Reply to Wyoming.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Our long tried friends—and the friends of Mr. Stevens, need no apology for the occupation of our columns this morning, by the answer to "Wyoming." We ask a candid perusal, and defy a contradiction of the truths therein contained.

From the United States Gazette.

"We are indebted to Mr. Montgomery, of the Harrisburg Chronicle, for a copy of the proceedings of the late Electoral College. We have looked through the pamphlet with amazement. We believe the proceedings proper of the members of the College are grounds existing for impeachment.

We noticed in our paper of the 15th instant, the above paragraph, with the confident expectation that the circumstances indicatively hinted at, would on some future and early occasion, be given to the public in such colors, as would leave nothing to vague and undefined inference. The silence of the press on the subject, in our humble estimation, seems rather too much of an overweening delicacy, and is undoubtedly calculated to lead to the conclusion, that the public acquiesce in and approve, not only the proceedings generally, but all the proceedings of the members of the Electoral College.

If, then, the conductors of the Harrison Democratic press decline noticing the subject in terms by which the public may be enabled rightly to apprehend and appreciate the case, it becomes a repdient that others should take the responsibility, and speak out, in order that the world of Pennsylvania may not be misrepresented, or misunderstood, through the agency of this gratuitous proceeding of a portion of the Electors. So far then as the information of the writer of this article extends, and this embracing a large portion of the State, we learn from most respectable and unbiased sources, that the unprecedented and attempt of Messrs. Stevens, Burrowes, and Ex-Governor Ritner, to thrust the former into the Cabinet, as President Harrison's Postmaster General, has been received with undisguised dissatisfaction. It is certainly with feelings any other than pride or satisfaction we advert to the fact, that some nineteen or twenty Electors, whose high and honorable distinction it was to be selected by the people to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the patriotic and honest statesman for our President elect of the U. States should so far forget their dignity and duty, as to lend their names, and make their recommendation for a cabinet office, a concomitant of their votes, for the man to whom they recommend, and for whom they voted. No unkind or angry feeling prompts this remark—We verily believe they were outrapped, deceived, and separately seduced, each and every parent and in an unwary moment, precipitated on this recommendation by the subtle arts of some arch intriguer. To the imperishable honor of our venerable fellow-citizen, Mr. Coxe, Harmar Denny, T. M. T. McKennan, J. Price Wetherill and others, making ten in all, who could neither be coaxed, bribed, or bullied into the measure.

An effort so desperate, so entirely regardless of common propriety, and the respect due to the Chief Magistrate elect, cannot but be viewed as profoundly mortifying to every honorable Pennsylvanian, and should by no means be passed unchecked, aside from every consideration of the indelicacy and impropriety of this sort of action by any portion of the College—With the Electors who appended their names to the recommendation of Mr. Stevens—will any one, venture to assert that it conveys the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, in regard to the selection of a gentleman from our State to occupy a cabinet office? By no means. Whatever popularity (and at one period was it extensive) may have attached to the gentleman in question, it has long since disappeared. The closing scenes of Governor Ritner's administration—the almost treasonable manifesto of Mr. Burrowes, (being at the time Secretary of the Commonwealth) to regard the well ascertained election of Porter, as though no election had taken place—and Mr. Stevens' unsuccessful efforts to organize a separate House of Representatives, have cast on all the actors and intriguers thereto a degree of odium, which time cannot obliterate. And will they be remembered by the peace loving people of Pennsylvania, with feelings of deep humiliation and sorrow.—We sincerely and earnestly regret that the occasion seemed to require a reference to these matters; but we cannot permit this recommendation to reach General Harrison, as conveying the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, without a flat and full contradiction; and at the same time inform the parties interested in this ignoble scheme, that they greatly misapprehend and underrate the elevated society which has earned him so triumphantly through a long life of patriotic usefulness, if they calculate on success.

WYOMING.

