. Phinchback.

MAINE—General G. L. Beal and George H. McPlaister.

MARYLAND—General Andrew W. Deanison and Captain H. Parisen.

MASSACHUSETTS—General James S. Cunningham and Colonel R. G. Usher.

MICHIGAN—General O. L. Spalding and Captain E. Weeks.

MINNESOTA—General C. C. Andrews and Colonel J. G. Page.

MISSOURI—General John McNeill and General Draper.

NEBRASKA—Colonel A. J. Harding and Major John Gillespie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Captain J. B. Clark, Chaplain Lovering.

NEW JERSEY—Colonel W. Ward, Lieutenant L. C. Reeves.

NEW YORK—General C. K. Graham, Major A. C. Tate.

NORTH CAROLINA—General S. G. Kelis, Major L. C. Mann.

OHIO—General Oliver Wood, General J. M. Marsh.

PENNSYLVANIA—General H. L. Capé, Colonel H. C. Alleman.

RHODE ISLAND—General Charles H. Tompkins, Captain G. B. Beck.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Chaplain P. F. Whittemore, Sergeant H. E. Hayne.

TENNESSEE—General John B. Rodgers, Captain H. E. Hudson.

TEXAS—Major A. H. Longley, Dr. R. K. Smith.

VERMONT—General Stephen Thomas, private Henry Congdon.

VIRGINIA—General H. A. Pierce, Captain George Tucker.

WEST VIRGINIA—Colonel P. H. Lockwood, Captain W. J. Purdy.

WISCONSIN—General C. S. Hamilton, Captain Henry Harshaw.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—General N. P. Chipman, private William A. Short.

Governor FAIRCHILD having announced that the father of General Grant was in the house, loud calls were made for him, and he reluctantly responded and took his place upon the stage, the band playing "Hail Columbia" as Mr. Grant took his seat beside the chairman. The entire Convention rose to their feet and in three times three testified their respect for the father of the nation's chieftain. A speech was loudly called for, and Mr. Grant, adjusting his spectacles, rose and briefly addressed the Convention. He expressed himself as extremely astonished that he who had done nothing for the great war for the country in particular should be called upon by the "braves of the nation" to speak to them. (Replies by the convention—"You had a boy; that is enough.") After exhorting the convention to moderation and prudence in their proceedings, the old gentleman retired amid the cheers of the Convention.

General LOGAN was then conducted to his seat as Chairman, and, after briefly thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, declined the nomination in favor of Governor Fairchild, who was then unanimously elected permanent Chairman.

Governor FAIRCHILD thanked the Convention for this new honor, and in conclusion announced that, as the Committee on Resolutions were not yet ready to report, he would introduce General John Cochrane, of New York, who would address them.

General COCHRANE on being introduced said, in substance, he hoped that every true soldier in the country would sit as jurors upon the conduct of the seven political traitors in the United States Senate and would give in a verdict cashiering them and dismissing them from the service of their country. Senator Ross he once was, but he is now but dross. Trumbull has been, but the country has cast him off and the verdict of the people will consign him to a political grave too deep for resurrection. Do not forget Fessenden, who ranks himself with the traitors to his country; and to the soldiers of Iowa he would say, dig a grave for the dead Grimes and bury him as deep as his action while alive will warrant you.

At this point the band struck up with "The Rogues' March," interrupting the speaker; but to the evident satisfaction of all, who cheered loudly. The General said, when the applause had subsided:—

I fancy I see a column marching through the streets of Chicago, consigning these dead politicians to the most remote cemetery in the city. He called upon the soldiers of the nation to remember always how they had been treated by men they had honored by giving them honorable positions, and see that they are not again fooled by politicians.

At the conclusion of the General's speech one of the secretaries read a communication from the Common Council of Chicago tendering the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention the hospitality of the city.

A vote of thanks to the Council was unanimously adopted.

