

Your petitioners beg leave to inform Congress, that, previous to the war, upwards of sixty vessels, from one hundred and fifty to three hundred tons, have been built, in the town of Boston, in the course of one year; and provided such restrictions were laid upon foreign vessels as to give a decided preference to American built ships, we apprehend (from the aforesaid number built in this town only) that these States would be able, in a short period, to supply a large proportion, if not the whole, of the navigation necessary for the carrying trade of these States:

Your petitioners need not inform Congress, that, on the revival of our mechanical arts and manufactures depend the wealth and prosperity of the Northern States; nor can we forbear mentioning to your honors that the citizens of these States conceive the object of their independence but half obtained till those national purposes are established on a permanent and extensive basis by the legislative acts of the Federal Government. Unless these important branches are supported, we humbly conceive that our agriculture must greatly decline, as the impoverished state of our seaports will eventually lessen the demand for the produce of our lands.

It would be tedious to your honors should we attempt to enumerate the variety of articles which could (with the assistance of Government) be manufactured with advantage among ourselves. Your petitioners, however, wish not to deceive Congress by boasting of manufactures which cannot, at present, be carried on to a sufficient degree to answer our demands, for which reason our applications have been wholly confined to the several branches, hereafter mentioned, which are established among us, and which, we humbly conceive, by due encouragement, might be extensively promoted.

Your petitioners would farther mention to Congress, that the encouragement of many of our manufactures depends on a free importation of certain *raw materials*; we, therefore, flatter ourselves that the duties imposed on such articles as are absolutely necessary to forward our several branches, will not operate to the injury of the American manufacture.

Your petitioners formerly experienced the patronage of this State Legislature, in their act laying duties and prohibitions on certain articles of manufacture, which encourages your petitioners to request that heavy duties may be laid on such articles as are manufactured by our own citizens, humbly conceiving that the impost is not solely considered by Congress as an object of *revenue*, but, in its operation, intended to *exclude* such importations, and, ultimately, establish these several branches of manufacture among ourselves.

Your petitioners do not presume to dictate to your honors the mode to be adopted for accomplishing the purposes we have mentioned; they flatter themselves, however, that every necessary assistance will be afforded, by Congress, to induce them to prosecute, with cheerfulness and alacrity, their several occupations; and that such measures will be pursued, for the relief of your petitioners, as Congress, in their great wisdom, shall judge consistent with the interest, prosperity, and happiness, of this extensive empire. And, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

In behalf of—*Ship-wrights*.—Gibbins Sharp, Jacob Rhoades.
Blacksmiths.—Nath. Baker.
Rope-makers.—John Gray, Benj. Austin, Jun. Jeffrey Richardson.
Hatters.—William Bordman, Sarson Belcher.
Peewterers.—John Skinner.
Soap-Boilers and Tallow-Chandlers.—William Frobisher.
Wool Cardmakers.—William Grub.
Ship-carvers.—John Skillin.
Sail-makers.—Samuel Barret.
Cabinet makers.—Abraham Hayward.
Coach makers.—William Hawes.
Tailors.—Ephraim Copeland, Benj. Callender.
Cordwainer.—Samuel Bangs.
Glue and Starch maker.—Robert Hewes.
Brass Founder.—John Cutler.
Coppersmith.—Joshua Witherle, Jun.

BOSTON, *May*, 1789.

1st CONGRESS.]

No. 5.

1st SESSION.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1789.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 9, AUGUST 27TH, AND SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1789.

Mr. GERRY, from the committee appointed to prepare and report an estimate of the supplies requisite for the present year, and the nett proceeds of the impost, as agreed to by the House, reported the following:

I.

