

All the opportunities of observation, and all the means of information that have been possessed, leave no doubt upon the disposition of the people to contribute generously to relieve the necessities of their country; and it has been thought unworthy of that patriotic disposition to dwell upon scanty means of supply, or short lived expedients. Whenever the war shall be happily terminated in an honorable peace, and the treasury shall be again replenished by the tributary streams of commerce, it will be at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend an alleviation, if not entire exoneration of those burthens which necessarily fall at present upon the agriculture and manufactures of the nation.

3. In making a proposition for the establishment of a national bank, I cannot be insensible to the high authority of the names which have appeared in opposition to that measure upon constitutional grounds. It would be presumptuous to conjecture that the sentiments which actuated the opposition have passed away; and yet it would be denying to experience a great practical advantage, were we to suppose that a difference of times and circumstances would not produce a corresponding difference in the opinions of the wisest, as well as of the purest men. But in the present case, a change of private opinion is not material to the success of the proposition for establishing a national bank. In the administration of human affairs, there must be a period when discussion shall cease and decision shall become absolute. A diversity of opinion may honorable survive the contest; but, upon the genuine principles of a representative government, the opinion of the majority can alone be carried into action. The judge, who dissents from the majority of the bench, changes not his opinion, but performs his duty, when he enforces the judgment of the court, although it is contrary to his own convictions. An oath to support the constitution and the laws, is not therefore, an oath to support them under all circumstances, according to the opinion of the individual who takes it, but it is emphatically, an oath to support them according to the interpretation of the legitimate authorities. For the erroneous decision of a court of law, there is the redress of a censorial, as well as of an appellate jurisdiction. Over an act, founded upon an exposition of the constitution made by the legislative department of the government, but alleged to be incorrect, we have seen the judicial department exercise a remedial power. And even if all the departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, should concur in the exercise of a power, which is either thought to transcend the constitutional trust, or to operate injuriously upon the community, the case is still within the reach of competent control, through the medium of an amendment to the constitution, upon the proposition, not only of Congress, but of the several states. When, therefore, we have marked the existence of a national bank for a period of twenty years, with all the sanctions of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities; when we have seen the dissolution of one institution, and heard a loud and continued call for the establishment of another; when under these circumstances, neither congress nor the several states, have resorted to the power of amendment; can it be deemed a violation of the right of private opinion, to consider the constitutionality of a national bank, as a question forever settled, and at rest?

But, after all, I should not merit the confidence, which it will be my ambition to acquire, if I were to suppress the declaration of an opinion, that, in these times, the establishment of a national bank will not only be useful in promoting the general welfare, but that it is necessary and proper for carrying into execution some of the most important powers constitutionally vested in the government.

Upon the principles and regulations of the national bank, it may be sufficient to remark, that will be best unfolded in the form of a bill, which shall be immediately prepared. A compound capital is suggested, with a design equally to accommodate the subscribers, and to aid the general measures, for the revival of public credit; but the proportions of specie and stock may be varied, if the scarcity of coin should render it expedient, yet not in so great a degree as to prevent an early commencement of the money operations of the institution.

4. The estimates of receipts, from established sources of revenue, and from the proposed new duties; and the estimates of expenditures; on all the objects contemplated in the present communication; have been made upon a call so sudden, and upon materials so scattered, that it is not intended to claim a perfect reliance upon their accuracy. They are, however, believed to be sufficiently accurate to illustrate and support the general plan, for the revival of the public credit, the establishment of a permanent system of revenue, and the removal of the immediate pressure upon the treasury.

Upon the whole, sir, I have freely and openly assumed the responsibility of the station to which I have the honor to be placed. But conscious of the imperfections of the judgment that dictates the answer to the important enquiries of the Committee of Ways and Means, I derive the highest satisfaction from reflecting, that the honor and safety of the nation, for war, or for peace, depend on the wisdom, patriotism, and fortitude of Congress, during times which imperiously demand a display of those qualities in the exercise of the legislative authority.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your most obedient serv't.

A. J. DALLAS.  
J. W. Eppes, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means.

Schedule of new taxes referred to in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which the taxes proposed in the report of the Committee to the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. are principally adopted.

