

THE BUDGET.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.
 The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the finances,

REPORT.

That taxes, loans, and treasury notes, appear to be the resources on which we must rely for carrying on the war. The product of the first, cannot be commanded in time to meet the immediate demand on the treasury—a reliance on loans, in the present situation of this country, would be uncertain, and the terms on which they would be obtained not such as to induce a resort to them at the present moment—treasury notes combined with a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted, will, it is believed, in the present state of bank credit, be found to be a much better resource. The want of some medium, which, resting on a firm and solid basis, may unite public confidence, and have a general, instead of a local circulation, is now universally acknowledged. The stoppage of specie payments by the principal banks of the middle states, has embarrassed greatly the operations of the treasury, and by confining the circulation of notes to the limits of the states within which they are issued, has deprived the government of all the facilities, in the remittance of money, which was afforded while public confidence gave to bank notes a general circulation. The notes of New-York and Philadelphia will not be received in Boston; the notes of Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia, will not answer for payments in Philadelphia. If, by any new modification, treasury notes could be made to answer the purposes of a circulating medium, between the different states, they would greatly facilitate the operations of government, and free from embarrassment the transactions of individuals. To secure their circulation, it would be necessary, 1st, To issue the notes in sums sufficiently small for the ordinary purposes of society. 2d, To allow the individual who holds them, to find them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, and to receive their amount in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. 3d, To make them payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery. 4th, To make them receivable in all payments for public lands and taxes. 5th, To pledge, for the payment of the interest on the amount issued, so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six months notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging for them stock, bearing an interest of eight per cent. If these provisions are adopted, and taxes imposed, which shall manifest clearly the ability of the government to meet its engagements, our present difficulties will vanish, confidence be restored, and the capital, hoarded by avarice, or locked up from timidity, will be again restored to the accustomed channels of circulation. In presenting additional objects of taxation, care has been taken to select such as will bear equally on every portion of the community.—In Europe, the price of agricultural products is not materially affected by a state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country in peace and in war.—The situation of the United States is totally different—with an extensive and fertile country, and a small population, compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually a large surplus to export to foreign markets, over and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut off by war, depends, in a great degree, the ability of the farmer to meet taxes. While, however, war depresses the agricultural interest, it gives vigor to various manufactures; by destroying all foreign competition, the war has brought many of these manufactures to a state of perfection, which will secure their successful prosecution even after peace shall be restored. In times of difficulty and danger, we must appeal to the patriotism of every class of our citizens. These establishments, under the fostering hand of the government, have grown to maturity, and will not hesitate to bear, with the agricultural interests, their portion of the taxes necessary to maintain unimpaired, that character for punctuality and good faith, for which the American government has heretofore been distinguished. Several of these manufactures have been selected as proper subjects of taxation; and it is proposed to unite with the taxes, a pledge of the public faith for the continuance of the double duties; until the tax shall be repealed.

The committee deem it unnecessary, at present, to present any view of the expenditures for the next year, reserving a report on that subject, until the estimates from the treasury shall be forwarded.—Confining, therefore, this report to the additional taxes, necessary for the support of the public credit, they submit the following resolutions.

- Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.
- Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the duty on spirits distilled, by an additional duty of twelve and a half cents on the gallon.
- Resolved, That it is expedient to add one hundred per cent to the present duty on the sales at auctions.
- Resolved, That it is expedient to add fifty per cent to the present duty on the conveyance of papers and letters.
- 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, cotton 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 and shoes above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards and on lotteries.

Estimate of the Amount of the proposed increase, and of the new duties.