For expenses accruing within the year:

1st. Of the civil list. This the committee cannot estimate with accuracy, from the want of an establishment of the Supreme Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, and of the respective offices thereof; but conceive that, as the members of the Legislature are to be paid out of the public treasury, and the expense of the two other departments will be greatly increased, the civil list, exclusive of the establishment of revenue officers, will, this year, far exceed the estimate on the establishment of the former Congress, in schedule No. 1, and amount, at least, to	\$300,000
2dly. Of the War Department, as per schedule No. 2, from the War Office,	163,078 ⁹⁰ / ₁₀₀
3dly. Of the Indian Department, as per general estimate in schedule No. 3, from the War Office,	41,000
4thly. Of invalid pensions, as per general estimate, in schedule No 1,	88,000
And of other pensions, under special acts of Congress, in schedule, aforesaid,	4,022 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀
	\$92,022 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀

Whole expense of the Government, exclusive of establishments of revenue officers for the current year,

\$596,101⁸⁸/₁₀₀

5thly. Of one year's interest on the foreign debt, the principal of which is 10,070,307 dollars. See schedule No. 4,	\$476,996 ⁹⁰ / ₁₀₀
6thly. Of the instalments of the principal of the foreign debt due in 1789, see schedule last mentioned,	462,962 ⁹⁷ / ₁₀₀
7thly. Of the premium of 70,000 florins, due on the Dutch loan, made the 9th of March, 1784, [See appendix of journals for 1786, pages 246, 247.]	28,000

Payments that became due in 1789, for interest and instalments of the principal of the foreign debt, 967,959⁷/₁₀₀

8thly. One year's interest on the domestic debt, due 31st December, 1789, the principal being 27,383,917³/₄ dollars, [See schedule No. 5.] 1,643,035⁵/₈
 The whole amount of the expenses accruing within the year, is, \$3,207,096³/₄

II.

For arrearages on the foreign debt.
 1st. Of interest which became due in 1786, 1787, and 1788, and is still unpaid, as per schedule No. 4, 1,335,074¹/₈
 2dly. Of the instalments of the principal which became due in those years, and are still unpaid, as per schedule last mentioned, 1,099,936³/₄
 The amount of the arrearages due on the instalment of the principal and interest of the foreign debt, 2,435,011⁵/₈

III.

For an arrearage on the domestic debt, of one year's interest, due the 31st of December, 1788, [See schedule No. 5.] 1,643,035⁵/₈
 An arrearage of interest due on the domestic debt.

IV.

For an arrearage of the Indian Department, of appropriations made by acts of Congress, of the 22d of October, 1787, and 2d of July, 1788. [See the acts of those dates in the journals of Congress.] 34,000
 An arrearage of the Indian Department.

V.

For the arrearages of the former requisitions of Congress.
 For payment of the interest of the domestic debt to the 31st of December, 1787, the facilities for which are ordered to be issued, and will exceed the requisitions on the States in the sum of 966,460¹/₈
 [See schedule No. 6.] \$8,285,603³/₄

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING ESTIMATE, VIZ.

The expenses of Government this year, including the arrearages of former years,	630,101 ³ / ₈
The whole amount of interest now due on the foreign debt,	1,940,071 ⁵ / ₈
The whole amount of the instalments, now due on the said debt,	1,562,899 ³ / ₄
The amount of interest due on the domestic debt, to the 31st December, 1789,	3,286,070 ¹ / ₈
Arrearages of former requisitions, which will require a tax payable in facilities, to the amount of	966,460 ¹ / ₈
	\$8,285,603 ³ / ₄

N. B. Notwithstanding the provision made by Congress for issuing facilities from the Continental Loan Office, for payment of the interest of the domestic debt to the 31st of December, 1787, many of the holders of the public securities have never applied for the facilities, and very large sums will be due from the United States, for interest to that period, if the holders are permitted to receive their interest in any other mode.

In addition to the above estimate, it appears, by schedule No. 7, that the United States have anticipated the sum of 218,647³/₄ dollars, by warrants drawn on the treasury, in consequence of the specie requisitions of Congress on the several States; and provision must be made for payment of the said warrants, either by a collection of specie on the requisitions mentioned, or by some other appropriations of Congress.

