

**DELAWARE STRAIGHT-OUT TRUTH TELLER.**

**PUBLIC MEETING.**

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 4, '72.  
MESSRS. BROWN & DEAS,

Dear Sirs:—At a meeting of the Straight-Out Democrats held this evening, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary request our delegates to the Louisville Convention to meet us at their earliest possible convenience, to give us an account of the doings of the Convention.

Yours truly,  
W. M. YATZ, Pres't.  
H. O. MOORE, Sec.

In answer to the above, the Straight-Out Democracy will hold a ratification meeting in the City Hall yard—entrance from Market and King streets—on Friday evening, the 18th inst. The delegates who were at the Louisville Convention will be invited to give reports about their proceedings, after which the meeting will be addressed by C. Channery Hill of New Jersey.

Our friends who have expressed a desire to meet on the same platform as the opponents of the Greeley movement, will be assigned one half this time, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

P. S.—Should the weather prevent an out-door meeting (the City Hall being engaged on that evening), and for want of funds to pay for other more public places, the meeting will be held in the old Union Church, on Second street.

THE GREAT MASS of the Democratic Party are as completely lost, as were the children of Israel when in the Wilderness; and unless the "burning bush," if at Louisville, should light up the crooked path they are now in, "forty years" may not be sufficient to bring them in view of the original landmarks of Democracy, as laid down by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

Ho!—Read the following from Greeley's pen—namely—write hat on a pole forty feet high—carry it through the streets and burn it; Greeley! you Democratic office seekers who abuse every one who does not agree to the Baltimore Convention edict—read them out of the party—you will soon see that their is no Democratic party.

What Horace Greeley said regarding the secession of the Southern States

As to secession I have said repeatedly, and here repeat that if the people of the Slave States, or of the cotton States, really wish to get out from the Union, I am in favor of letting them do so as soon as the result can be peacefully and constitutionally attained.

This can be found on the fourth page of the New York Tribune of January 14th, 1861, and is the work of Horace Greeley himself.

In the Tribune on April 25, 1861, he piped this tune:

"As a new secedent, and all men will do well to shape their calculations accordingly, that the Union cannot be dissolved. There cannot be two rival and competing governments within the boundaries of the United States. The territorial integrity and the political unity of the nation, are to be preserved at whatever cost. Hereafter secession is to be put down, not treated with."

This was a very difficult way of showing that that employed on the 14th of January; fully three months before. But here is another. On May 1, 1861 Horace Greeley, now Democratic candidate for President, wrote as follows in the Tribune:

"But nevertheless we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must be sent to their friends, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."

After what Greeley has done—even had he done nothing at all—what more brutal, inhuman sentiment than the above could have been written. It is utterly unchristian and unworthy man permitted to live among civilized beings.

Friday, June 3, 1862, Horace came back with a settler, which upset his assertions of the year before regarding secession. Here is what he said in the Tribune, June 2, 1862:

"We utterly deny, repudiate and condemn the pretended right of secession. No such right is known to our Federal Constitution, nor can any civilized framework of government. No such right was reserved or supposed to be reserved, when the States ratified or adopted the Federal Constitution."

This ought to settle the question as to Greeley's advocacy of and opposition to secession. What is here stated is fact which is not denied by Greeley himself.

**GEORGIA DEMOCRACY.**

Judge Linton Stephens delivered a long and very bitter speech against the adoption of Greeley the Democratic candidate for the presidency, at Atlanta, Ga., Thursday evening. We quote this paragraph to show its general tenor:

"Why, I am told, if the Democratic party elects Greeley, he will be good to us. Give us something! What is he going to give us? Give us principles? Where is the principle he is going to give? He has not even said he is going to give us anything; but the hope is that he is going to give some of us who are willing to take it a little share of the plunder. Was there ever a more proper application of the motto, 'Fear the Greeks, when they are bringing gifts?' Fear the Radicals when they are bringing gifts; and I tell you that Radicals will never give you any gift, only to persuade you away from your principles. Greeley wants you to swap your principles for a few trifling little offices for some people, and I don't know whether some people will ever see the offices or not; and I would not care."

