

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 67, sec. 4. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 4.

4. A notary shall have power to receive the proof or acknowledgment of all instruments of writing relating to commerce or navigation, and such other writings as have been usually proved and acknowledged before notaries public; and to make protests and declarations, and testify the truth thereof under his seal of office concerning all matters done by him in virtue of his office.

Ibid. sec. 5. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 5.

5. Each notary shall keep a fair register of all protests and other official acts by him done in virtue of his office, and shall, when required, give a certified copy of any record in his office to any person applying for the same, the said person paying the usual fees therefor.

Ibid. sec. 6. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 6.

6. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office of a notary, his register and other public papers shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which he may reside, or if he reside in the city of Baltimore, in the office of the clerk of the superior court of said city, within sixty days after such death, disqualification, resignation or removal.

Ibid. sec. 7. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 7.

7. Every notary shall provide a public notarial seal with which he shall authenticate his acts, instruments and attestations, on which seal shall be engraved such device as he may think proper, and for legend shall have the name, surname and office of the notary, and the place of his residence.

Ibid. sec. 8. 1801, ch. 86, sec. 10.

8. A notary may perform such special acts proper to be done by a notary public which he may be required to perform in any other county of the State than that for which he may be appointed.

1862, ch. 108.

9. It shall not be lawful for any notary public to sign and issue any protest not previously stamped with the stamp of the