d to these proceedings. The [illegible] close, and after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced the court find the prisoner, Alexander Arbuthnot, guilty of the first specification of the first charge, and guilty of the first charge—guilty of the second specification of the second charge, and guilty of the second charge, leaving out the words "acting as a spy." They therefore do, on the most mature reflection, sentence the prisoner, Alexander Arbuthnot, to be suspended by the *neck until he is dead*, two thirds of the court concurring.

EDMUND P GAINES,
Major General by brevet,
President of the court.

J. M GLASSEL Recorder.

DEFENCE K.

May it please this honorable Court.

The prisoner arraigned before you is sensible of the indulgence granted by this honorable court, in the examination of the case now before them. It is not the wish of the prisoner, in making his defence, to try the patience of the court, by a minute reference to the voluminous documents and papers, or to recapitulate the whole of the testimony which has come before this honorable court, in the course of this investigation. Nor is it the intention of the prisoner to waste the invaluable time of this court, by appeals to their feelings or sympathy, though I am persuaded that sympathy no where more abounds than in a generous American breast. My only appeal is to the sound and impartial judgment of this honorable court, the purity and uprightness of their hearts, that they will dispassionately and patiently, weigh the evidence they have before them, apply the law, and on these and these alone, pronounce their judgment.

If this honorable court please, I shall now proceed to examine the law and evidence that is relied on, by this honorable court, in support of the first charge and specification.

Winslett, a witness on the part of the prosecution, says the Little Prince showed him a letter in June last signed A. Arbuthnot, requesting his friendship with the lower nation of Indians. The same witness stated that he believed the letter to be now in the possession of the Little Prince.—Here, may it please this honorable court, I would call their attention to the law, relating to evidence. First, presuming that the rules of evidence are the same, whether in civil or military tribunals, M'Comb 96—this point being conceded, the next enquiry is, what are the rules of evidence with respect to the admission of letters or papers, of private correspondence, in a court of criminal jurisdiction? May it please this honorable court, must you not produce the original letters and papers, if they are not lost or mislaid so that they cannot be obtained, and in case they are lost, proof must be made of hand writing being the same of that of the original, before they can be received as evidence? M'Comb on courts martial; Peake's evidence; Gilbert's law of evidence. No instance can be cited where the copy of a letter was read as evidence, when the original could be obtained, much less the giving in evidence the contents of such letter from bare recollection. The only proof that this honorable court has of the existence of such letter being in the hands of any person, or its contents being known, is the vagrant memory of a vagrant individual. Make this rule of evidence; and, I ask you when would implication, construction and invention stop? Whose property, whose reputation and whose life would be safe? Here I would beg leave to mention a remark made by the president of this court, in the course of this investigation, which was, that notwithstanding the letter was proved by the witness to be in the possession of the Little Prince, that, this court could not notice that circumstance, because there was no means by which it could be obtained. I would ask the honorable court, what means they have adopted, or what exertions have they made to procure this letter? If the honorable court please, I shall here, close the defence of the first charge and specification, believing that they are neither supported by law nor evidence.

May it please this honorable court, I will now come to the second charge, and first specification of that charge. In support of this charge and specification, the evidence is a letter written to my son. If the court please this letter was written in consequence of my property at Sabwahnee, and the large debts that were due me from Bowleggs and his people. Nothing I believe of an inflammatory nature can be found on reading the document marked A, authorising the opinion that I was prompting the Indians to war. On the contrary, if the honorable court will examine the document marked A, they will see that I wished to lull their fears, by informing them that it was the negroes, and not the Indians, the Americans were principally moving against. If the honorable court please, I will make a few remarks upon the second specification, and here close my defence. In proof of this charge, the court have before them the evidence of Hambly, Cook and sundry letters, purporting to be written by myself to different individuals. May it please the court, what does Cook prove? Why that I had ten kegs of powder at Sabwahnee; let me appeal to the experience of this court; if they think that this quantity of powder would supply 1,000 Indians and an equal number of blacks, more than two months for hunting? As to the letters named in this specification, may it please the court, the rules of evidence laid down in the first part of this defence will apply with equal force in the present case.

