to St. Cloud, where preparations are king for his reception.

A Paris Journal of the 22d contains following: "The Cabinet of St. nes has replied to the official notifi- ion of the changes recently produced the Government of Spain, that it sees h pleasure the adoption of a system, ich England had long considered use- and even necessary, for the welfare the Spanish nation."

SPAIN.

A letter from Malaga, under date of th, announces the arrival at that of the Patriot, *Garcia Heneros*, regnum *Martinez de la Rosa*, and *Ca-* ra, from the galleys, off the coast of ica. It is impossible, says the letter aint the joy with which they were re- ved. A triumphal car was prepared. the bells were in motion, and there re frequent discharge of artillery. e banquets, balls and fetes, are not over.

The last advices from Cadiz, are con- ned in the London Courier of the 29th. ivate letters say, that at Cadiz every g is restored to order; it is far from g so in the rest of Andalusia. The talion of Guides and that of Loyalty, out 800 strong, who were concerned on 10th of March, are at this moment pril 4th) entrenched at St. Lucar, de- ained to defend themselves there, if y attempt is made to inflict any pun- ment on them, or compel them to take oath of fidelity to the Constitution e are assured that two regiments of the alry, El Rey, and that of the Royal ineers are ranged on their side, being willing to swear fidelity to the Consti- ion.

The growing confidence in the new or- of things is sufficiently manifested by fact that the *reals communes*, the anish Government paper, which, before recent change, was at 86 per cent. dis- nt, was on the 18th, at 58 per cent. count.

Ferdinand has issued a proclamation dressed to his South American sub- ts. This interesting document will be nd below.

The accounts from Madrid are to the h. The different towns and authori- s continue to take constitutional oaths, d to send in addresses of congratula- n to the King.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin of the 14th of April, te, that on the preceding day a tumult a very formidable nature occurred in t city. About three hundred individ- s suddenly made an attack on the guard se, which was occupied at the time by more than 30 soldiers. It was not two or three detachments of the mi- ry had been brought against them that insurgents were reduced to submis- n, when several of the ringleaders re secured and thrown into prison.— e same afternoon, Baron de Humboldt l an audience of the King, which last- three hours. By letters of the 16th. m the same pl ce, we learn that M. hn has been sentenced to imprison- nt for life by the Court appointed to him; but that the King, in recollec- n of former services, has remitted the nishment to imprisonment for ten years, l subsequent banishment from the Prus- n territory. M. Jahn is about fifty rs of age. Two Secretaries of the at Berlin, who had quitted their ctions without permission, and had ceived public notice in the Gazette to ume them, both committed suicide in neighborhood of Altona. The rea- s for the act are not given.

PRUSSIA.

The Minister of "Public worship and truction," has published a report, ex- ting charges gainst the Jesuites, and ommending their immediate expulsion m the Empire. The Emperor has ap- oved of the report, and ordered that it all be carried into immediate effect. e officers charged to execute the order, directed to pay every regard to the d and infirm Jesuites.

GERMANY.

The Marriage of the King of Wurtem- g to the Princess Pouline, daughter the late Duke Louis, was celebrated at tgard on the 15th of April.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

This day his majesty came in state to House of Lords, and the Commons ng in attendance, delivered the follow- speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have taken the earliest occasion of sembling you here, after having recur- d to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first e since the death of my beloved Father, am anxious to assure you, that I shall ways continue to imitate his great ex- ple in unceasing attention to the pub- interests, and in paternal solicitude the welfare and happiness of all class- of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Pow- s renewed assurances of their friendly sposition and of their earnest desire cultivate with me, the relations of ace and amity.

"*Gentlemen of the House of commons.*

"The estimates for the present year ll be laid before you

"They have been framed upon princi- s of strict economy; but it is to me a after of the deepest regret, that the te of the country, has not allowed me dispense with those additions to our litary force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of Parliament.

"The first object to which your at- tention will be directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honor and digni- ty of the crown.

"I have entirely at your disposal my interests in the Herditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the im- position of new burthens upon my peo- ple, or even might diminish, on my ac- count the amount of the reduction inci dent to my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition what- ever should be made to the settlement a- dopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Deeply as I regret that the machi- nations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and in- surrection, I cannot but express my sa- tisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been surpressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magis- trates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my Subjects whose exer- tions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due exe- cution of the laws, have greatly contri- buted to restore confidence throughout the kingdom; to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malig- nant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to main- tain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquility.

"Deploring, as we all must, the dis tress which still unhappily prevails a- mong many of the laboring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation it is in the mean time our common duty, ef- fectually to protect the loyal, the peace- able, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred and by which the pressure of the distress, has been incalculably aggravat- ed.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the acts which have been employ- ed to secure them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will re- vive in them that spirit of loyality, that due submission to the laws, and that at- tachment to the constitution, which sub- sist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which under the blessing of Divine Providence, have se- cured to the British nation the enjoy ment of a larger share of practical free- dom, as well as of prosperity and happi- ness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

[Addresses of thanks were unani- mously carried in both Houses of Par- liament.]