1. On spirits distilled from domestic or foreign materials, 25 cents per gallon, computed on 24,000,000 gallons, provided the present tax on the capacity of the still should be continued. If it is thought best to lay the tax entirely on the liquor, then the tax on the capacity of the stills to be taken off, and 30 cents per gallon to be laid on the liquor. For the present estimate, it is taken at 25 cents per gallon	\$6,000,000
2. On porter, ale and strong beer, 2 cents per gallon, computed on 6,000,000 gallons	120,000
3. On manufactured tobacco and snuff, averaged at 5 cents per pound, and computed on 10,000,000 pounds	500,000
4. On leather of various kinds, averaged at 3 cents per pound, and computed on 20,000,000 pounds	600,000
5. On pig iron at \$1.50 per ton, computed on 300,000 tons	450,000
6. On paper, at various rates, averaging 7 per cent, on the value of the article, computed on the annual manufacture of the value of 3,000,000 dollars	175,000
7. On playing cards, at 25 cents per pack, computed on 400,000 packs	100,000
8. On counsellors and attorneys at law, process in suits at law and equity, proceedings in admiralty, arbitrations and references, and other legal proceedings in the courts of the U. S.	300,000
9. On conveyances, mortgages and other contracts relating to real estate	250,000
The sum to be raised by new taxes according to the estimates of the Secretary's letter, is	\$8,495,000
Leaving a surplus for the expenses of collection and errors in the estimates of	7,000,000
	1,495,000

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FROM ENGLAND AND HALIFAX.

Boston, Oct. 25.  
Ship Alexander and Mary, from Portsmouth, E. arrived at Halifax 14th inst.—she sailed Sept. 1, in a fleet of 38 sail, (including 38 transports, with troops for Quebec) under convoy of a frigate and store ship, and separated on the 22d, lat. 42, lon. 45, when the fleet was dispersed in a severe gale. The fleet was bound to Nova-Scotia and Quebec, but only the above ship had arrived at Halifax 16th inst. There were about 2000 troops, mostly grenadiers.—[The James, captured by the Portsmouth, was one of the convoy.]

A passenger informs that Lord Hill's expedition was expected to include 15 or 20,000 troops, and to sail about the middle of Sept. He heard the British Envoys were expected from Ghent.

The Leonidas frigate, 44, from Vera Cruz, with half a million of money; and Aetna frigate, 23 days from Quebec, had arrived in England. Capt. Barclay, commander of the late British fleet on Lake Erie, passenger in the latter.

The above passenger brought a few London papers to the 24th of Aug. with which we have been obliged, and have extracted from them the following articles:

London, Aug. 29.  
The merchants of Bordeaux are fitting out vessels for the French Colonies.

Yesterday a stock dealer confessed himself unable or unwilling to pay his differences, 45,000*l*. He is a Member of Parliament, and was for a long time an India Director; and holds from Ministers a place of high financial responsibility. He has left 4 or 5 brokers in the lurch.

Aug. 24.  
The predictions of the opposers of a free trade to India we understand are verified. European manufactures are selling there under prime cost; and indigo, now almost the only article of import from India, is so reduced here that officers who have neither freight nor commissions to pay are fortunate not to come off with heavy loss.

Some of the transports at Portsmouth are for Madeira, to take to America the British troops which garrison that island. The remainder will proceed to Cork, and take on board the troops collected there, where the whole will rendezvous, and sail under the Valiant and other men of war, in one of which Lord Hill will go. Col. Dickson, it is said, will command the artillery.

A detachment of the 29th under Col. Wade, viz. 11 officers and 250 men, have marched to Portsmouth to embark for America with detachments of the following regts. 41st, 37th, 63d, 76th, 98th, 99th and 100th.

The following account has been received from Liverpool. The Charlotte, Allen from Antigua to Glasgow; and Alexander, Newby, from St. Thomas to Liverpool, were taken 2d inst. lat. 47, 13, long. 32, by the Mammoth, American privateer, 14 guns, 140 men, and sent for America. She had also taken, June 26, the Farmer for Halifax; July 24, the Ann and Eliza, from Newfoundland for Miramichi—25, the Urania, from do. for the St. Lawrence—26, the Ainsley, Jackson, from Quebec to Barbadoes; all destroyed—26, the Eliza, from Newfoundland, to Prince Edward's Island, given up—Aug. 1, the Sarah, Dobson, from Cork for Quebec, burnt—17th, the Mary, Murphy, from Newfoundland for Waterford, sent for Amer.—18, the Salus, Tucker, for Quebec, given up and arrived at Liverpool. The M. had been out 7 weeks and had made 16 prizes.—Capt. Newby says he was 17 days on board the Mammoth, cruising between the latitude in which he was taken and Cape Clear, and that he did not see a single British ship of war!