It remains now, may it please the court, to say something as to Hambly's testimony, and may it please this honorable court, the rule laid down in this case, as to hearsay evidence, will be found without a precedent. A strong case was stated by an intelligent member of this court, on the examination of this part of the evidence. That is, would you receive as testimony what a third person had said, who if present, you would reject as incompetent? Apply this principle to the present case. Could an Indian be examined on oath, in our courts of judicature? If, then, the testimony of savages is inadmissible, Hambly proves nothing.

Here, may it please the honorable court, I close my reply to the charges and specifications preferred against me, being fully persuaded that, should there be cause of censure, my judges will, in the language of the law, lean to the side of mercy.

To be concluded next week.

From the New-York Spectator.

Society for the prevention of Pauperism.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this Institution on Wednesday evening last, the following Report, on the subject of a Savings Bank, was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed. A committee was also appointed to draft a Memorial and bill, as recommended in the Report, and to give the public notice required by Law, that an application will be made to the Legislature, for an Act of Incorporation for a Savings Bank in this city:—

The Committee on the subject of a "SAVINGS BANK," beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Although the good resulting from Savings Institutions in England, not only to the lower but also to the higher ranks in society, may be regarded as problematical, inasmuch as the comfort and happiness of the latter depend, in a measure, on the economy, prudence, honesty and chivalry of the former; yet the same plan may not generally, be productive of good to the same extent in this country.

The mass of the population in this, as in all other countries, must be poor; yet the proportion of suffering is believed to be less in this than in most others—and that poverty is prevented, not so much for the want of an opportunity to rise into respectability and prosperity, as from an improvident habit of spending all their earnings: for, notwithstanding the poor are generally dependant on the labor of their own hands, they know very little of the value of money and less of the ratio of its increase, by accumulating interest upon it. The great body of them make an appropriation of their wages in anticipation, and probably it would not be hazarding too much to say, that an average of one-fifth of their earnings is productive of no good to themselves or their friends, and is often worse than squandered.

That which has a tendency to ameliorate the condition of this portion of our citizens must, of necessity, improve their morals, and diminish the number of paupers, while it augments the means of supporting them.

It is an avowed maxim in political economy, that, in proportion to a man's interest at stake, will he be disposed to foster that which promises the greatest aggregate of good to the community.

Perhaps no plan could be adopted better calculated to create such an interest, and give the unaccustomed to make calculations on the advantages of saving money, and placing it where they can securely receive the interest, a desire to better their own condition and that of others, than a Savings Bank. Human life, collecting and laying by against the autumn and winter of life, it is very natural to suppose that he would be desirous to have his friends and acquaintance pursue the same plan.

This would not only apply with force to those who are in the lower walks of life, but also to those who are in more comfortable circumstances; and who, if overtaken by sickness, would not immediately be cast upon the bounty of others. Indeed, your committee are convinced it would not be the least important of the catalogue of charities which have been devised to subserve the interests of a class of the community which are by far the most numerous.

It may, and no doubt will be argued by some, that notwithstanding the experiment in Europe has been a successful one, and they have there exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their founders; yet the experiment remains to be made in this country; for two or three establishments, and those in an infant state, are insufficient to prove that they may be equally beneficial in the United States. Your committee are so far from considering such objections valid, that they do not hesitate to declare it as their full belief, that with discreet and proper management, they would be productive of greater good in the United States than in any other part of the world.

The experiment has been made in three places, and although it is only twenty-one months since the first commencement of its operations, the result has been such as to leave it no longer doubtful. It is indeed questionable, whether any one ever established, has received so great an amount of deposits, in so short a time, as the one now in successful operation in Boston.

The time between the appointment of your committee, and the day on which they were expected to report, has been so short, that they have not been able to obtain all the facts which they were desirous to have laid before the Board. They trust, however, that limited as the time has been, they are enabled to lay such facts before them as cannot but convince every attentive observer, of the great utility of the great utility in a populous city, of a Savings Institution.