50 per cent. on the direct tax.	1,500,000
Additional duty on distilled spirits.	5,000,000
100 per cent. on the present auction duties.	150,000
50 per cent. on postage.	250,000
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 10,000,000 lbs. averaged at 4 cents.	400,000
Candles of tallow 6,000,000 lbs at 2 cents.	120,000
Spermacetti and white wax, 400,000 lbs. at 10 cents.	40,000
Hats—on beaver 1 dollar, castors 75 cents, and romans 25 cents, payable by manufacturers.	600,000
Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machinery, worked by steam or water, 400,000 spindles at 25 cents.	100,000
Leather—saddles, harness, calf, horse and hog, kid and seal skin, 18,000,000 lbs. averaged at 3 cents.	540,000
Goat & sheep skins tanned with sumac, or otherwise to resemble Spanish leather, at 50 cents the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with alum, averaged at 3 cts. per lb.	60,000
Iron, 300,000 tons of pig, at 1 dollar.	300,000
100,000 tons of castings, at 1 50 cents.	150,000
100,000 tons of bar, rolled and slit, at 1 dollar.	100,000
On beer, ale and porter, 6,000,000 gallons at one cent.	60,000
Furniture tax, excluding beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, carpets and curtains of domestic manufacture, and family pictures, and excluding also from the operation of the tax every person whose furniture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dollars.—The estimate is made on a supposition that the U. States contains 800,000 families.	
Families exempt, as possessing less than \$200 worth of furniture, 259,000.	
Possessing between	
200 to 400 do.	300,000 at 10
400 to 600 do.	100,000 at 15
600 to 1000 do.	75,000 at 20
1000 to 1500 do.	25,000 at 30
1500 to 2000 do.	15,000 at 40
2000 to 3000 do.	10,000 at 50
3000 to 4000 do.	10,000 at 75
4000 to 6000 do.	10,000 at 75
6000 to 9000 do.	5,000 at 75
Above 9000 do.	1,000 at 100
Boots, white top and full dress military boots, 100,000 pair at 76 cents.	76,000

Other boots or bootcases of the value of \$ 8, 250,000 pair, at 50 cents.	125,000
Boots or bootcases, not less than 5 \$ in value, and not exceeding 8, 500,000 pair, at 25 cents.	125,000
Fine shoes above the value of \$ 1 75, 1,000,000, at 10 cents.	100,000
Plated harness in the hands of the owner, 50,000 pair at 2 dollars.	100,000
On the manufacture of paper; on vats exclusively employed in making white paper, \$ 50; on vats employed in making part white and part brown, 50 dollars; on vats exclusively employed in making brown paper, \$ 15, 2000 vats averaged.	30,000
On nails made by the aid of machinery, 20,000,000 lbs. at 1 cent.	200,000
On saddles under 10 dolls. value, 50 cents; over 10 and under 15, 75 cts; and above the value of 15 dolls. 1 dollar.	100,000
On bridles of less value than 2 dollars, 10 cents; \$ 2 and under 5, 20 cents; \$ 5 and under 10, 40 cents; above 10 dolls. 1 dollar.	100,000
Pleasure horses kept exclusively for the saddle, 1 dollar; horses kept exclusively for the carriage, 1 50.	150,000
Gold watches, 250,000, at 2 dollars.	500,000
Silver Watches, 250,000, at 1 dollar.	250,000
Playing cards, 100,000 packs at 25 cents.	100,000
Lotteries, a per cent. on the amount.	50,000
Add the revenue of 1815, estimated by the secretary of the treasury.	11,635,000
Makes for 1815, a revenue of	22,135,000

From the Washington City Gazette.
ANOTHER IMPORTANT MESSAGE.

The President sent another very important message to Congress to day. It comprises the instructions with which our commissioners for treating a peace with Great Britain were furnished, from their first appointment, under the offered Russian mediation, until their translation to Ghent. A part of this message being as we understand, of a confidential nature, we of course know nothing of it. The mass of letters and extracts of letters, which this communication embraces, allowed to be made public, is considerable.—Taken in connexion with the message of the 10 inst. they present a complete view of the executive proceedings for the restoration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, from April, 1812, to the middle of last August.

Our readers will not expect in a summary hastily thrown together, a very precise account of the contents of these documents. That indeed, would be impossible, for a great portion of them is argumentative, and, therefore, not susceptible of abbreviation. The following outline, however, is substantially correct.

The message of to-day consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to our Commissioners, addressed to them at the time of their departure from this country, at St. Petersburg, Gottenburg, and Ghent. The dates are from the 15th of April, 1813, to the 11th of August, 1814, both inclusive.

The first letter (that of April 15th, 1813,) is the most interesting, because it was written before the downfall of the French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was much embarrassed with weighty war near home, the United States, were willing to conclude a treaty of peace with her.

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment. With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and had, moreover, revoked their orders in council; the United States were willing to waive that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.

On the subject of impressment, the United States proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of Congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the Congressional act, to compel foreigners desirous of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturalized at all, except they relinquished the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.

The President further offered:

1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.
2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.
3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be suggested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the U. S. that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.

In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the U. States claimed indemnity for various classes of spoils of American property, seized and condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the laws of nations.