Major HAGGERTY, of New York, was then called for and addressed the Convention at considerable length in a very happy strain, alluding to the recreant Senators who had not the backbone to do their duty, and suggested that greenbacks, which the democratic party so loudly decried, had something to do in the acquittal of Andrew Johnson.

Colonel HEMSTEAD offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:—

Whereas many of the late defenders of the Union being now out of employment, and they and their families suffering privation by reason of sacrifices during the war, therefore

Resolved, By us The soldiers and sailors of the Republic in the late war, in national convention assembled, on this the 19th day of May, 1868, that we hold it to be the duty of the administrators of the national and State governments to carry into practical effect a substantial gratitude to the defenders of the nation in bestowing upon those of our comrades who are needy, employment in the offices of manual and clerical labor.

Resolved, That the chairman of this Convention send a copy of these resolutions to the chairman of the National Republican Convention.

General STOKES, of Tennessee, being called for, came forward and addressed the Convention briefly, expressing his belief that a recruiting office should be opened in the halls of Congress to enlist fourteen new Senators to prefer new charges against Andy Johnson and vote him out of the White House. As to the recreant seven, whose names will go down to posterity covered with more shame than was that of Benedict Arnold, he hoped the country would spew them out and consign them to that obscurity which justly enveloped every one who turns traitor to his principles and his country. Allusion had been made to the black man. He was here to defend the negro. He owed his life to the race, and he could not be ungrateful. Whoever heard of a secesh negro! One hundred and fifty thousand of them fought for the Union, and had in every way proved themselves good citizens and worthy of the name. Negroes had aided the whites in Tennessee during the rebellion, and to them is due the acknowledgment. Their efforts, united with those of Union white men, had preserved Tennessee, and to-day it was as loyal as any State in the Union. Negroes had proven themselves capable of using the ballot, for they had cast it always for the republican party.

General LOGAN, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:—

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors, steadfast now as ever to the Union and the flag, fully recognize the claims of General Ulysses S. Grant to the confidence of the American people; and, believing that the victories achieved under his guidance will be now illustrated by him in times of peace by such measures as shall secure the fruits of our exertions and a restoration of the Union upon a loyal basis, we declare it as our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the maintenance of those principles which underlie our government, and for which we fought during four years of war, we pledge our earnest and active support to the republican party, as the only political organization which, in our judgment, is true to the principles of loyalty, liberty and equality before the law.

Resolved, That, speaking for ourselves and the soldiers and sailors who imperilled their lives to preserve the Union, we believe that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and his trial before the United States Senate, have presented unmistakable proofs of his guilt, and that whatever may be the judgment of the tribunal before which he is arraigned the verdict of the people is "guilty;" and we regard any Senator who has voted for acquittal as falling short of the proper discharge of his duty in this hour of the nation's trial and as unworthy of the confidence of a brave and loyal people.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors recognize no difference between native and adopted citizens, and they demand that the government protect the naturalized citizen abroad as well as those of native birth.

After the reading of the third resolution every member present rose to his feet and gave three hearty groans for Andrew Johnson and the "traitorous" republican Senators, while the band played the "Rogues' March."

On motion of General W. M. GREGG, of New York, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted amid cheers for Grant.

On motion of Colonel H. C. ALLEMAN, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that a committee of nine be appointed to wait upon General U. S. Grant and present him with a copy of the resolutions of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention.

On motion of W. S. ANDEWS it was resolved that we the soldiers of the republic extend to the loyal men of the South our sympathy and the promise of our support in the struggles yet in store for them under the present administration before they can enjoy the liberties of American citizens, without fear of prosecution and assassination and that if necessary we stand ready to aid them with our strength in the future as we have in the past.

The chairman announced the committee of nine, provided for in Colonel Alleman's resolution as follows:—Colonel H. C. Alleman, General W. N. Gregg, General D. E. Sickles, General John A. Logan, General A. Pleasonton, General J. T. Hartranft, Colonel W. B. Stokes, Captain A. Grant and Governor James W. Hawley.