That the views and proceedings of your committee may be more fully known, they think it not irrelevant to state, that the following questions were transmitted to the Secretary of the Boston Society, and immediate answers requested:—

1st. By what officers, and how is the business conducted?

2d. How small a sum is received as a deposit, and what interest is allowed those who deposit?

3d. What disposition is made of the fund to enable the Bank to pay its own expences (which must be something) and interest on the deposits?

4th. What amount has been deposited, by how many, and what amount withdrawn since its commencement?

5th. Do you know of any particular instances of benefit resulting from it which you could name? and,

6th. Does it meet with greater or less encouragement than at first, and is the good resulting from it, do you think, sufficient to warrant an attempt to establish them in other large towns?

In reply to the foregoing, it is stated that the business is conducted *wholly* by the Treasurer. His minings are examined in one day and on the Wednesday when he receives money by a Committee of Trustees, taking monthly turns of duty. One dollar is received as the initial deposit, and two and a half per cent semi-annually, on sums of five dollars and upwards is allowed as interest. The money received is lent, by agreement with several of the Banks, to them, on the day it is received, and they allow six per cent per annum, payable quarterly. This is an advantage to the Banks, although at first they received it to encourage the institution; being a permanent deposit they discount on it as capital. Upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars have been deposited by some thousands of thirteen hundred depositors, and about seventeen thousand dollars withdrawn—leaving a balance of about One Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars.—One day in November, there were seven thousand six hundred dollars deposited by ninety-three persons. The encouragement continues as great as ever.

In addition to this information, the Secretary adds the remarks—"The good resulting from it, is by experience and in the judgment of very many gentlemen in this town, who at first doubted its success, will warrant, will rather require, an attempt to introduce such a plan in every large town. Our experience in this town for twenty-one months, induces me to believe the necessity for Savings Banks is greater in the United States than in England. The greatest good is in affording the humble journeyman, coachmaker, cabinet-maker, and all kind of mechanics, apprentices, interior women, also considerable portions of our population, a security for the fruit of their labors, which would otherwise be squandered away, which would be lost to them, or, on a promise of usurious interest, which is three times out of four, wholly disappointed. More than a hundred instances have occurred in our experience of such losses, by lending to neighbours or strangers; and the most powerful argument we can use to induce the most poor class of people, to come to the Savings Bank.

"Some examples of adjuring spirituous liquors, and laying up what was thus wasted, have encouraged us."

That the usefulness of such an Institution may be more fully realized, it may not be unimportant to state by what class of people the Boston Deposits were made. They were as follows:—1 widow of a clergyman, 8 widows, 2 nurses, 309 single women, 62 married women, 9 mantua-makers, 8 tayloresses, 10 school mistresses, 1 orphan, 402 minors, 19 charitable societies, 1 coroner, 1 trustee for a minor, 2 merchants, 41 traders, 15 printers, 37 lawyers, 5 gentlemen, 3 physicians, 6 druggists, 1 comedian, 8 clergymen, 6 schoolmasters, 90 mechanics, 6 bakers, 4 tailors, 3 coachmakers, 1 butcher, 16 farmers, 16 clerks, 25 sailors, 2 soldiers, 38 laborers and 158 domestics. More than one half of the number of deposits were made under thirty dollars, and four hundred and thirty-six were for sums under ten dollars.

Having stated the most prominent facts in the possession of your Committee, they submit to the Board the advantage, or disadvantage, the city of New-York might derive from the establishment of a similar institution. They would, with deference however, recommend the appointment of a Committee to draft a Bill and memorial, to be presented to the Legislature of the State at their approaching session.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN L. HODGE, Chairman.

New-York, Dec. 2d, 1818.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

Latest from England.—The Ship *Triton*, Capt. Holcomb, arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, in 48 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 3d of November. By this arrival, we have received, from our *London Correspondent*, *Lloyds List* to the 23d of Oct. the *General Shipping and Comercial List*, to the 26th, and London papers to the 27th.

The Triton has brought out an official copy of the New Treaty of Commerce between the United States and Great Britain.

The Treaty between the American and Swedish Governments, was published in the London Courier of the 23d of October.

