WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Massachusetts Election. As this is the only state in which federalism has gained even a temporary ascendency, it is important that the extent of the victory, as well as the causes which produced it, should be distinctly understood. The steady habits of New England are well known to our readers. They have seldom many instances of the tenacity with which opinions once rooted in the minds of the Union are adhered to; but to be fully appreciated the difficulty of effecting any political change. This trait of character is, perhaps, all circumstances considered, a blessing, as it is generally the characteristic of a sound and enlightened understanding, to be slow to resign, but once resolved to be firm and unbending. For seven years past, Massachusetts has been a memorable exception of this character. Having imbibed certain political opinions, and honored her confidence on those who held them, that such succeeding election has manifested the extreme difficulty of rooting out a tree in which it has taken root. The effect of truth, was, however, gradual; until, at the election of last fall, a revolution was effected, in those who administered the government. This was brought about by but a small majority. Of 41,187 votes given for Governor, Mr. Sullivan had 19,04; and Mr. Strong 22,209; giving to the former only a majority of 3,723. What marked the equipoise of the state, which brought on the result of the election for Senators, which is held on the same day. In that body 40 of the members elect were republicans and 19 federal. From a peculiarity and indeed unavoidable policy, the election for Representatives, held a short time subsequent to that for Governor and Senators. This arising from having experienced the choice of republicans, the federal party, attaching no doubt great importance to the present election Executive gave up all for lost the ensuing year, and least and under those feelings of despondency made but a feeble exertion at the election for Representatives; the consequence of which was a majority in a city exceeding one hundred in that body. It is manifest that this chaos of unhappy accidents was produced by a correspondent preponderance of the republican party. So far as related to the election of this state, the federalists may be considered as having needed from the government, whether from policy, or from disinclination, is uncertain. There is strong reason to ascribe this circumstance to policy, to a hope that in this way, the republicans would be thrown off their guard, and in the confidence of their triumph, abandon that vigilance and exertion which were necessary to maintain it. Certain it is that the federalists disliked to consider themselves as eventually beaten; certain it is that they predicted the end result of the election.

Watching events, the Essex junto, which may be correctly denominated the proper club of Massachusetts, the genuine, the true antifederalists, with their numerous satellites, seized the crisis in the national affairs to effect a distract the people, and on their divisions to restore themselves to power. Federal circumstances, in the first place, had given to the Essex junto, a powerful circumstance, in their views. Negotiations of deep importance were depending in our bosom. The Executive, animated by the sincerest most ardent desire to heal our differences with Great Britain, from the commencement of the negotiation, resolved on secrecy. This principle was firmly adhered to, on the other side, information outside to their ranks was imparted to the secretaries of the administration. In proof of this we appeal to the federal printers, and especially to those of Boston, which were filled with extracts of letters from members of Congress & other at Washington, replete with falsehoods, with statements which, if true, would have disgraced our government. While this *falsehood* was thus industriously circulated, the only effectual *antidote, truth* was entirely wanting. The republican printers, for the time, were unnerved, and equally anxious with the administration to heal the bleeding wounds of the two countries, maintained a dignified silence. They had not the means of expressing the real state of the negotiations, and they felt too much respect for truth and for themselves to rival their opponents in fiction. They, therefore, suffered them without molestation to pursue their usual avocation.

About the same time that the negotiation with Mr. Rose commenced the embargo was laid. This measure, addressing itself sensibly to the patriotism of the people, would be necessarily received with a feeling shaped by the motives which produced it. These were shamefully vilified. Members of both Houses of Congress from the state ascribed to them most unjust and dishonorable motives in some instances by insinuation, in others by direct assertion. Such representations were circulated by thousands. The federalists of Boston was embarked in this *hideous* system of falsehood. The instrument thro' the whole campaign of diffusing far and wide falsest views of the public measures, was the publication of the measures of the government.

Although the government made its disclosure, that disclosure which continued on the floor of Congress to the close of the session, the misrepresentations and misrepresentations which had previously been so prodigally poured forth, But this disclosure, containing the documents relative to the Chesapeake, and the previous negotiations, came unfortunately too late. It was not made till the 22d of March, not published at the seat of government till the ensuing April, and not fully diffused among the people of Massachusetts. To these that this disclosure would not have had effect. If any influence in this state, it is only necessary to add that the gubernatorial and presidential elections, take place on the 1st Monday in April, and that for representatives in the Beginning of March. It is not improbable that one man in ten in that state yet understands fully the course pursued by our negotiators, and that these important documents reached the state in time to be generally perused, and that it is not seen the weight taken by their government; had they been made acquainted with the ground which the commercial and neutral rights have been enforced; had they been convinced, in a period of the ensuing month, that they were convinced, that their government had maintained the utmost impartiality, that it was the belligerent powers, and not yielded as little to the menaces of Napoleon, as to those of Great Britain, they would have given a far different vote. We confidently, therefore, believe that the victory, which it is, indeed we shall not be surprised at many of the members, regarded federal, on receiving the information which is rapidly reaching them, magnanimously throwing aside their party feelings and rallying their in the support of measures called for by the crisis. At elements the Government will be an abuse that will preserve the vessel of state from the fury of the tempest, and repress, by the exercise of its energetic moral powers, any dangerous conditions that may arise.

