that peace which the great Democratic Party has sworn to-day in Tammany Hall that we shall have. [A voice—"You shall have it; you are our white brothers."] I appeal, gentlemen, to that sentiment. I appeal to you in the name of the race. I appeal to you by our common traditions in the past. I appeal to you by that time-honored South Carolina that sent her soldiers to fight here and in Boston. I appeal to you by the memories of the Revolution—I appeal to you by all the past, by every hope of the future, to stand together, to give us deliverance, and to give success to these nominations of men whom you have placed as your standard-bearers to-day. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, in the name of South Carolina, in the name of the Southern States, in my own name, I thank you for the courtesies you have extended to us since we have been here. I thank you for this reception, and assure you that I shall take back to my people nothing but the most grateful memories of all your kindnesses. [Applause, during which Gov. HAMPTON retired.]

Other speeches followed by Mr. AKERS, of Missouri, Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, and others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

# THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

## The Union-square Demonstration—The Metropolitan Club Meeting—Speeches by Hon. A. J. Rogers, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, and Others.

The Metropolitan Democratic Club, holding forth at the St. Augustine House, in Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, ratified the Democratic nominations with pyrotechnic displays, illuminations and speeches. Hon. A. J. ROGERS, President of the Club, led off and was followed by Mr. ACKERS, formerly of Missouri, but now of New-York. The appearance of Gen. WADE HAMPTON, formerly of the Confederate Army, was the signal for considerable enthusiasm.

### SPEECH OF GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

As Gen. HAMPTON took the stand one of the lanterns caught fire, and one of the crowd suggested that the General could stand fire. [Laughter.]

Gen HAMPTON said: Citizens of New-York, I am violating a rule that I imposed on myself when I came on here in addressing you—in speaking at all—and that I do violate that rule is due solely to the people of New-York, who have met us of the South with such kindness and such cordiality.

Here another of the lanterns at the rear of the balcony took fire. Gen. HAMPTON said: "I don't like to have a fire in my rear." [*Laughter.*]

Gen. HAMPTON continued: I came then solely that I might thank you for the courtesy that you have extended to us and to all the Southern delegates, and that I might explain to you why it was that we were here, and what good we hoped might be effected by our presence. It was determined by us when we came on, that we would take no part—no prominent part in the Convention—not because we did not feel ourselves the equals of any other delegation, but solely because we were afraid that if we of the South, cut off as we have been for the last few years from the political world—we were afraid that if we should indicate our preferences, we might accidentally select a man who would bring defeat upon the great Democratic Party. We determined then that we would let the Democracy of the United States in convention assembled, indicate who was to be their standard-bearer, and then that we would come up in solid phalanx and pledge our support to confirm the nomination. [Applause.] Acting upon that, we cast our vote for the President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, [applause,] who had stood between us and ruin. We wished to show him that we appreciated that kindness and to pay him the compliment that was due him. [Cries of "Good."] It was, then, seemingly the wish of the Democracy to take the great young statesman from Ohio, and, when that appeared to be the case, South Carolina tendered him her support. Then that distinguished soldier, that son of Pennsylvania whom I have met on many a bloody field—[applause]—who, I take great pleasure in saying, was one of the most gallant of your soldiers—Gen. HANCOCK, [applause,] when his name was presented, we took him up, and we voted to support him to the last, and when the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR of New-York was presented, and State after State rolled on and swelled the grand column, our little State came next to your own at last and declared that he was their choice emphatically and fully. These, gentlemen, were the reasons which induced us to take the course we did. If we have been mistaken I am sure of one thing at least, that you will believe that we have been inspired by but one single motive—the success of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] It has been the earnest desire of the South since the war closed to join with the Democratic Party; but, I want you all to know that, if we had been willing to go to the Radical Party, we could have made any terms that we chose, but we determined to take defeat with the Democracy rather than by sacrificing our principles, gain success with the Radicals. [Applause.] We believed that if we were true—if we were true to those principles, if we were true to ourselves—that God would not forsake us, and that these broad principles of liberty that underlie the principles of the Democratic Party would triumph, and that we would at least be free and delivered from the ruin which has been impending over us. And now, gentlemen, you of the North do not know, you cannot conceive the condition of the South. [A voice—"Yes, by G—d I can."] Well, I am glad of it if you can. [The voice—"I have been there."] I will only state a few facts, for it is a theme upon which I dare not trust myself to speak. In the Legislature of South Carolina, composed of 156 members—in that Legislature, from whose halls used to go as high intellect as ever came to the halls of Congress—of these 156 members there are nearly if not quite now 100 negroes. [Cries of "Shame."] These negroes, and all the Legislature, the whole tax that they now are liable to pay amounts to $700—[laughter]—of that about $500 has been paid by one of the Conservative members. And of the $200 that is to be paid by negroes and carpet-baggers, half of it is under execution. [Applause and laughter.] Well, that Legislature, composed in that way, has the right to impose taxes on South Carolina to the amount of two millions and a quarter of dollars. Now, gentleman, if that State of things goes on, what will be the result? Why, you know it yourselves, that in a few years from this time there will not be a white man or woman or child in the State of South Carolina. I only mention that as one of the Southern States. It is true that it is perhaps in a worse condition than most of the others; but they are all affected by that fearful calamity that is hanging over us, and we can have no relief unless this great Democratic Party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South shall vote; and I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them. I only want to see the election fair, and if they do that, even with the incubus of black rule, we can carry the Southern States. [Applause.] Gentlemen, as I said, I do not like to touch upon these themes. [Cries of "go on, go on."] I only propose to come here to give my acknowledgments to you—to come and tell you that these nominations that you have made will meet with the hearty concurrence of Southern men. I wanted to tell you gratefully how gratified we have been at the reception that you have given to us. I wanted to tell you that, though we fought in good faith, we laid down our arms in good faith. [Applause.] I wanted you to believe that we were men of honor, and when we said war we meant war, and when we said peace we meant peace. [Applause.] Not that peace which the Radicals would give us; [Cries of "No, no;"] not that peace which crushes the life out of ten States; not that peace which places the ignorant negro over us, but peace in all our households, peace through all our land—

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