Since the first publication of the above article which appeared in the United States Gazette, we have been in doubt, whether to pass by the contemptible ravings of "Wyoming" with the silent scorn they merit, or give an exposure of the hypocrisy and injustice which characterize his communication. We have determined finally on the latter course, and in our present and future remarks on this subject, we wish it distinctly understood that we were the last to sever the unity of our party, the last to nullify the compact of Harmony and Harmony to which we, in common with every Anti-Van Buren-ite, considered ourselves pledged.

We need hardly refer, although it may be necessary to the elucidation of our argument, to the proceedings of the National convention. When the Whigs in that body finally convented to adopt the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, which had been made and *perseverd* in by the anti-masonic party, more than a year before, notwithstanding the scoff and sneer of Whig orators, that defeat with such a man as Henry Clay would be preferable to success with the new President elect; the anti masonic party of Pennsylvania, in order to show that their professions of hatred, many were not assumed for purposes of personal interest, agreed to forego their distinct organization and name, and do battle against a common foe, under the common banner of democracy. Although some doubted the policy, and it is not our present purpose to argue the point, yet many indulged the hope that their new associates would respect the will of the people, so emphatically expressed for the preceding ten years. They had a right to expect that their anti-masonic allies would at least act harmoniously and kindly with their antimasonic fellow laborers, who in this state formed three fourths of the party, and almost the whole of the working men. We do not wish to adduce evidences how grievously and fatally those hopes have been deceived! Our present purpose is to unmask the misrepresentations which have been palmed upon our friends, whose honesty of heart and integrity of character made them formidable to our hollow hearted allies. This has been shown by the manner in which their private and public character has been assailed by unfounded and direct allegations. Now when the most glorious victory ever known to the nation, has been achieved by the persevering adherence of the antimasons to the popular chief, who was selected by them, and forced upon the Whigs, an attempt is made to again encumber and disorganize our unity, by the little squad, who infested into our ranks for the sake of the bounty and the booty. These few restless souls, together with some particles of drift-wood brought in by the flood; some unfledged and wandering exiles from Van Burenism, have united with the agrarian rabble, who decorated our Legislative Halls with a mob and compelled the Speaker of the Senate to abandon his post, to reiterate and endorse the infamous falsehoods and slanders that were first promulgated by the mendacious organs of the ruffians who trampelled the Constitution and laws in the dust.

Without a wish on our part to sunder the link of friendship, which our unprecedented victory should have thrown round us; with no desire but to do simple justice to those, whose prominency has made them a shining mark for detraction; with feelings of the greatest respect for many who now seem to be laboring under the fatal delusion, that the friends of those, so wantonly attacked by "Wyoming" will tamely and in silence submit to his manifold misrepresentations and audacious perversions; with feelings of deepest regret at the disingenuous course of some of our editorial brethren in Philadelphia, in this relation, by their dark and ambiguous language; with unfeigned solicitude for our permanency as a political party, so nearly hazarded in the election of a Speaker of the House, (and we hope to be correctly understood, not as deprecating the result which placed an ardent and talented friend of Harrison in the Chair, but as repudiating the manner of his election—which he himself cannot but admit as dangerous to party advancement,) but impelled by a stern sense of duty to our friends and to the people to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the patriotic and honest statesman for our President elect of the U. States should so far forget their dignity and duty, as to lend their names, and make their recommendation for a cabinet office, a concomitant of their votes, for the man to whom they recommend, and for whom they voted. No unkind or angry feeling prompts this remark—We verily believe they were outrapped, deceived, and separately seduced, each and every parent and in an unwary moment, precipitated on this recommendation by the subtle arts of some arch intriguer. To the imperishable honor of our venerable fellow-citizen, Mr. Coxe, Harmar Denny, T. M. T. McKennan, J. Price Wetherill and others, making ten in all, who could neither be coaxed, bribed, or bullied into the measure.