Several resolutions of thanks were offered and passed, after which, on motion of General Sickles, of New York, the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the President.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Excitement Over the Rumor of Grant's Declination—Fight for the Vice Presidency—Wade Getting Stronger—Canvass of the Vote on the First Ballot—Negro Delegates to be Admitted.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1868.

The despatch stating that General Grant had written a letter declining the Presidential nomination fell like a bombshell among the delegates here. Great anxiety is manifested to know the truth on the subject. The bulk of the delegates asked about it deny that it is a fact, and declare Grant will surely accept if nominated, of which no doubt exists at all. The Illinois delegates unite in pronouncing this opinion, and the father of General Grant, who to-day made a speech to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, does not believe there is any truth in the story. However, should it prove true, like Fessenden's opinion, it is difficult to say who will be selected in Grant's place. Colfax, Wade and Phil Sheridan are all spoken of, but there has been no general consultation among delegates.

The Vice Presidency fight still rages fiercely among partisans of Wade, Hamlin, Colfax, Wilson and Curtin. The pressure of outside New Yorkers for Fenton is tremendous and the excitement so high that a collision seemed imminent two or three times to-day among the Fentons and Anti-Fentons. Some of Fenton's opponents, like Hugh Hastings, of Albany, are working to have New England concentrate on Hamlin or Wilson, with the hope of forcing New York to take up either of the two. A canvass of several of the State delegations to-day shows the strength of candidates for Vice President to be about as follows, and in order mentioned:—

CALIFORNIA—Wade, Fenton or Wilson.
CONNECTICUT—Buckingham, Colfax or Fenton.
ILLINOIS—Wade, Hamlin or Fenton.
INDIANA—Colfax or Wilson.
IOWA—Harlan or Wade.
KANSAS—Wade, Colfax or Fenton.
KENTUCKY—Speed, Colfax or Wilson.
MAINE—Hamlin, Wilson or Colfax.
MARYLAND—Wade.
MASSACHUSETTS—Wilson or Wade.
MICHIGAN—Colfax.
MINNESOTA—Wade.
MISSOURI—Wade.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hamlin.
NEW JERSEY—Colfax or Wilson.
NEW YORK—Fenton.
OHIO—Wade or Hamlin.
OREGON—Wade.
PENNSYLVANIA—Divided on the first ballot on Curtin and Wade; then Wade.
RHODE ISLAND—Sprague, Hamlin or Wilson.
VERMONT—Colfax.

Nebraska, Nevada, Delaware, Tennessee and West Virginia are still in a fog as to a choice.

As there still exists some doubts as to the admission of delegates from the States unrepresented in Congress, these delegations have indicated no definite action, though there appears to be strong feeling among them for Fenton or Wilson.

The Wade, Wilson and Fenton men are vigorously at work drumming up recruits to support their candidates. The Wade men now claim eighty-four votes on the first ballot, while the New Yorkers say Fenton is sure of one hundred votes.

The National Republican Executive Committee held a protracted session this afternoon and reversed some of their proceedings of yesterday.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, has been selected for temporary chairman of the convention. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist church, will open the convention with prayer. The permanent chairman was selected between ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island. The former is considered to have the best chances since the withdrawal of the claims of New York.

The excitement here about the impeachment failure is still very great and some delegates are at work on a movement to have Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Ross and Van Winkle read out of the party. A more moderate course is likely to prevail, as most of the old heads say the party cannot afford to lose such men. Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, has been particularly conspicuous in abusing the traitorous Senators and accuses Ross of having sold out for gold.

The nigger question will be settled by allowing such delegates of colored complexion as belong to States admitted into the Union and furnish proper credentials admission to the Convention on a par with their white brethren. There are very few colored delegates here as yet.

Arrival of Delegates—Objects of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention—The Candidates for the Vice Presidency—The Republican Platform and the Financial Question.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1868.

