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SEC. 979. Each notary public, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed for civil officers in the District, and shall give bond to the United States in the sum of two thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the supreme court, or a justice thereof, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. [See §§ 62, 85.]

Oath and bond of notaries.
 8 April, 1864, c. 51, s. 2, v. 13, p. 44.

SEC. 980. Each notary public shall provide a notarial seal, with which he shall authenticate all his official acts.

Notarial seal.
 Ibid., s. 7, p. 45.
 Impression to be deposited, where.

SEC. 981. He shall deposit an impression of his official seal in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District.

Ibid.
 Seal and records not liable to execution.

SEC. 982. A notary's official seal and his records and official documents shall be exempt from execution.

SEC. 983. Notaries public shall have authority to demand acceptance and payment of foreign bills of exchange, and to protest the same for non-acceptance and non-payment, and to exercise such other powers and duties as, by the law of nations, and according to commercial usages, notaries public may do.

Authority of notaries public; foreign bills.
 Ibid., s. 3, p. 44.

SEC. 984. They may also perform such other acts, for use and effect beyond the jurisdiction of the District, as, according to the law of any State or Territory of the United States, or any foreign government in amity with the United States, may be performed by notaries public.

Acts for use and effect beyond the District.
 Ibid.

SEC. 985. Notaries public may also demand acceptance of inland bills of exchange, and payment thereof, and of promissory notes, and may protest the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may require.

Inland bills; protests.
 Ibid., s. 4.

SEC. 986. Each notary public shall have power to take and to certify the acknowledgment or proof of powers of attorney, mortgages, deeds, and other instruments of writing, the acknowledgment of any conveyance, or other instrument of writing executed by any married woman, to take depositions, and to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters incident or belonging to the duties of his office, and to take affidavits to be used before any court, judge, or officer within the District. [See E. S. U. S., §§ 863, 1778.]

Acknowledgments, oaths, &c.
 Ibid., s. 5, pp. 44, 45.

SEC. 987. Each notary public shall keep a fair record of all his official acts, except such as are mentioned in the preceding section, and when required shall give a certified copy of any record in his office to any person, upon payment of the fees therefor.

Records; certified copies.
 Ibid., s. 6, p. 45.

SEC. 988. The original protest of a notary public, under his hand and official seal, of any bill of exchange or promissory note for non-acceptance or non-payment, stating the presentment by him of such bill of exchange or note for acceptance or payment, and the non-acceptance or non-payment thereof, and the service of notice on any of the parties to such bill of exchange or promissory note, and specifying the mode of giving such notice, and the reputed place of residence of the party to whom the same was given, and the post-office nearest thereto, shall be prima-facie evidence of the facts contained therein.

Original protest to be prima-facie evidence.
 Ibid., s. 9.

Certificate to be like evidence.

8 April, 1864, c. 51, s. 9, v. 13, p. 45.

Fees.

Ibid., s. 10.

SEC. 989. The certificate of a notary public, under his hand and seal of office, drawn from his record, stating the protest and the facts therein recorded, shall be evidence of the facts in like manner as the original protest.

SEC. 990. The fees of notaries public shall be:

- For each certificate and seal, fifty cents;
- Taking depositions or other writings, for each one hundred words, ten cents;
- Administering an oath, fifteen cents;
- Taking acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, with certificate thereof, fifty cents;
- Every protest of a bill of exchange or promissory note, and recording the same, one dollar and seventy-five cents;
- Each notice of protest, ten cents;
- Each demand for acceptance or payment, if accepted or paid, one dollar, to be paid by the party accepting or paying the same;
- Each noting of protest, one dollar.

Penalty for taking higher fees.

Ibid.

Records in case of death, &c.

Ibid., s. 8.

SEC. 991. Any notary public who shall take a higher fee than is prescribed by the preceding section shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be removed from office by the supreme court of the District.

SEC. 992. Upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of any notary public, his records, together with all his official papers, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Certain holidays established; legal effect.

28 June, 1870, c. 167, v. 16, p. 168.

SEC. 993. The following days, namely: The first day of January, commonly called New-Year's day; the fourth day of July; the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called Christmas day; and any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving, shall be holidays within the District, and shall, for all purposes of presenting for payment or acceptance, for the maturity and protest, and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank-checks, and promissory notes, or other negotiable or commercial paper, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and all notes, drafts, checks, or other commercial or negotiable paper falling due or maturing on either of said holidays shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous.

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