An effort so desperate, so entirely regardless of common propriety, and the respect due to the Chief Magistrate elect, cannot but be viewed as profoundly mortifying to every honorable Pennsylvanian, and should by no means be passed unchecked, aside from every consideration of the indelicacy and impropriety of this sort of action by any portion of the College—With the Electors who appended their names to the recommendation of Mr. Stevens—will any one, venture to assert that it conveys the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, in regard to the selection of a gentleman from our State to occupy a cabinet office? By no means. Whatever popularity (and at one period was it extensive) may have attached to the gentleman in question, it has long since disappeared. The closing scenes of Governor Ritner's administration—the almost treasonable manifesto of Mr. Burrowes, (being at the time Secretary of the Commonwealth) to regard the well ascertained election of Porter, as though no election had taken place—and Mr. Stevens' unsuccessful efforts to organize a separate House of Representatives, have cast on all the actors and intriguers thereto a degree of odium, which time cannot obliterate. And will they be remembered by the peace loving people of Pennsylvania, with feelings of deep humiliation and sorrow.—We sincerely and earnestly regret that the occasion seemed to require a reference to these matters; but we cannot permit this recommendation to reach General Harrison, as conveying the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, without a flat and full contradiction; and at the same time inform the parties interested in this ignoble scheme, that they greatly misapprehend and underrate the elevated society which has earned him so triumphantly through a long life of patriotic usefulness, if they calculate on success.

WYOMING.

Since the first publication of the above article which appeared in the United States Gazette, we have been in doubt, whether to pass by the contemptible ravings of "Wyoming" with the silent scorn they merit, or give an exposure of the hypocrisy and injustice which characterize his communication. We have determined finally on the latter course, and in our present and future remarks on this subject, we wish it distinctly understood that we were the last to sever the unity of our party, the last to nullify the compact of Harmony and Harmony to which we, in common with every Anti-Van Buren-ite, considered ourselves pledged.

We need hardly refer, although it may be necessary to the elucidation of our argument, to the proceedings of the National convention. When the Whigs in that body finally convented to adopt the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, which had been made and *perseverd* in by the anti-masonic party, more than a year before, notwithstanding the scoff and sneer of Whig orators, that defeat with such a man as Henry Clay would be preferable to success with the new President elect; the anti masonic party of Pennsylvania, in order to show that their professions of hatred, many were not assumed for purposes of personal interest, agreed to forego their distinct organization and name, and do battle against a common foe, under the common banner of democracy. Although some doubted the policy, and it is not our present purpose to argue the point, yet many indulged the hope that their new associates would respect the will of the people, so emphatically expressed for the preceding ten years. They had a right to expect that their anti-masonic allies would at least act harmoniously and kindly with their antimasonic fellow laborers, who in this state formed three fourths of the party, and almost the whole of the working men. We do not wish to adduce evidences how grievously and fatally those hopes have been deceived! Our present purpose is to unmask the misrepresentations which have been palmed upon our friends, whose honesty of heart and integrity of character made them formidable to our hollow hearted allies. This has been shown by the manner in which their private and public character has been assailed by unfounded direct allegations. Now when the most glorious victory ever known to the nation, has been achieved by the persevering adherence of the antimasons to the popular chief, who was selected by them, and forced upon the Whigs, an attempt is made to again encumber and disorganize our unity, by the little squad, who infested into our ranks for the sake of the bounty and the booty. These few restless souls, together with some particles of drift-wood brought in by the flood; some unfledged and wandering exiles from Van Burenism, have united with the agrarian rabble, who decorated our Legislative Halls with a mob and compelled the Speaker of the Senate to abandon his post, to reiterate and endorse the infamous falsehoods and slanders that were first promulgated by the mendacious organs of the ruffians who trampelled the Constitution and laws in the dust.