The arrivals of the trains from all directions this morning brought in large accessions to the list of delegations previously arrived in view of the National Convention to be held on the 20th inst. Great enthusiasm appears manifested by the representatives of the different States, and the early arrival of so large a number of those sent here to represent the interests and views of the republican masses of the country indicates a remarkable degree of confidence. The New England and Middle States delegations reached here in advance of all others, while the Western and Northwestern States will be fully represented to-morrow. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union is already under way. The crowd of outsiders is not so large as anticipated, though it is expected by Tuesday night the city will be full.

Up to this time no formal action has been taken by any of the delegations as to their action in the Convention. To-morrow has been set apart as caucus day, and some conclusions, it is expected, will have been attained foreshadowing the nominees of the republican party in the campaign of 1868. From all that can be learned in conversation General Grant seems to receive universal approbation as the choice for the Presidential nomination. The fight, therefore, will turn upon the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. In the outstart, without allusion to names, a storm appears to be brewing. The Soldiers and Sailors' Union, as I have said, are here in astonishing force, numerically strengthened by their record as the heroes of the late war, and hailing not only from every district in the country, but representing also military organizations. The most powerful element in this separate body of delegates is the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of this some of the more powerful Posts in the different sections of the country are specially represented and will wield an important weight in the action of their comrades.

The soldiers and sailors, as is known, propose to hold a convention of their own on the 19th inst., the day before the gathering of the delegations representing the civil portion of the population. It is now proposed by the soldiers and sailors to act independently of the regular Convention, and to nominate a ticket of their own, which they design presenting for the adoption of the regular Convention. It is not likely this will meet much favor, judging from opinions already expressed, and it remains to be seen what action will then be taken by those with whom these preliminary nominations will come in conflict. The members of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union say they propose to have the Convention nominate their men, while the civic delegations, as far as opinions have been pronounced, declare they will not be forced into any nominations and will oppose any suggestions except such as are in harmony with their own views. This, therefore, will resolve the matter into a question of backbone.

So large and powerful an organization as this Soldiers and Sailors' Union, backed by the Grand Army of the Republic, which permeates every community in the Northern States, will certainly be recognized as entitled to material consideration. But their views coming into conflict with those who pronounce themselves as the legitimate convention may lead to a counter spirit despite the earnest wish of the national delegates to yield with some deference to the wishes of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. It so happens that the names generally mentioned by representatives of the latter are not to be found in the list mentioned by the others at all. The soldiers wish a soldiers' ticket straight through. Sheridan, Geary, Ullman, Logan and others are put forward for the Vice Presidential nomination, accepting Grant for the first place on the ticket. Not one of those mentioned receives a single thought from the civilians, who think it but fair to reserve one place on the ticket for a civilian. There is some talk on the part of the military delegations, in the event of the National Convention ignoring their nominations, to demand a conference. This may be accorded, though the present feeling on the part of the civilians is quite the reverse, for the reason, they repeatedly declare, that they are the legitimate nominating convention, and they are determined to select their own nominees. The emphasis with which the soldiers' wing express themselves will necessitate considerable backing down or a breach of harmony, if their declarations are to be made the spirit of their convention. The civilians say they also have rights which must be respected, and between respect for the respective rights of the two parties a large share of disrespect will be the reward, unless matters are adjusted in the start.