Aug. 25.  
Detachments of the following regiments embarked last week for America—4th, 9th, 39th, 44th, 49th, 58th, 81st, 89th. Detachments of the following corps will also embark—1st, 3d, 6th, 21st, 39th, 41st, 57th, 70th, 82d, 85th, 100th. The transport will proceed to Cork to be joined by the others. The whole will rendezvous at Bermuda.

In consequence of the interruption of the American Negotiation at Ghent stocks have sustained a considerable depression.

The Valiant, 74, expected to take out Lord Hill to America, is fitted on her main deck with Congreve guns. No time is yet fixed for his Lordship's departure.

Bodies of Austrian, Russians, and Prussians troops have been sent to Tusany to embark for Elba; which indicates mischief to be brewing there.

Paris, Aug. 25.  
It is understood the Russians will advance further into Denmark, and occupy Glickstadt.

The London M. Chronicle raves at the American S. W. Peacock sailing round Ireland with impunity and making captures. It says the Irish ports are in a state of blockade. The Peacock is last mentioned as off the Hebrides.

### THE WAR.

#### FROM NIAGARA.

From the Buffalo Gazette. Oct. 18.  
Since our last, about 800 Light Dragoons, Artillerists and Infantry have passed this place for the northern army in Canada. Also Brig. Gen. Winder, and suite, Col. Fenwick, and many other officers.

On Monday week, the army of Maj. Gen. Izard, moved from Lewiston, and crossed the Niagara at Black Rock. The General when joined by the distinguished army of Maj. Gen. Brown, passed down the Niagara.

The following extract of a letter is all the direct intelligence we have from the army. We, however, learnt from the bearer of the letter, that preparations were complete

for crossing the Chippewa yesterday morning.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette. Chippewa Plains, Oct. 16.  
"You may have heard of the firing at Chippewa yesterday: The occasion was simply this—our artillery was advanced to a point of wood, within about 300 yards of their works and opened upon them; they returned the fire from four different batteries, which were constrained to slow firing, for about an hour, and then silenced. They drew back the principal part of the troops—and, after losing a few men and horses, hid the rest."

A considerable body of Volunteers from the states of Kentucky and Ohio have arrived at Detroit, commanded by Gen. M'Arthur, of the regular army.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. John Carney, of the United States army, to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated

"Buffalo, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1814.

"We (Izard's army) arrived at Black Rock, crossed the Niagara and joined Gen. Brown's division on the 16th, but in a very disabled state owing to severe marches and the bad state of the roads. On the 12th the whole army moved down the river as far as Black Creek. On the 13th reached Chippewa Plains. Here, except some Indian firing on our flanks, we met with the first resistance. The enemy played upon us without exciting the return of a shot until the artillery came up, which soon compelled them to retire to their works behind the Chippewa. On the 14th we cannonaded them from 12 o'clock until sun set without being able to effect a pass of the creek. Our loss this day was four men killed—that of the British was considerable. We then retired to our encampment, five miles in the rear. On the 15th, 16th and 17th, there was no fighting, but a good deal of maneuvering with a view to being the enemy into a trap. Having found it impossible to cross the bridge at this point, on the morning of the 19th Gen. Izard ordered Gen. Bissel's brigade about 4 miles further up the river in order to draw the attention of the enemy to that quarter, while the main army made a movement below. Here Bissel was attacked by a greatly superior force, which he after a severe conflict of half an hour put to rout and pursued so closely that he passed with them over the bridge which they had not time to destroy. Izard immediately moved up with his whole army, crossed, leaving all his baggage behind, and advanced to the attack of the enemy's lines with great impetuosity. At this juncture I was ordered off with a convoy of wounded, and to hasten in some supplies from this place. The result of the engagement I cannot therefore inform you of. In Bissel's affair it is said we lost 20 or 30 men, and the enemy 2 or 3 hundred in killed and prisoners, but from the length and fierceness of the action I should think the loss on both sides must have been greater. Col. Clinch is here.

New-York, Oct. 25.  
Extract of a letter from New Haven, dated Oct. 28, 1814.