"I think to me about abiding by the Baltimore Convention! I will abide by it in all questions of policy, but I will not abide by that Convention, nor any other convention that bids me to depart from principle; and I want to know if these gentlemen who say stand by the Baltimore Convention, whether they do stand by it if they adopt the Philadelphia platform and nominate Grant? The Cincinnati platform is no better in principle than the Philadelphia platform."

"I will go for the maintenance of Democratic principles, and if I can't get the party to stand by all, I will take up one that goes for some one of the vital principles of Democracy. I will take up the rights, but absolute State rights. The way to win is to hold out your colors. I don't mean any new departures; I don't mean any Radicalized rights, but the true Democratic State rights colors, that holds reconstructed and all its triumphs to be revolutionary, unconstitutional, null and void. We will not succeed in this campaign, but we can put the party on this sort of a platform, and give it manly standard-bearers, who are in position to carry the banner. We will not be in a position to carry the next election; but, at all events, it will give us hope."

WHO HELPED MAKE THE "BLOODY CHASM"?—I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to *clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them; very good; but* who, of all men on earth, has done more to widen, and has worked harder in the past thirty years, than I, in the South, what an insult to the Constitution, and patriotic North, for this man to use this language!

The following was received after our paper was on the press, with 20 names of Straight-outs who are not afraid to have their names made public but came too late:

S. BROWN, October 10th, 1872.  
J. A. SNAPE, Esq.,  
DEAR SIR:—Yours of Monday, 7th inst. at hand, in last I reply with a list thirty as honest Democrats as ever breathed the breath of life, and that will not vote for Dr. Greeley under any circumstances whatever.

—If another number of the TRUTH TELLER is published it will contain a biographical sketch of Hon. Charles O'Connor; Mr. Adams' letter of accepting of the postmaster's Trust-Teller facts relating to the attempted sale of the Democracy at Baltimore.

—A lady in Fayetteville wants to build a national temple of stupendous proportions, where all the people of all denominations may worship. Her religion would harmonize well with Greeley's politics. That is exactly the kind of temple he seeks to set up, but the congregation don't appear to hover around.

NOT SO BAD.—"Gentlemen," says a Grant orator to a Western audience the other day, "our candidate never put forward the slightest pretensions to oratorical gifts." "Right, there, but within it comes to the other sort of gift—howler mother!—he takes um in like the mad-stutter or other Norway."

—Of course all the Democratic papers support Greeley; but some how or another they have one hundred and four thousand Democratic papers in the South alone that refuse to eat crow, or become Republican under the lash of Republican who want office.

—Studwell, the Grant elector for one of the Brooklyn districts in 1868, now supports Greeley & Brown, says J. Scarlot, Esq., who once avowed his loyalty as a true disciple, suddenly reversed his opinion for silver liberally supplied by an ancient Tammany Ring.

—Mr. Dean's letter reviewing the Hon. T. F. Bayard's speech published in the *Evening Evening*, was written too late for our paper.

**THE DEAD DEMOCRACY.**

So read a relinquishment of purpose and all that the Democratic party has been contending for for the last ten years, as the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and ticket at Baltimore will imply, will be nothing less than the death of that organization. It will be its utter subjection to its former foes, the acknowledgment that the principles for which it has professed to fight were not principles at all, and that its whole career has been in vain. The party can never be revived after the policy it must drop to pieces and be merged into new parties, losing its distinctive ideas and organization and becoming the prey of its enemies. This fate is inevitable, whether Greeley and Brown be successful or defeated. The chain of allegiance will be entirely sundered and the disintegration completely accomplished by the suicide that is now sure to be practiced at Baltimore.—*Forney's Press.*

The following extract is from one of the very able Democratic papers published in this country, and said before the Baltimore Convention:

If Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, it will demoralize and utterly ruin the Democratic party. A portion of the members of the party may be induced to vote for him; but the best and noblest of them will be brought to the support of such an undemocratic proceeding. If the Convention should take such a step, it will be in which the party will be ruined for all time to follow. No Democrat, of course, can be bound by any sort of consideration or implication, even in the remotest degree, by any nomination; if it will be taken, he will be wholly unauthorized by the constitution of the party—order, and the party will be wholly out of order, and will itself be nothing but an open usurpation. The Convention is called to carry out the principles of the party and not to overthrow or amend them. If they see fit to travel out of their way and subvert their principles on that question, any Democrat will then have a perfect right to vote as he pleases."

WHY SOME DEMOCRATS FAVOR GREELEY.—The *Dever Democrat* says:

"In plain English, certain members of Congress whose re-elections have been threatened doubtfully by the re-election of their State, suggest that they may make politically by a fusion with Liberal Republicans, and thereby secure re-election. They don't care about Greeley, nor the success of the Democratic party outside of their own district. They want to be returned to Congress to continue to do mischief, because they imagine he may possibly be nominated at Baltimore, and they want to be returned to Congress as early friends; of which he will be duly reminded if elected."

ON HIS OWN CHOICES.—When Mr. Greeley was in the habit of speaking his mind, his utterances were of some public value. He often succeeded in putting a real deal of truth into a small compass, and never had a greater success in this way than when he said in his *Tribune*, Ohio, speech, last Fall: "If the Democratic party were called on to decide between it and myself, I know that their regard for what they may call principle would be nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects."

GREELEY'S MERCY.—When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty in their friends, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.—*Horace Greeley, Tribune, May 1, 1861.*

Horace has had his wish, and now expects those parties to "kiss the hand that smote them." If the northern army had he carried out Greeley's advice, there would have been no trouble in the title of the hand for the blacks or whites who did the work.

GREELEY'S PHILANTHROPY.—"An alliance with the South would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows, who have gone to fight their country's battles."—April 23, 1861.

Forty years ago, and to every negro and what was left to northern white soldiers, was Greeley's principle during the war.

GREELEY'S PRESENT VIEW.—"I hope that the time will soon come when there will be an equality between the races."—May 1872.

THESE INDIVIDUALS who were anticipating certain positions at the hands of *Honest Horace* are very respectful to the Straight-outs since the recent overthrow of their four cherished hopes.

Horace Greeley passed through this city on the 10th and on his way to Baltimore, to inform the people how to raise peace. No one of his political friends were at the depot to cheer him.

**The Recent Elections. POOR GREELEY.**

Our paper was nearly made up, before receiving the returns, which prove beyond a doubt, the complete overthrow of all those fond hopes of Dr. Greeley, but rather let them rest in peace, remembering their failings, only as warning to the living, and generations to come.

We know that sympathy for the suffering South, influenced very many honest and true Democrats, to accept the prospect held up to them, that it was the only chance to secure the defeat of Grant.

Although they knew that Greeley had done a hundred times more, in times past, to ruin the Southern people than Grant had; yet they hoped that he had seen the error of his ways and would try to make some recompense for his forty years' crusade against their Constitutional rights.

We never for a moment believed, that his nomination, even if successful, could possibly benefit the cause of true Democracy; but on the contrary, he is a death knell to it as a National Party. The party was willing to admit that our first impression was, that it might be some relief, for the time being, to that sorely oppressed people. But on more mature reflection, we have been forced to believe that it would be far otherwise, though we have not time nor space to give our reason at length. Having spent considerable time in that part of the country, and having personal and pecuniary interests there, we would try to make some recompense to those who make the political or sectional papers their stand-point, by which they form their views.

READ THE FOLLOWING, and see that if Greeley had his wish Government would justly control every election district in Delaware, and not even an inspector could be elected except by consent of Congress of men like Greeley and Sumner.

"It is upon the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if it is possible, to their party. But unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies to Presidential and Congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others."

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