

Penalty for neglect of clearance.

Former acts repealed.

Exceptions.

Declaration respecting the ruble of Russia.

Act of July 31, 1789, ch. 5, sec. 10. Act of Sept. 29, 1789, ch. 22.

required by the said master or person having said charge or command. And if any ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place, shall depart on her voyage to such foreign port or place without such clearance, the said master or person having the said charge or command, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for such offence.

SEC. 74. *And be it further enacted*, That after the first day of October next, the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," and also all other acts or parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, shall be repealed, and thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the continuance of the officers appointed in pursuance of the said act; except also as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, and as to the payment of drawbacks and allowances in lieu thereof, upon the exportation of goods, wares or merchandise which shall have been imported, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred before or upon the said day, subject nevertheless to the alterations contained and expressed in this present act.

And whereas by the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," it was declared that the ruble of Russia should be rated at one hundred cents, and by the act, intituled "An act to explain and amend an act, intituled 'An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes,'" that part of the said first mentioned act which so rated the ruble of Russia was repealed and made null and void. And whereas it is doubted whether the said repeal can operate with respect to duties incurred prior thereto, as was intended by Congress:

SEC. 75. *Therefore be it enacted and declared*, That the said repeal shall be deemed to operate in respect to all duties which may have arisen or accrued prior thereto.

APPROVED, August 4, 1790.

STATUTE II.

August 4, 1790.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act to continue in force for a limited time, an act intituled "An act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office."*

[Expired.]

Former act declared in force till the next session, March 4, 1791.

1791, ch. 23.
1789, ch. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act passed the last session of Congress, intituled "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office," be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

APPROVED, August 4, 1790.

STATUTE II.

August 5, 1790.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the Accounts between the United States and the individual States.*

[Expired.]

Board of three commissioners to be appointed. Act of August 5, 1789, ch. 6.

1792, ch. 5.

Who are to take an oath;

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a board, to consist of three commissioners, be, and hereby is established to settle the accounts between the United States, and the individual states; and the determination of a majority of the said commissioners on the claims submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive; and they shall have power to employ such number of clerks as they may find necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall respectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief justice of the

United States, or one of the associate or district judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they shall each of them be entitled to receive at the rate of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States, for their respective services. their salary.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive and examine all claims which shall be exhibited to them before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and to determine on all such as shall have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although such claims may not be sanctioned by the resolves of Congress, or supported by regular vouchers), so as to provide for the final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the states individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commissioner of the United States for any state or district, shall be subject to such examination; nor shall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge against the United States in the account of any state, unless the same was allowed by such state before the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Mode of procedure in examining claims.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to examine and liquidate to specie value, on principles of equity, the credits and debits of the states already on the books of the treasury for bills of credit subsequent to the eighteenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty. To liquidate to specie value credits and debits of certain states.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners shall debit each state with all advances which have been, or may be made to it by the United States, and with the interest thereon to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and shall credit each state for its disbursements and advances on the principles contained in the third section of this act, with interest to the day aforesaid, and having struck the balance due to each state, shall find the aggregate of all the balances, which aggregate shall be apportioned between the states agreeably to the rule herein after given; and the difference between such apportionments, and the respective balances, shall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the states respectively, as the case may be. On the final settlement, aggregate of all the balances to be apportioned between the states.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the rule for apportioning to the states the aggregate of the balances first above mentioned, shall be the same that is prescribed by the constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made. The rule of apportionment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the states who shall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the treasury of the United States, shall, within twelve months after the same shall have been so credited, be entitled to have the same funded upon the same terms with the other part of the domestic debt of the United States; but the balances so credited to any state shall not be transferable. Creditor states to have their balances funded.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerks employed, or to be employed by the said commissioners, shall receive like salaries as clerks employed in the treasury department. Salaries of the clerks.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the powers of the said commissioners shall continue until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, unless the business shall be sooner accomplished. Continuance of the commissioners' powers.

APPROVED, August 5, 1790.