By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain, and the continental powers of Europe generally, it appears that, impressment of our citizens having been relinquished in practice, the United States were willing to waive discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
 ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1814.

THE ENEMY.

Last evening the situation of the enemy below this place, as observed from the station-house, was as follows:—
 A seventy-four and two frigates of Sharr's Island—A frigate, schooner and sloop, between Toplear and Sharr's Islands—the Hloop upper sail, standing across the Bay to the western land.

On Tuesday the 16th instant, a dinner was given by a select party of Federal Republican Citizens, at Mr. Parker's City Tavern, to JOHN C. HERBERT, Esq. the member of Congress elect, from this district. Much credit is due to Mr. Parker for the sumptuous fare, and the neat and tasteful manner in which it was served up. The company retired at an early hour, after drinking the following toasts:—

1. The Memory of the Father of his Country.
2. The present war—"It can never be conducted to an honourable issue by a party administration."
3. The Federal party in Maryland—"Thou hast broken Democracy in pieces, as one that is slain: Thou hast scattered thine enemies with thy strong arm."
4. The late elections in this congressional district—"Wheat a deficiency becomes apparent, no reason can preclude the right of the whole people to repair it: and they have done so."
5. Our Country—"It should never be forgotten that this disastrous condition of public affairs has been forced upon us."
6. Union—"This solemn obligation does not impose silence upon our just complaints against the authors of the national misfortunes."
7. The Address of the New-Jersey Convention—"Another declaration of Independence, containing a long enumeration of the sins of a tyrant against the liberties of the people."
8. Thomas Jefferson, the idol of democracy—"Would you know him? He owns fifty bibles, but never read 'The History of the Jews.'"
9. The Democratic party in Maryland—"They have set their eyes, bowing down to the ground"—"They are bowed down greatly"—"They go mourning all the day long."
10. Anne-Arundel County—"Redeemed from the error of her ways, she has resumed the true faith, and given us some of her best pledges against future political heresies."
11. The Heroes of the Lakes—"We will never surrender those waters which have been tinged with their blood, and consecrated to fame by their achievements."
12. The State of Massachusetts—"Thou 'Cradle of American Liberty!'" We again turn an anxious eye towards thee."
13. The negotiations at Ghent—"Terms of peace so revolting to eve-

ry feeling of Americans would not have been offered to any administration but the present.

VOLUNTEERS.
 By J. C. Herbert, Esq.
 —Our Country—She looks for Salvation to the policy which founded the Republic.
 The Chief Justice of the United States.
 The Hon. Jeremiah T. Chase, Chief Judge of the third judicial district—Distinguished for talents, integrity and patriotism.
 The army of the United States—All its failures have proceeded from the Commander in Chief. It has still covered itself with deathless laurels.
 The President of the United States—May he make as speedy a retreat from the head of affairs, as he did from the battle of Bladensburg.
 The Union of these States—Preserved only by the ascendancy of Federalism.
 After Mr. Herbert had retired—
 John C. Herbert—Our worthy representative in congress, elect, the faithful guardian of the people's rights.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 16, Noon.
 We learn by a passenger in the steam-boat Car of Neptune, that Com. Chauncey's fleet was lying in Sackett's Harbour, with springs on their cables, expecting to be attacked by the enemy's fleet, which was in readiness to sail from Kingston. The militia were marching from all quarters into the Harbour. Nothing new from our armies.

NORFOLK, OCT. 14.
 Post of Observation, Pleasure House, Oct. 14, 1814, 7 o'clock, A.M.
 The enemy's force this morning in Lynhaven Bay, is 30 sail, all under way standing to sea with a light breeze from the west, except two frigates, which are at anchor.

NOTICE.
 Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, Oct. 13, 1814.
 The officers and privates herein after named, belonging to the U. S. service, having been finally exchanged by an agreement made on the 7th instant, with the proper authorities of the enemy, are hereby declared discharged from parole and as free to act in all respects as they and either of them may have been before they were made prisoners.

CAPTURED AT BLADENSBURG.
 Joshua Barney, Capt. U. S. Flotilla.
 John Reagan, Lt. Col. Militia.
 Samuel Miller, Capt. Marine corps.
 Dominic Bader, Capt. Militia.
 G. Von Harten, Lt.
 Robert M. Hamilton, Master U. S. Navy.