It also appears, by the journals of Congress for 1784-5, page 432, and by schedule No. 4, that the Farmers General of France have a claim on the United States for eight hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy livres tournois, fourteen sous, and five deniers, upon a contract signed by Benjamin Franklin, the 17th of November, 1781, being a balance due on a loan of one million livres tournois, the 3d of June, 1777; to Messieurs Franklin and Dean, as agents of the United States.

Further report and estimate of supplies, requisite for the service of the United States, in the year 1789, made by Mr. Gerry, August 27, 1789.

In the estimate of supplies, reported the ninth of July last, the committee remarked, that, "notwithstanding the provision made by Congress, for issuing facilities from the Continental Loan Office, for payment of the interest of the domestic debt to the 31st of December, 1787, many of the holders of the public securities have never applied for the facilities, and very large sums will be due from the United States for interest to that period, if the holders are permitted to receive their interest in any other mode." Those sums are now ascertained, and, by the schedule from the treasury office, accompanying this report, amount to \$8,123,124³/₄

Of this sum, the committee reported, in the first estimate, for the arrearages of the former requisitions of Congress, 966,460¹/₈

Which leaves a balance of \$7,156,663³/₄
 This balance, if to be paid as other arrearages of interest, must be added to the former estimate of \$8,285,603³/₄

And will make the estimate of the current year, \$15,442,267⁵/₈

An estimate of all the interest which has accrued on the domestic debt of the United States, from its formation to the 31st December, 1787, of such partial payments as have been made on account thereof, and of the balance remaining undischarged on that day, and for which provision is yet to be made.

The total amount of interest arising on the Loan Office debt, from the opening of the several offices in 1776, to 31st December, 1787, estimated at	Dollars. 90ths.
The total amount of interest arising on the army debt, from the several periods of its drawing interest, to 31st December, 1787, accurately ascertained by the commissioner of the army accounts to be	7,285,029 81.6
	3,131,012 89

The total amount of interest arising on certificates issued by the thirteen State commissioners, estimated at		1,656,546 47
The total amount of interest arising on certificates issued by the commissioners for the Commissary's, Quartermaster's, Marine, Clothing, and Hospital Departments, estimated at		528,787 27
The total amount of interest arising on the debt registered at the treasury, estimated at		240,646 56
The total amount of interest arising on the debt entered in the treasury books, but for which certificates have not been issued by the Register, so as to become a part of the registered debt, estimated at		49,735 46
	Total,	\$12,891,758 76.6
From this total amount of interest the following deductions are to be made:		
So much paid on the Loan Office debt in old emissions, equal to	\$372,368 30	
In new emissions, as specie,	39,433 49.6	
In bills of exchange, as specie,	1,663,992 00	
In indents, to 31st March, 1789, per schedule,	2,241,702 26.1	
State of New Jersey have paid interest to their own citizens on the domestic debt, not included in the schedule of taxes, to amount of	424,442 22	
State of South Carolina have paid two years interest on \$222,465 $\frac{6}{10}$, the amount of certificates issued to the line of that State, at six per cent., is	26,695 73	
	Total amount of deductions,	4,768,634 20.7
Leaves the arrearage of interest, on the 31st December, 1787,		\$8,123,124 55 $\frac{7}{8}$
It is to be observed, that, as the certificates which have been issued for the principal of a debt of more than twenty-seven millions of dollars, are, in themselves, exceedingly numerous, and that, as those several certificates bear an interest from different periods, it has not been practicable to form a statement of arrearages; but by ascertaining, in the most accurate manner, the nature of so extensive a work, would, in a short time, admit the different periods of time from which the several parts of the domestic debt bear interest, and therefrom calculating the interest to the 31st December, 1787:		
This gives the total estimated amount,		\$12,891,758 76.6
The partial payments which have been made, is ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, from the Loan Office papers, and other documents; this forms a deduction of		4,768,634 20.7
And leaves an average, on the 31st December, 1787, of		\$8,123,124 55 $\frac{7}{8}$
If to this sum of \$8,123,124 55 $\frac{7}{8}$, arrearages above mentioned, two years interest, becoming due 1st January, 1790, be added,		3,396,521 43.7
The total due on the 1st January, 1790, is increased to		\$11,519,646 09.6

Additional report, made by Mr. Gerry, September 24, 1789.