Judging from casual conversation, nothing more reliable can be had until some caucusing has taken place on the subject. Wade's chances of nomination to the second place on the republican ticket do not appear so certain as generally supposed. Wilson and Colfax come here about equal in strength. Hamlin is talked of, and it is understood at this time, in the event of his withdrawing for the Senate, his friends will support Wilson. Fenton's friends are bringing a strong pressure from outside, but not as yet sufficiently developed to indicate any decided chances. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who is also spoken of by a few persons, is not likely to secure the unanimous vote of the delegation of his own State on the first ballot. The representatives from the western sections of Pennsylvania are particularly severe upon him and characterize his political career in no choice terms. With the matter of a selection in such confusion it is impossible thus early to speculate upon the chances of any one man. The Eastern men are exceedingly anxious to have one of the nominees from their own section, recognizing Grant as from the West. It is generally understood they will go to some lengths to secure their end, and will only yield to the inexorable demands of considerations more powerful than those already at work before they will recede from a position which they consider one of unquestionable right and fairness. The split which is hinted at in the Ohio delegation on the vote for Wade is considered favorable to an Eastern man, as the person upon whom the one faction fix their vote will be parried by an opposite direction on the part of the other.

Very little has been said as yet on the subject of a platform, and it would seem this important matter is kept studiously quiet. The financial question which will enter largely into the issues of the next campaign is looked upon with evident signs of timidity. It is well known and admitted that Congress has been deplorably remiss upon this subject. The time consumed in the impeachment trial, it is declared, might have been in a party sense better, if not more profitably, employed in laying before the country a satisfactory financial policy. But the contest has come and the most important question the people will ask must be left blank. Those who are best advised and will be vested with authority in surmounting this difficulty are themselves divided on the financial feature of the platform. Some say nothing had better be said on the subject at all. This independent course is met by the suggestion that something in the way of a declaration will be expected on this score. In order to get out of the dilemma there is quite a talk of inserting a general proposition "that the republican party advocates such a financial policy as shall be in accordance with the laws of Congress." This, therefore, will allow an indefinite margin upon which the party can work, whether Congress prefers to allow the present confusion to pervade the finances of the country, or to lay out a new policy, declared by immediate party necessities or designed to be permanent. The tariff question receives a cold shoulder on all sides, except, of course, where this is the peculiar sectional necessity. There does not appear, however, from present indications that there is any probability of the question being taken up at all in the campaign.

The vote on the eleventh impeachment article has turned out quite a damper upon many who came here anticipating that they would be overtaken by the electrifying announcement of the conviction of the President. The result, so far wide of their expectations, has called forth all sorts of observations respecting the integrity and so forth of the "recreant Senators," as they are termed. There are those who say they were opposed to the measure when originally brought up, foreseeing that such a step could be of little advantage to the party. All they have to say now is that as the House of Representatives insisted upon heaping such a heavy weight upon the party they were, and still are, hopeful of success as the least damaging direction the thing could take.

THE HANCOCK MOVEMENT.

Organization of a Hancock Club at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, May 19, 1868.

A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the hall of the Constitutional Union Club this evening and organized a Hancock Club, the first in New England. Colonel Chas. B. Merrill, a "fighting soldier" under Hancock, was elected President. Portland supports Pitt Fessenden and favors Hancock.

The Contest Between Hancock and Pendleton.

[From the Boston Advertiser—republican.]

It is evident that the movement in favor of General Hancock as the candidate of the democrats is to be a strong one. Heretofore the opponents of Mr. Pendleton, with a large numerical strength, have made a poor fight through division among themselves. Governor Seymour has been the favorite with some, but he has given no opportunity for efficient work in his behalf, having rather discouraged his friends by weak refusals to be regarded as a candidate, which still left a way open for him to take the nomination if it should be offered. Many persons also have had a hope that the badly defeated candidate of four years ago might be again put on the course. Others still have contended for the nomination of Mr. Johnson, and another party for General Hancock. It now looks as though the real contest would come between General Hancock and Mr. Pendleton. The latter has the advantage or otherwise of a clear peace record, and a determined body of adherents who make a great deal of noise if they do not cast all the votes.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Impeachment Managers' Investigation Committee Examining Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1868.