On the 27th of Oct. the King of England completed the fifty-eight year of his reign, two years longer than that of any former British Monarch.

The most recent accounts from Manchester, state, that the cotton spinners were in full and active employment; and from the immense foreign orders that were daily arriving for twist, there was no probability of any immediate slackness.

A London paper of October 28th says that Sir Gregor M'Gregor, was to sail in a few days in the brig Hero, for South America.

General Gauraud, who lately addressed a letter to the Arch-dutchess MARIA LOUISA, begging her to interfere with the Congress in favor of her husband and his Master, is said to have received for answer to his application a present of about 20,000 francs, and positive orders to address her Imperial highness no more upon the subject.

One of our papers, the *London Star*, of October 26, announces that the following reductions in the army will take place on the 24th of December. "Dragoons, 20th, 22nd, 24th, and 2[illegible]th.—Foot, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, and 3d, and 4th, Batt. 60th—Rangers, West India, York, African Corps, and York Chasseurs.

"The total reduction will amount to about 30,000 men. The reduction in the Royal Artillery is still more extensive.

"It is understood that a reduction of ten officers and twenty men of each company of the Guards, is also determined upon.

The following summary is from the Boston papers:—

The papers furnish no political news of any great moment, excepting the full ratification of the Treaty for the evacuation of the allied army from France; and the dispersions of the troops, to their several homes. A large portion of the British army had reached England. The Sovereigns, and high military commanders were assembling at Paris, for the purpose of taking an affectionate, and it is hoped, a long farewell, of the illustrious House of Bourbon. A few general extracts made from the late dates:—

The ratification by the French government, of the Treaty of the Sovereigns of Europe, for evacuating the French territory, was received at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 17th Oct.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, were at Valenciennes on the 21st Oct. The Duke of Wellington, was to give the next day, a splendid fete to the Sovereigns, and on the following day, a grand review of the troops; when immediately after the evacuation was to follow. The route of all the troops has been traced.

The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, with many other illustrious personages of civil and military distinction, were expected at Paris on the 28th Oct.

The Bank of England had not resumed specie payments; but it was said, they were preparing for that measure, and would commence with the issue of silver.

On the 26th Oct. fifty sail of vessels was at Dover, from Calais, having on board a large body of British troops of the late army of observation in France. After landing the men, the vessels immediately returned to Calais.

Sir Humphrey Davy has been raised to the dignity of a Baronet.

Died at Paris, M. Bertrand de Molleville, Minister of Marine under Louis XVI. aged 65.

British Funds, Consols 78 1-4.

French Funds, Five per cents, 76f.

Bank Stock, 1660f.

From the London Courier.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office 17th Nov. 3 o'clock.

The fatal Event, which our Readers must have been prepared by this morning's Bulletin to expect, has taken place.

THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

A mortification took place in her MAJESTY's leg last night, and it was evident to her medical attendants, that she could not survive many hours.

At Half past Twelve o'Clock the Prince Regent and the Duke of York arrived at Kew.

At one o'clock her MAJESTY departed this life quite tranquil, without a struggle. An *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published this Evening, and Express have been sent off to such Members of the Royal Family as are abroad.

A letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE

(*From the Morning Chronicle*)