There is another, one moreover to which the federal majority in the House of Representatives may be ascribed, which is exclusive of the foregoing considerations. The eventual majority calculated upon by the antifederal party, arising from the relative strength of parties to be still the same as at the last election, the party, in consequence of a new division, there ought to have been a republican majority of 13 members in the present House. But the state there is another, and we fear dangerous, peculiarity which allows each town to send as many representatives as it pleases, provided it does not exceed one for a fixed number of inhabitants, or second to representative at all. Availing themselves of this circumstance, and of federalism's peculiarity for the voluntary pay the expence of their representatives) the federalist towns have in numerous instances elected representatives to the extent of their right; while the republican towns have in many instances not elected representatives to the extent of their right; while the republican towns have in many instances not elected representatives, been, declined augmenting their usual numbers. This latter fact may be taken by antifed to the secretary inspired ed by their triumph in the election for Governor, and by their great majority in the preceeding House of Representatives. Of the facts here stated we have indisputable proofs, from the journal of the legislature of the last year there were only 231 members present; whereas at its opening this year there were 261 members present. In Boston, this year thirty-one federalists were elected; last year, we believe but eleven. We have, however, before us the Democrat of Boston, an unquestionable authority, and there we find 21 republican towns, whose inhabitants amount to 67,385, and who have sent 39 representatives. But the fair principle of representation been observed, the tables would have been completely reversed, and these republican towns would have sent 53, and the federal towns 39 representatives, making a difference in favor of the number of republican representatives of 34. Add to these the advance in the representation of Boston, without saying any thing about the other towns, which exceed 300, and a gain is attached from this circumstance to the federalists of 34 members; but for which the republicans would have a majority in the house of 34, which would have reversed their relative strength entirely them to. In the language of the *Democrat*, from we have quoted, "*Let the republicans of Massachusetts "have their peculiarities the state to be misrepresented, they will be the sufferers, whenever they please to exercise it, of restoring her to that rank in the Republican confederacy, to which she is justly entitled.*"

The Legislature of the state of Georgia is now in session, having been convened by the government with a view to afford some relief to the debtors at present distressed by the operation of the embargo. The Governor of that state has informed the Legislature that a deputation has been sent by the Creek Indian of Indians to assure him of the pacific determination of the Creeks to defend the state of Georgia with all their strength, in case war should arise with any foreign power. It is also said that they have sent a deputation to the general government, with the tender of their services. It was expected that the legislature would adjourn on the 21st inst.

A barbarous duel was lately fought near Christiansbourg, between Mr. Thomas Lewis and Mr. John M. Henry, "The duel is said to have had its origin in dispute respecting the late election in Montgomery, from this county Mr. McMillan, who defeated Lewis, and Henry, who defeated a deputy of the Sheriff, in the election. They fought with *rifles* at the distance of *fifteen* steps. Both fell! Mr. Lewis having received a ball just through his hearts; and Mr. M'Henry just below it!

On the 24th inst. took place at New York the long contemplated procession for burying the remains of eleven thousand five hundred American prisoners, who died in Jersey, who perished on board the Jersey and other prison ships in the harbor of New York, during the British war. Information of the following description of it is extracted from the New-York Public Advertiser:

THE GRAND PROCESSION

TOMB OF THE MARTYRS.

Early on the morning of yesterday, the corporations, with different societies—the volunteer, artillery and infantry corps, with the seamen, assembled to perform the last duty of gratitude (so long deferred) to the immortal victims of the revolution.

The day was ushered in by the firing of the minute guns, and the melancholy toll of the muffled bell, and all the public buildings, the shipping and windows of the streets in the line of march, were crouded with the aged and the youth, to see the procession arrested the public attention beyond all powers of description—the mind of humanity was abundantly with the various avocations of the capital were concentrated to a single duty.

A Moon is the emblem of the mortality of arrangement of the different bodies being effected—the whole proceeded on the most solemn, and the Walibout Committee—when it progressed in the solemn march; but it is impossible to do justice to Tuesday's attempt to describe the scene exhibited on the approach of the procession to the place of the interment—the immense multitudes thronged the shores, the wharves and the shipping—and the boats, the water scarcely, and the arrival of the sacred remains of the patriots. They arrived—and, in fifteen minutes, they were entombed. The objects of the procession were approbriately dressed, manned, and highly decorated—nothing could equal the train of barges and boats from New Jersey and New York. Indeed, the shipping,