The impeachment Managers' Committee of Investigation held another meeting to-day, and had a gentleman named Wooley before them for examination. Butler expected great things from Wooley. He ascertained that he drew twenty-five thousand dollars from the First National Bank a day or two prior to the vote on the eleventh article and, therefore, according to the logic of Manager Butler, some Senator who voted for acquittal must have received the whole or a portion of that draft. Reasoning from this conclusion, Wooley was peremptorily summoned to the presence of this Star Chamber body on a subpœna signed solely with the imperial autograph of Manager Bingham. Wooley treated the mandatory summons with so much contempt that Butler complained to the House, but was told by the Speaker he went the wrong way to work, and in place of putting the insignificant name of Bingham to the summons he should have attached the exalted cognomen of Colfax. Butler did this, and the result was the production of Wooley this morning. The first witness was Mr. J. C. Dunleary, a Cincinnati banker, who testified to having paid $25,000 to the order of C. W. Wooley, for whom he entertained a high opinion and a cordial friendship. Woolley, who is a wealthy Ohio man, of a jovial and impulsive turn, and no particular admirer of Ben Butler, was examined in reference to using corrupt influences on Senators in regard to their votes on impeachment. He stated having expended nine out of the $25,000 he drew on matters here in Washington which had nothing to do with corrupting Senators, and was no business of Ben Butler's or anybody else. The remainder of the draft he sent to a gentleman in New York city. He disputed the right of the Managers to go into his private affairs, and, after giving a general answer to the question as to the use he made of the $9,000 he refused to go into details and expose his private business relations. Whereupon Butler declared he should have him brought before the House for contempt, and will very likely try to do so to-morrow. Three newspaper men are supœnaed to appear and make good some of their statements about Senators being bribed.

After the Battle—The Disappointed Managers and the Disappointment of the Office Hunters.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1868.

It is impossible to describe the wrath, bitterness and disappointment of the radical leaders since their defeat of yesterday. They supposed themselves sure of success up to the last moment, and Pomeroy, as chairman of the committee to report on the doubtful votes, figured out the necessary two-thirds to the satisfaction of Wade and the whole cabal. He reported Ross as sound as himself. When the prize was snatched from their hands by the courage and integrity of this Senator, then there was gnashing of teeth and furious denunciation.

The most extraordinary efforts were made to secure Ross' vote, and it is known that General Grant was induced to visit him after twelve o'clock on Friday night, for the purpose of trying the last persuasion, by telling him that he would not consent to be a candidate at Chicago unless Johnson was deposed. The active part taken by the General in this impeachment campaign has provoked much comment, especially as it was induced in great part by his quarrel with the President, whose exposure put him in so unpleasant a position before the country, and of his desire to have the power of the government to favor his own pretensions as a candidate.

The gross indecency of Wade's voting to make himself President, by convicting an innocent man, is the subject of general remark. His right as Senator from Ohio is not disputed, but if he thought proper to exercise it, then his duty was to have retired from the Presidency of the Senate and divested himself of personal interest in the result.

The Managers are very mournful in looks, and their movement to have an investigation is only a second edition of the "smelling committee" once appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature, which undertook to outrage the sanctity of various religious orders composed of the purest and best women. That ended in disgrace to all concerned, and this dodge will only bring impeachment into worse odium than ever.

Thad Stevens was opposed to it, saying that there was no use of going farther, for "impeachment was stone dead and the republican party gone to the devil." Butler was extremely sad, and looked as if he had lost his last spoon. Boutwell has abandoned his telescopic researches. Logan admits that the forty column speech which Holt wrote for him produced no effect. Bingham says his splendid rhetorical fireworks were all wasted, while Williams and Wilson want a new trial.

Sumner is particularly mad at the result. He had packed half his trunks in expectation of going abroad under Wade, and was even getting up recommendations for himself to Mr Adams' place, whom he would succeed as night succeeds day. He had given out the certainty of his own appointment and the positive assurance of the President's deposition. Now everybody laughs at him and the Diplomatic Corps who have great contempt for his character, pretensions and mean snobbishness, enjoy his defeat hugely. They one and all declare that this snubbing of Sumner is