Without a wish on our part to sunder the link of friendship, which our unprecedented victory should have thrown round us; with no desire but to do simple justice to those, whose prominency has made them a shining mark for detraction; with feelings of the greatest respect for many who now seem to be laboring under the fatal delusion, that the friends of those, so wantonly attacked by "Wyoming" will tamely and in silence submit to his manifold misrepresentations and audacious perversions; with feelings of deepest regret at the disingenuous course of some of our editorial brethren in Philadelphia, in this relation, by their dark and ambiguous language; with unfeigned solicitude for our permanency as a political party, so nearly hazarded in the election of a Speaker of the House, (and we hope to be correctly understood, not as deprecating the result which placed an ardent and talented friend of Harrison in the Chair, but as repudiating the manner of his election—which he himself cannot but admit as dangerous to party advancement,) but impelled by a stern sense of duty to our friends and to the people to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the patriotic and honest statesman for our President elect of the U. States should so far forget their dignity and duty, as to lend their names, and make their recommendation for a cabinet office, a concomitant of their votes, for the man to whom they recommend, and for whom they voted. No unkind or angry feeling prompts this remark—We verily believe they were outrapped, deceived, and separately seduced, each and every parent and in an unwary moment, precipitated on this recommendation by the subtle arts of some arch intriguer. To the imperishable honor of our venerable fellow-citizen, Mr. Coxe, Harmar Denny, T. M. T. McKennan, J. Price Wetherill and others, making ten in all, who could neither be coaxed, bribed, or bullied into the measure.

An effort so desperate, so entirely regardless of common propriety, and the respect due to the Chief Magistrate elect, cannot but be viewed as profoundly mortifying to every honorable Pennsylvanian, and should by no means be passed unchecked, aside from every consideration of the indelicacy and impropriety of this sort of action by any portion of the College—With the Electors who appended their names to the recommendation of Mr. Stevens—will any one, venture to assert that it conveys the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, in regard to the selection of a gentleman from our State to occupy a cabinet office? By no means. Whatever popularity (and at one period was it extensive) may have attached to the gentleman in question, it has long since disappeared. The closing scenes of Governor Ritner's administration—the almost treasonable manifesto of Mr. Burrowes, (being at the time Secretary of the Commonwealth) to regard the well ascertained election of Porter, as though no election had taken place—and Mr. Stevens' unsuccessful efforts to organize a separate House of Representatives, have cast on all the actors and intriguers thereto a degree of odium, which time cannot obliterate. And will they be remembered by the peace loving people of Pennsylvania, with feelings of deep humiliation and sorrow.—We sincerely and earnestly regret that the occasion seemed to require a reference to these matters; but we cannot permit this recommendation to reach General Harrison, as conveying the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, without a flat and full contradiction; and at the same time inform the parties interested in this ignoble scheme, that they greatly misapprehend and underrate the elevated society which has earned him so triumphantly through a long life of patriotic usefulness, if they calculate on success.

WYOMING.

"These measures," says "Wyoming," "have cast on all the actors and intriguers thereto, a degree of odium which time can not obliterate," and hence it infers that Gov. Ritner, and his prominent friends have lost their popularity. Let us examine these things coolly.

In the first place, it is conceded that they never were popular with the advocates of masonry; although sometimes supported by them at the polls. But they were popular with all those who opposed secret societies; and the question now to be considered is, were either of the above acts of a character to impair their popularity?

First, let us examine the "Manifesto," as it is called, of Mr. *Burrowes*.

Immediately after the election of 1838, our friends throughout the state, were startled at the enormous frauds every where practised by the friends of Mr. Porter.—Every editorial pen was dipped in the Philadelphia and Berks, but in every county where they had a majority of Inspectors and Judges. The State Committee received information of alleged fraudulent votes, amounting to many thousands, which had informants assured them, they would be able to establish. Whole districts giving majorities of 500 or 600 for Ritner were rejected. Fictitious voters were recorded, and votes put in for them in almost every loco foco County in the state. Such were the charges—and such we doubt not, were the facts. The Committee were also informed that petitions were in circulation to contest the Governor's election, *according to the Constitution and Laws*. It was known that the unfortunate practice of betting on the result, had been indulged in to an enormous extent. Under these circumstances, *what was the duty which the Chairman of the State Committee owned to his political friends?* Certainly, to give them notice of the alleged frauds, the intention to expose them, and *legally* and *peaceably* to inquire, who was elected *Governor*; and to warn them, in the meantime, not to do any acts, or make any sacrifices, *on the supposition of our defeat*. I were to be time enough to make such practical concessions, after the *constitutional* tribunal, before which our appeal was about to be heard, should so determine.