Thomas Dukelhart, Acting Master.
 Jesse Huffington, Sailing Master.
 David Robinson, Acting Midshipman U. S. Flotilla.
 John M. Howland, 5th reg. Baltimore volunteers.
 J. B. Martin, surgeon.

Privates
 Robert McCall, Thomas Holiday.
 Isaac Johnson, Edward De Kraft.
 Wm. Gaylor, John Cook.
 Thos. Goswick, Jac. Young.
 George Amick, Jesse Edwards.
 Michael Mawe, Walter Tally.
 Wm. Wysham, Lewis Lambert.
 Abram Claude, Joseph Bennet.
 Christ. Johnson, Joseph Fable.
 Mich. Vinemiller Samuel Diser.
 Thos. Holbrooks, Jacob Iler.
 D. K. Richardson Patrick Dorfe.
 Joseph Grizel, Jno. Montgomery.
 Charles Smith, Henry Hoffman.
 Jeremiah Morgan John Leith.
 Barn. Thompson, Brooks Bell.
 Hen. Zimmerman, Nashl. Smith.
 James Folks, Jacob Wise.
 John De Grot, Danl. Bradley.
 Wm. Goodrich, Danl. Rynehart.
 Joseph Chase.

CAPTURED AT BALTIMORE.
 J. H. McCulloch, John Pidgeon.
 Henry Brice, Lthr. A. Norris.
 Geo. Reput, David Davis.
 Jacob Noyle, Wm. Collings.
 Jno. Robinson, Jno. Lamb.
 Jas. N. Marriott, Jas. Davidson.
 Chas. Goddard, Wm. Keane, jun.
 Walter Muskett, Jas. Gibson.
 Bryan Allen, Richd. K. Cooke.
 Geo. Reintzel, Robt. Smith.
 Jacob Hubbard, John Jephson.
 Benj. Fleewood, Geo. Bennet.
 Thos. Bringham, Conrad Euler.
 J. MASON.

Note.—By the agreement referred to, all the prisoners captured in the actions of Bladensburg and Baltimore, and now held by either party, are to be released without delay to be exchanged against each other, and the balance against the British government to be carried to the general account of releases.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 Saturday,
 REMOVAL FROM WASHINGTON.
 Mr. Lewis, of Va. considered the bill for the removal of the seat of government from the City of Washington. The question for the yeas and nays was put, and the bill came first in order stated from the chair, and read by the following vote:
 For the rejection Against it
 The bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole on the bill.
 Mr. Fisk of N. Y. moved the blank for the place with Philadelphia.
 Mr. Lewis of Va. moved with Georgetown.
 Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Kentucky, spoke against the motion of Philadelphia, and in favor of it.
 The motion to insert was agreed to by a large majority, and the other blanks in the bill were filed up.
 Mr. Lewis of Va. moved the following section to be inserted in the bill:—
 "And to it further on the annual sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the years, to be applied in the erection of the President's office, for the erection of buildings within the City of Washington for the accommodation of the U. S. House of Congress, and all departments of the government, and that the same shall be paid to the order of the President of the U. S."
 After much interest this motion was agreed to.
 The committee rose and the bill with the amendments were also concurred in.
 And the question was, "Shall the said bill be read the third time?"—Yeas 74.
 So the House determined that the bill should not be engrossed and read a third time; in other words, it should be rejected.
 Adjourned.

GENERAL ORDER.
 Head-Quarters, Washington, 16th October, 1814.
 Major Gen. Scott, appointed to the 10th reg. of militia, enters on the command.
 A morning state of troops in service with whether regulars volunteers, will be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General, which place Head-Quarters established until further order.
 The Major General pleasure of reviewing the successions, in the course of the present week, of which mandants of brigades be more particularly meantime, it is confident that no exertions will give to the troops the efficiency, which the of the country, and the individual corps so imper
 Signed
 W. SCOTT
 By order,
 R
 As. Ad. Gen. I
 New-York
BY THE STEAD.
 The Buffalo mail arrived on Monday Albany Argus of Tuesday gives the following as a letter from an officer in the army, under date of the 10th inst. "Gen. Izard has arrived, and the army to follow the enemy, treated, and it is said at Chippewa and Quaker Birdall is recovered."
 Three hundred British taken in the sortie from Albany on Sunday last.
 The gallant Com. expected in Albany in the present week; action of that city are necessary to receive him to the important services he has late his country.