"I arrived here, one mile within the light house, at 11 o'clock last night; the brig Nimrod then lay at anchor three miles without the light house; this morning at day light she got under way and stood off and on the harbor: at 7 o'clock this morning she sent her barges after a smack belonging to Mistick, Capt. Sawyer, loaded with flour. Capt. Sawyer ran the smack on shore & scuttled her, for which the barge boarded her, took off some flour, and then the smack upset. This I have from a passenger just arrived here, who left the smack after she was scuttled. Capt. Daniel Killen's small schr. went out of this harbor this morn'g, and was taken by a sloop near Bradford Reef: the sloop was run on shore near Bridgeport and has since been got off and towed into Bridgeport by some boats from the shore. The schr. I saw myself from New Haven light house. I hear the Peacock was chased into Saybrook, and fired at by the British; most of the sloops that went down with the gun boats are blockaded at Killingsworth. This I have from Capt. Brimeo, in the sloop Hornet, now lying here bound to Hartford."

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Oct. 24.

On motion of Mr. Seybert,

Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments, and the Postmaster-General, be and they are hereby directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in their power, in relation to the destruction of official books and papers in their respective de-

partments, in consequence of the incursion of the enemy in the month of August, 1814, designating particularly what books and papers have been lost thereby, and what consequence of such loss may be in the settlement of the accounts of the U. States."

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the remainder of the report of the committee of Ways and Means.

The third resolution came first next under consideration in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to add 10 per cent. on the present duty on Sales at Auction.

Some conversation took place between Mr. Wright of Md. & Mr. Eppes of Va. as to the equality of the general system of taxation proposed.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. moved to amend and inserting fifty per cent.—under the impression that the proposed increase would have the effect, by throwing sales into the hands of commission merchants, to diminish the present produce of the tax.

This motion was decided in the negative by a considerable majority; and the original resolution adopted.

The fourth resolution "that it is expedient to add fifty per cent. to the present duties on the conveyance of papers and letters," was next considered and having been amended on motion of Mr. Eppes, by striking out fifty and inserting an hundred per cent. it was agreed to, without debate.

The next resolution, "that the carriage tax ought to be increased, and a duty on plated harness so imposed as to produce double the amount of the present duty on carriages," was agreed to.

The next resolution that came under consideration was that "it is expedient to class the retailers of wiper, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and impose an additional duty thereon of fifty per cent."

Mr. Post vehemently objected to this tax as applying exclusively to one class of the community. Mr. Wright and Mr. Eppes replied; and the resolution was agreed to without a division.

The next resolution which came under consideration was the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz. manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and spermacetti; hats; yarn, spun by the aid of machinery worked by steam or water; leather, pig iron; castings; bar, rolled and slit iron; and on nails, made by the aid of machinery; on furniture above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots & shoes, above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on wigs for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold & silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards, and on lotteries.

Mr. Eppes, in pursuance of the further instructions of the committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out several articles of the above enumeration; and first cotton yarn. Mr. E. assigned as a reason for this motion the fear of destroying manufactures yet in their infancy, and information received that this manufacture was not as profitable as at first believed.

Mr. Goldsborough of Md. objected to this motion, believing that no manufacture would better bear or be more able to pay a pretty considerable tax.

The motion was decided thus:

For the motion	74
Against it	45

So cotton yarn was exempted from taxation.

The next article proposed to be stricken out was shoes. As a reason for this motion, Mr. E. assigned the great difficulty of discrimination between the large manufactures, and those of an individual or domestic character. This motion was agreed to without a division.

The next motion was to change the tax on paper wigs to a tax of five per cent. on all paper manufactured.—Agreed to without opposition.

The next question was to strike out lotteries, which motion was negatived without debate.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to strike out the furniture tax, assigning as a reason therefor its odious character, because rendering necessary valuations of property, domiciliary visits, &c.

Mr. Eppes defended the tax, & stated that no inquisitions were intended to be made into property, the amount of which was proposed to be ascertained by voluntary declaration of the possessors. He considered it a very proper tax on luxury and superfluity.

Mr. Goldsborough's motion was negatived 62 to 51.

Mr. Oakley moved to strike out the duty on tallow candles in the hands of the manufacturer. He conceived the tax would be rendered nugatory by the increase of domestic manufacture, and the very poorest people only, those who are unable to purchase materials for making candles, will pay the tax.

The motion was negatived, 40 rising in favor of it, 66 against it.

Mr. Bigelow of Mass. moved to strike out the article of leather. His objection was that leather was an article of first necessity, of which the people consumed nearly as much as the