The committee appointed to report an estimate of the gross amount and nett produce of the impost and tonnage duties, not having been able to procure early documents for this purpose, were under the necessity of suspending the matter, until statements of the imports, exports, and tonnage, of the several States, could be obtained, pursuant to an order of the House, of the eighth of May last. The statements mentioned, of which some have been lately received, are transmitted by all the States, except Maryland, and authentic returns from the principal custom houses thereof, are furnished by a member of the House from that State; but so various are the revenue laws of the several States, and the modes of stating their accounts, as to defeat, in many instances, the order of the House for obtaining information. These considerations, added to the fluctuating state of commerce, and the probability that the defalcations under the Federal Government will differ from those under the State Governments, evince the impracticability of an accurate estimate, and the committee can only submit the following, as the best they could form, under the circumstances mentioned.

An estimate of the gross amount and nett produce of the Impost and Tonnage duties, for one year, which will be collected in the several States, according to the latest returns thereof, under the existing acts of Congress.

STATES.	The gross am't of impost.	A deduction for a discount of 10 per cent. of the duties on imports, by American vessels.	A deduction of one per cent. for collectors, inspectors, and other incidental charges made from the impost, after the ten per cent is deducted.	A drawback estimated from the returns of the exports of the several States.	Nett produce of the impost.	Gross amount of the tonnage duty.	Deduction for per centage, which will probably amount to three-fifths of one per cent.	Nett amount of tonnage duty.	Total amount of the nett produce of impost and tonnage.
New Hampshire, -	22,177 97	1,756 28	204 21	- - -	20,217 48	1,282 04	7 69	1,274 35	21,491 83
Massachusetts, -	216,366 33½	17,819 68	1,985 46	7,427 20	189,133 89½	10,188 28	61 13	10,127 15	199,261 04½
Connecticut, -	76,824 69	6,844 41	699 80	24 75	69,255 73	3,213 72	19 28	3,194 44	72,450 17
New York, -	245,165 17	12,450 18	2,327 15	- - -	230,387 84	15,019 24	90 12	14,929 12	245,316 96
New Jersey, -	11,336 70	957 39	103 79	- - -	10,275 52	240 36	1 44	238 92	10,514 44
Pennsylvania, -	376,841 68½	16,051 22	3,607 90	13,672 97	343,509 59½	18,003 66	108 02	17,895 64	361,405 23½
Delaware, -	5,692 58	425 87	52 66	- - -	5,214 05	443 55	2 66	440 89	5,654 94
Maryland, -	223,620 70	11,994 42	2,116 26	14,922 64	194,587 38	17,054 78	102 33	16,952 45	211,539 83
Virginia, -	176,185 81½	6,594 51	1,695 91	- - -	167,895 39½	18,687 06	112 12	18,574 94	186,470 33½
South Carolina, -	137,887 09	6,088 82	1,317 98	- - -	130,480 29	14,446 22	86 68	14,359 54	144,839 83
Georgia, -	3,712 21	121 96	35 90	- - -	3,554 45	4,614 66	27 69	4,586 97	8,141 42
<i>Dollars,</i>	1,495,810 94½	81,104 74	14,147 02	36,047 56	1,364,511 62½	103,193 57	619 16	102,574 41	1,467,086 03½

From the above estimate it will appear, that the nett produce of the impost from the first, and the tonnage from the fifteenth of August last, to the thirty-first of December next, computed according to the time, will be as follows:

The impost, to	- - - - -	\$568,546 50
The tonnage, to	- - - - -	38,465 40
Total amount,	- - - - -	<u>\$607,011 90</u>

N. B. The discounts of ten per centum for prompt payment of impost, where the amount of duties shall exceed fifty dollars, cannot be estimated; and, if made, are to be deducted from the nett produce of the impost of the States, respectively; neither can the per centage and incidental charges, which, on the impost, are averaged at one per centum, and on the tonnage duty, at three-fifths of one per centum, be precisely ascertained.