The publication of Mr. Burrowes, which has been so much *perverted* and falsified by the Loco focos, did nothing more!—as any honest inquirer must acknowledge. But it has not only been perverted by the *Loco* focos, but an absolute FORGERY has been committed upon it, in the above article.—After stating the *apparent* result, Mr. Burrowes, in his article of the 17th of October, 1838, put forth as Chairman of the State Committee, *saying "this is an event, to which, look it been fairly produced, we as good citizens, would quietly if not cheerfully submit. But there is so strong a probability of malpractice and fraud in the whole transaction that it is our duty peacefully to resist it, and fully expose it."*

After enumerating the different allegations of illegal voting, and fraudulent returns, he proceeds: "On behalf therefore, of the State Committee of Correspondence and vigilance, the propriety is suggested, of taking measures at once, for *investigating* the manner in which the election was conducted, and ascertained. Now is the time to make the examination, while the facts are fresh and the outrage recent.—Let it be done then, peacefully, determinedly and thoroughly. *But let it be commenced with an honest resolution to* SUBMIT *to the result, whether it be favorable or* UNFAVORABLE *to our wishes*. This is *the duty of all who contend for equal rights, and the* SUPREMACY OF LAWS. But fellow-citizens, UNTIL *this investigation be fully made, and fairly determined, let us treat the elections of the 9th instant, as if we had not been defeated, and in that attitude abide the result.*"

These are the principles of the "Manifesto," as it is called, and to which "Wyoming," in imitation of his Loco foco Allies, applies the epithet *"almost treasonable!"*—There is not a doctrine in it, which an honest man of any party could object to. Not a principal in it that will not be applauded by every good citizen. It first states the ground for supposing the election to have been corrupt and illegally conducted, so as to defeat the real voice of the people; and then suggests that such illegality should be *legally* and *peacefully* inquired into, according to the forms known to the Constitution and Laws; and that until such decision, *the result should be considered as suspended*. What of Treason—what of improperly was there in this? Treason, act according to law! Treson to keep the peace and abide the result of a constitutional investigation, whether "favorable or unfavorable to our wishes." Treason to suspension of the result until the proper tribunal should announce it! "Almost Treason" to notify his friends that possibly the wholesale fraud of the enemy might be detected, and they not robbed of their rights and their thousands! If this be treason, or "almost treason" then, indeed, the occupation of the Capitol, by armed ruffians; the expulsion of the Senate by brothel bullies; the formation of a House of Representatives, by the votes of a tumultuary assemblage, and the continuance of lawless disorganization beyond the time allowed by law for presenting petitions to investigate the frauds *was legality to the country!* And this mode of setting the question is justly called the "well ascertained election of Porter!"

But "Wyoming," instead of stating Mr. Burrowes, advice fairly, says, he recommended to treat it as though "no election had taken place." No such sentiment—nothing allied to it was ever expressed by him. *That* is a forgery. *That* is a slander of the open and the secret foes of Antimasonry, which any honorable man would have scorned to invent, or to propagate.

Article 2d. "Mr. Stevens' unsuccessful efforts to organize a separate House of Representatives."

This "almost treasonable manifesto" of Mr. Burrowes, to regard the well ascertained election of Porter as though no election had taken place."

Article 3d. "Mr. Stevens' unsuccessful effort to organize a separate House of Representatives."

"These measures," says "Wyoming," "have cast on all the actors and intriguers thereto, a degree of odium which time cannot obliterate," and hence it infers that Gov. Ritner, and his prominent friends have lost their popularity. Let us examine these things coolly.

It. Every Anti Van Buren member of the Senate present at the preliminary meetings, as well as of the House, not only advised and approved of the course followed by