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMER- ICA.

The supercargo of the ship Blooming-Rose will please accept our best thanks for his valuable and highly important communication.

Ship Blooming-Rose,
Sandy-Hook, June 6, 1820.

Dear Sir—I enclose you a note of the late political occurrences at Buenos Ay- res. Should you not have received any later intelligence than that brought by the U. S. frigate Constellation, it may be interesting to you.

"*Note of news from the Rio de la Pla- ta.*—A treaty of peace was concluded, on the 23d Feb. between Entre Rios, San- ta Fee, Buenos Ayres, and on the 25th the governors of the three provinces entered the latter city. The following is a copy of the treaty:

Convention made and concluded this 23d day of February, 1820, between the gov- ernors, Don Manuel de Sarre- tea, of the province of Buenos Ayres; Don Estanislas Lopez, of the province of Santa Fee; and Don Francisco Ramirez, of the province of Entre Rios; who with the design to put a stop to the war existing between those provinces, to promote their future security, and to concentrate their for- ces and means by the adoption of a federal government, have agreed upon the following articles

1st. The contracting parties declare, that as the voice of the nation, and par- ticularly that of the provinces under their respective commands, upon the sub- ject of the species of government to be adopted, has been pronounced in favor of a confederation. But, as the subject must be discussed and terminated by deputies, to be freely elected by the peo- ple, they will submit to the result of their delibera ions. For this purpose, each province shall elect its respective representative, which three shall meet at the convent of St. Lorenzo, in the province of Santa Fee, within sixty days from the ra' ... of this convention; and, as the contracting parties are per- suaded that the provinces of the nation desire the organization of a central go- vernment, they invite them to concur by sending their deputies, and promoting, as much as is practicable, the general welfare.

2d. The obstacles having all been re- moved which destroyed the friendship and harmony between the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and St. Fee, causing a cruel and bloody war, to sat- isfy the ambitio of a few men who had usurped the command of the nation, and of others, who neglected the instructions of the people that they represented in congress. Hostilities shall cease, and the division of St. Fee and Entre Rios immediately retire to their respective provinces.

3d. The governors of St. Fee and En- tre Rios, for themselves, and in the name of their respective provinces, would re- mind the heroic province of Buenos Ayres, the cradle of the national liberty, of the difficult and dangerous state to which their brethren are reduced by the threatened invasion of a foreign power, who with considerable forces oppresses the allied province of the Banda Orien- tal; they leave to the reflection of her citizens, who are so deeply interested in the national prosperity and independ- ence, to calculate the sacrifices which those provinces must make to resist a powerful army, and appeal to her genero- sity and patriotism for assistance propor- tioned to the ardouus undertaking, feel- ing the assurance that she will extend it as far as is convenient and practicable.

4th. The rivers Uruguay and Parana shall be navigated only by the vessels of the friendly provinces whose coasts are washed by their waters; commerce shall continue regulated as heretofore, reserv- ing to the decision of the deputies in congress, any reforms which may be soli- cited by the contracting parties.

5th. All individuals may return to their respective provinces who have left them for difference of political opinions, altho' they may have taken up arms, and served against their country. They shall be placed in the enjoyment of their pro- perty in the state in which it may be found, and a veil thrown over all that has passed.

6th. The territorial frontiers of the provinces shall be determined, in case of doubt, by the General Congress of Depu- ties.

7th. The deposition of the late admi- nistration was the work of the general will, in consequence of the repetition of crimes, which compromised the liberty of the nation, and which were attended with other excesses of great enormity. It shall accordingly be judged upon a tribu- nal to be appointed for the purpose. This measure is particularly the interest of the chiefs of the federal army, who wish to justify themselves in the power- ful motive that impelled them to declare war against Buenos Ayres in November of last year, which was to obtain, by the liberty of the province of Buenos Ayres, a secure guarantee for the rest.

8th. The commerce of arms, and mu- nitions of war of all kinds, shall be free in the federative provinces.

9th. The prisoners of war, made on ei- ther side, shall be set at liberty on the ra- tification of this convention, that they may repair to their respective armies or provinces.

10th.—The contracting parties are convinced that the articles above express- ed are in conformity with the sentiments and desires of His Excellency the Cap- tain General of the Banda Oriental Don Jose Artigas, (as has been assured by the governor of Entre Rios, who states that he is possessed of private instructions from His Excellency, on the subject of a treaty of peace, yet, those powers are not sufficient and formal) it is accorded that His Excellency shall be furnished with a copy of this convention, that he may, if he sees fit, establish as soon as may be, such relations as may promote the interest of the Province under his command, the corporation of which with the others, will be regarded as a very for- tunate and happy event.