The melancholy event which we have this day to announce, will fill every part of the kingdom with mourning—and not only of the kingdom, but every part of the enlightened world where a just reverence for the cause of civil and religious liberty rendered its most distinguished Advocate dear to the hearts of the liberal and humane. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, distracted by the death of his most amiable and beloved wife, has sunk under the severe visitation of Providence. An Inquest will be held by the Coroner this day, therefore our readers will have the afflicting particulars, of the event laid before them to-morrow. Paper. We have already stated that Lady Romilly died at the house of Mr. Nash, in the Isle of Wight, after an illness of near a twelve month, during which there were intervals of convalescence. Sir Samuel had suffered the most heart rending agitaion for some weeks, during which he was without the refreshment of natural sleep, when all the definitive hopes he had entertained of her recovery were withdrawn, by the visible approaches of the fatal moment. The agony of his sufferings occasioned the most alarming apprehensions to his friends; and his nephew, Dr. Roget, the Rev. Mr. Dumont and Mrs Nash, as well as his own family, attended him with the most anxious solicitude. The event was not communicated to him till Friday morning, and it was thought proper to remove him from the scene the same day. He was brought to London by easy journies, where he arrived on Saturday. His fever was most excruciating, but he manifested the most exemplary fortitude to conquer the despair which assailed him. 'My head,' he exclaimed, "is a furnace—I feel the violence of my disease—I may sink under it—my excellent nephew is exhausted—pray call to his aid Dr. Marcet"—Both Dr Marcet and Dr. Babington did attend him, and in the course of Sunday and Sunday night, a favorable perspiration, gave the physicians hopes that his fever would abate. But, alas! in a paroxysm he desired his amiable daughter, who had been left in the room with him, to call Dr Roget and on her departure, it appears that he suddenly quitted his bed, and in the delirium of his grief put an end to his existence. In one minute Dr. Roget entered, and found him weltering in his blood. He was in his sixtieth year. He has left six sons and one daughter to lament his loss—but who shall repair it to afflicted humanity!!

HOME AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the Magistrates and a number of the inhabitants of the township of Forest Town, held at Forward's Hotel, on Saturday, the 2d day of January, 1819, for the purpose of constituting a Society to be styled "THE FOREST TOWN AUXILIARY COMPASSIONATE SOCIETY," the following Report and Regulations were unanimously adopted:—

[illegible] Correspondence [illegible] with the "Kings co Compassionate Society," it may not be improper to state that this particular object is, so that those who reside in more remote parts of the township, and who have not had an opportunity to attend at this meeting, may be informed of its design, and invited to join in a measure that cannot fail to excite the interest of every benevolent person. It must be at all times a matter of a town or township to be found ready to promote an Institution that professes to commiserate the situation of the unfortunate, and to extend relief to the needy; and at this time in particular, when, from peculiar circumstances, objects of that charity which this Society is intended to promote, have become more numerous than at any former period, it becomes a duty incumbent on every one who possesses the means to use his best exertions to extend relief to them. It is well known that the tide of emigration to this country has been rapidly rising for the last year or two, and it is equally well known that in its flood it has brought to our Province many needy adventurers from the mother country. Many of them set out from home with what they considered, perhaps, a competence to secure to themselves a settlement in this country. They were, however, in some measure disappointed. The expenses, not only of a long voyage across the Atlantic, but of a tedious one up the St. Lawrence, had been so great as to leave them penniless on their arrival at Kingston. Some were desirous of proceeding to the seat of Government, to apply for an allotment of lands, and others again were willing to go into service wherever they could find employment. They would naturally flock to the principle Town in the Province: they were strangers and they must have inevitably suffered, and not the ready hand of Charity been extended to them.—The Inhabitants of Kingston saw their wants, and they relieved them as far as was practicable. This was generous, and has been a noble example to other parts of the Province. The Compassionate Society, of Kingston, was formed, and much benefit has already accrued from its management. It is, however, limited; and the object of this Society will be, by a connection with that, to extend its influence. Many Emigrants are in the habit of applying to the Society at Kingston, for instruction and assistance, which that Society, from its limited connection with the country, may be unable to give. By establishing a Society here, at this place, whose members will be distributed in different parts of the Township, such a communication will be established as will ensure, not only relief to those who may be seeking for employment, but will, at the same time, have the effect of promoting the interest of individuals and of the country generally, by removing the inconvenience which is now experienced in many places from the want of laborers and mechanics. It will, therefore, be the duty of this Society, to enquire what Farmers are in want of laborers, and what neighborhood is in want of Mechanics; and on being properly informed, to apply to the Society at Kingston, which will, from time to time, supply the requisition, as it may unite the means so to do. Such Laborers and Mechanics are then forwarded to this Society, and from it they are to be distributed as may be thought most conducive to their interests.—As a small sum of money may be occasionally required to forward them to their places of destination, it is proposed to raise a fund for that purpose.—It is confidently expected that, under proper management, this Institution may be rendered, in many ways highly serviceable. Its charities must of course be limited. It is not intended that