11th.—In forty-eight hours from the ratification of this convention by the Jun- ta, the Federal armies shall begin to with- draw; but, considering the state of de- vastation to which the Province of Bue- nos Ayres has been reduced by the con- tinual passage, of different troops, it is determined that such withdrawal shall be by divisions of 200 men, that they may be better supplied with provisions and means of transportation, and that the people may experience the less difficulty. The Governor of Buenos Ayres, desirous that the allied generals should not meet with inconvenience, or want of provi- sions, on their route, either for them- selves, or their troops, will appoint a per- son, who for that object, shall accompa- ny them to the frontier.

12th. This convention shall be ratified by the honorable junta of representatives of Buenos Ayres, in two days from this date, or sooner, if possible.

Done in the Capilla del Pillar, this 23d February, 1820.

Signed)
Manuel de Sarreatea, Francisco Rami- rez, Estanilas Lopez.

The Junta of Representatives approve and ratify the preceding treaty. Buenos Ayres, 2 P. M. 24th February 1820.

Tomas Manuel Anchorena
Antonio Jase de Escalada
Manuel Luis de Oliden
Juan Jose Cristoval de Anchorena
Vincente Lopez
Victoria Garcia de Zuniga
Sebastian de Leciea
Manuel Obligado.

The promulgation of the treaty of peace was attended with great rejoicings at Bue- nos Ayres. The city was illuminated for three successive nights, Te Deum order- ed to be sung in the Cathedral, &c.

After the conclusion of peace, general Soler offered to give up six months of his pay and emoluments, commander in chief of the army and navy, towards relieving the distresses of the country people who had suffered by the war.—His offer was accepted

On the 1st March, the governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, (Sarre- tea,) ordered that all government paper, then outstanding, should be presented in fifteen days, that the state of the pub- lic debt might be ascertained.

General Balcaree and his army, en- tered Buenos Ayres, amidst the accla- mations of the citizens.

A military commission was appointed about the 2d March, to regulate the af fairs of the army, and reduced it to its provincial standard. It was composed of the governor and four principal offi- cers.

Extract from the Buenos Ayres Gazette of 2d March.

"It would be in opposition to the new principles established, not to recal the ministers that have represented the late government abroad, until the general congress shall fix the basis upon which we are to treat with foreign powers; no province is authorised to maintain rela- tions which shall prejudice the others; this would be to continue the alarming and odious distinction of a *capital*, and the detested name of *union*.—These just considerations have determined the gov- ernment to recal the deputies that were sent to the courts of England, France and Brazil, declaring null and void the powers and instructions that they may have received from the late congress and administrations."

On the 10th March, a small boat ar- rived at Monto Video from Buenos Ayres, bringing an account of another revolu- tion, brought about by the party oppos- ed to the late treaty. They displaced Sarreatea, and put Balcaree at the head of government. This is said to have been caused by the demand of the allies that the province of Buenos Ayres should join them in the war against the Portu- gues, and in consequence of Sarreatea's supplying the former with arms.

A few days afterwards, information arrived of the allied troops (of Entre Rios and Santa Fee) having entered Bue- nos Ayres, and taken possession of the city. Their force did not consist of more than 10 or 1200 men, but as they were almost universally supported, in o- pinion by the lower classes of inhabi- tants, both of our town and country, they met with no opposition. It was reported that the federal soldiers were guilty of great excesses, and that all was confusion and dismay.

In consequence of this last revolution, it was supposed that a war with Portu- gal would immediately follow; indeed it was said that some Portuguese vessels had been detained up the river by a large Buenos Ayrean privateer, (former- ly the French ship Braque, and that there was an embargo upon them at Bue- nos Ayres. On receipt of this news, the Portuguese frigate, lying off Monte Video, immediately commenced prepar- ing for sea; a hot press took place to fill up her crew, which was very deficient. An embargo was laid upon all vessels in the harbor, but taken off in a few days. She had not sailed on the 26th March, the day that the Blooming-Rose lost sight of the city.

A Portuguese Gun Boat schr. arriv- ed at Monte Video on the 19th March, from Buenos Ayres, having on board a number of persons that retired from that place for safety, in consequence of being involved in the late political affairs.— Among them are Diaz Veter, and Nu- nez; the first President, and the second Secretary of the late Congress, and Al- vares, the editors of the Gazette. It was said that the schr. escaped from Buenos Ayres in the night.

Alvares left Monte Video towards the latter end of February, for Buenos Ayres —he was imprisoned after his arrival there, but afterwards liberated.

The Portuguese troops had of late ac- quired such advantages over those of Artigas, that the greater part of the Ban- da Oriental had submitted to their au- thority. It was reported that the Pa- triot Chieftain was somewhere in the Entre Rios, recruiting his forces. The officer next in command to him had come over to the Portuguese, together with a considerable number of troops.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 9.

KING OF SPAIN RUN OFF.

Capt. Churchill, of the schr. Monroe, of Portland, arrived here yesterday morning, in 13 days from St. Bartholo- mews, was boarded by a Spanish sloop of war, of 20 guns, under the Cortes flag, 25 days from Cadiz, who informed him that the KING of SPAIN had RUN NFF to France.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY - MORNING, JUNE 16, 1820.

EDUCATION.—Early in this month a conven- tion of colleges, north of the Delaware, was held in Boston. The objects of the association, which was established in 1818, are to effect greater uni- formity of rules and books; to procure better edi- tions of the latter, and to act in concert for the support of discipline.—Seven colleges were re- presented.

MAINE.—The legislature of this new state is now in session. Gov. King made his communi- cation to them on the 2nd inst.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The contest for choice of governor is going on with much zeal and bitter animosity. The candidates are the same as at the last election:—The present governor, Findlay, and Gen. Joseph Heister. No doubt can be en- tertained of the success of Mr Findlay. The newspaper editors, and their correspondents in- dulge in unusual acrimony, especially among the different sects of that party, who, seeing therefore opponents have quit the field are now left at free- dom to worry each other.

TRANSPOSING OF LETTERS.

Potentates	Ten tea pots
Amendment	Ten mad men
Gallantries	All great sin
Encyclopedia	A nice cold pye
Breakfast	Fat bakers
Telegraphs	Great helps
Astronomers	Moon starers
Astronomers	No more stars
Lawyers	*Slyness*
Penitentiary	Nay I repent it
Democratical	Comical trade
Revolution	To love ruin
Sovereignty	Reign very
Punishment	Nine thumps
Old England	Golden land
Orator Henry Hunt	No more truth, Hal
John Gale Jones	See John in goal
William Cobbett	I'll be at it, mob, Will
Radical Reform	Irate mad frolic
Universal suffrage	Guess a fearful ruin
Annual Parliament	Tan an unreal plan

Inverness (Scotland) Courier.

"FOREIGN EDITORS."

The National Advocate says that he intended to limit his remarks against "*foreign editors*" to Mr. Irvine; that he "considers Duane an American, *without principle*, and Binns an *adopted* citizen, with *American principles*." Mr. Irvine is also "an *adopted* citizen," and, though a very factious editor, is a much better man, and a more honest politician, than Binns. The latter does not possess a particle of *American* feel- ing or principle; and he would attempt to sink the country to perdition, if he thought his own individual avarice and interest required it. Mr. Irvine is not avaricious; money is not the idol he worships. His political fickleness and editorial wanderings and calumnies are the result of a naturally turbulent and discontented mind. Binns is a calcula- ting, cunning, cold-blooded politician, who tries to execute the profligate pro- jects of his selfish ambition under the cloak of principle; but feeling in this hypocritical course, he discards even the appearance of consistency and integrity, and plunges on, regardless of both, de- termined, if he cannot promote his in- terest, to gratify his revenge. Duane is a *naturalized* citizen; he was educa- ted and lived in Europe, amidst all its corruptions and intrigues, and is not surpassed even by Cobbett in a shame- less and unprincipled contempt for truth, honor and decency in his editorial con- duct. The able Advocate must, there- fore, at once perceive the propriety of our application of his observations to Duane and Binns, of whom they might have been made with much more force than of Irvine. The crime of all these editors is *not*, however, that they were born in Europe, but that coming to A- merica, in the enjoyment of the rights and liberties here secured to them, they should attempt to corrupt our institu- tions and the political morals of the peo- ple, calumniate the most honest and distinguished patriots, and render the country a scene of faction, tumult and violence. What does the National Ad- vocate himself say of Binns? "We sincerely lament," observes that journal of yesterday, "to see an indication of his supporting Joseph Hiester, a super- annuated tool of Clinton and Duane.— We are unacquainted with that system of policy which leads to denunciation to-day and support to-morrow. If Hies- ter was unworthy of republican confi- dence in 1817, how has he acquired a claim to confidence in 1820?" This is but one of the proofs of the apostacy and corrupt politics of *The Press Editor*; and, personally attached as the Nation- al Advocate has been to him, he will perhaps soon have occasion to repudiate his conduct for more reasons than the *indication of his intention to support Jo- seph Hiester.—Franklin Gazette.*

The high prize of 25,000 dollars in the 7th class of the Grand State Lot- tery, was drawn yesterday by a respect- able grocer in Second street, and the cash paid for it this morning, at Mr. LEN's office, where it was sold.

Frankl n (Phil.) Gazette.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 5.

Yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, the U. S. ship Franklin, 74 guns, was towed in handsome style