

shall be allowed to any chargé d'affaires, or any of the secretaries hereinbefore described, who shall not be so appointed.

SEC. 1685. For such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as chargé d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by law for a chargé d'affaires at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation.

SEC. 1686. When to any diplomatic office held by any person there is superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum of the amount allowed by law for such superadded office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office, and no longer; and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limited by the terms thereof.

SEC. 1687. All fees collected at any of the legations shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and held subject to his draft, or other directions.

SEC. 1688. No person in the diplomatic service of the United States shall wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

Compensation of secretary of legation, acting as chargé d'affaires.

18 Aug., 1865, c. 127, s. 10, v. 11, p. 56.

Compensation of persons filling two offices.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 9, v. 11, p. 56.

Fees at legations to be accounted for.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 18, v. 11, p. 58.

Uniforms and official costumes.

27 May, 1867, Res. 15, v. 15, p. 23.

CHAPTER TWO.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Sec.		Sec.	
1689.	Application of general provisions in this Title.	1710.	Notification of death.
1690.	Appointment and salaries of consular officers.	1711.	Decedent's directions to be followed.
1691.	Consuls, &c., not to hold office at different consulates.	1712.	Commercial reports.
1692.	Interpreters at Chinese consulates.	1713.	Prices current.
1693.	Salary of interpreter at Bangkok.	1714.	Construction of powers.
1694.	Consul at Trinidad de Cuba.	1715.	Certifying invoices.
1695.	Extent of consulates, and appointment of vice-consular officers.	1716.	Exacting excessive fees for verifying invoices.
1696.	Expenses of vice-consulates and consular agencies.	1717.	Certificate for goods from countries adjacent to United States.
1697.	Bonds of consular officers to be furnished and deposited with Secretary of the Treasury.	1718.	Fees allowed for official service.
1698.	Bonds of vice-consuls.	1719.	No profit from discharged seamen.
1699.	Consular officers not to transact business.	1720.	Restriction on amount of fees.
1700.	Extension of prohibition upon transacting business.	1721.	Fees in British North America.
1701.	Penalty for illegally transacting business.	1722.	Tonnage fees in Canada.
1702.	Compensation of consuls where fees amount to \$3,000.	1723.	Exacting excessive fees.
1703.	Compensation of vice-consuls, vice-commercial agents, and consular agents.	1724.	Penalty for omissions to collect fees.
1704.	Appointment of consular clerks.	1725.	Returns of fees.
1705.	Examination and removal of consular clerks.	1726.	Receipts for fees.
1706.	Actual expenses may be allowed to consuls-general, &c., who are not allowed to trade.	1727.	Registering receipts for fees.
1707.	Protests.	1728.	Verification of account of fees.
1708.	Lists and returns of seamen, vessels, &c.	1729.	Fees of officers not included in Schedules B and C.
1709.	Estates of decedents.	1730.	Compensation of officers not embraced in Schedules B and C.
		1731.	Rates of fees to be posted up.
		1732.	Excess of fees above \$2,500.
		1733.	Excess of fees above \$1,000.
		1734.	Embezzlement.
		1735.	Neglect of duty, &c.
		1736.	Neglect of duty to seamen; corrupt conduct.
		1737.	False certificate of property.
		1738.	When consular officers may perform diplomatic functions.
		1739.	Compensation of consular officer performing diplomatic functions.

SEC. 1689. The various provisions of this Title which are expressed in terms of general application to any particular classes of consular

Application of general provisions in this Title.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 31, v. 11, p. 64.

Appointment and salaries of consular officers.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

officers, shall be deemed to apply as well to all other classes of such officers, so far as may be consistent with the subject-matter of the same, and with the treaties of the United States.

SEC. 1690. Consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents appointed to the ports and places specified in Schedules B and C, are entitled to annual salaries respectively, at the rates specified therein. And whenever the President thinks proper to appoint a consul to any port or place named in the Schedules B and C for a commercial agency instead of such commercial agent, or vice versa, and an appointment is made accordingly, the compensation for such consular officer shall be the same in any such case as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same; or whenever the President thinks the public interests will be subserved by appointing to any such port or place a consul-general instead of a consul or commercial agent, and an appointment is made accordingly, the compensation for such consul-general shall be the same as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same.

SCHEDULE B.

I. CONSUL-GENERAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Montreal, four thousand dollars.

BRITISH INDIA.

Calcutta, five thousand dollars.

FRANCE.

Paris, five thousand dollars.

CUBA.

Havana, six thousand dollars.

MEXICO.

Mexico, one thousand dollars.
Tampico, one thousand five hundred dollars.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars.

ITALY.

Rome, one thousand five hundred dollars.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Constantinople, three thousand dollars.
Beirut, two thousand dollars.

CHINA.

Shanghai, four thousand dollars.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

Ibid.; and 18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Ibid.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, pp. 137, 138.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

II. CONSULS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool, seven thousand five hundred dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Leeds, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Manchester, three thousand dollars.	
Southampton, two thousand dollars.	20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, pp. 138, 139.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, one thousand five hundred dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Birmingham, two thousand five hundred dollars.	4 Feb., 1862, c. 17, s. 1, v. 12, p. 336.
Tunstall, one thousand five hundred dollars.	22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.
Glasgow, three thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Dundee, two thousand dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Belfast, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Cork, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Hong-Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Singapore, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Mauritius, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Melbourne, four thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Gibraltar, one thousand five hundred dollars.	
Malta, one thousand five hundred dollars.	20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.
St. Helena, one thousand five hundred dollars.	25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.
Clifton, one thousand five hundred dollars.	20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.
Fort Erie, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Goderich, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Kingston, (Canada,) one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Prescott, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Port Sarnia, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Toronto, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Windsor, (Ontario,) one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Coaticook, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Quebec, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Halifax, two thousand dollars.	28 Feb., 1867, c. 99, s. 1, v. 14, p. 414.
Saint John's, (Quebec,) one thousand five hundred dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Pictou, (N. S.,) one thousand five hundred dollars.	25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.
Prince Edward's Island, one thousand five hundred dollars.	4 Feb., 1862, c. 17, s. 1, v. 12, p. 335.
Winnipeg, one thousand five hundred dollars.	25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.
Kingston, (Jamaica,) two thousand dollars.	22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.
Nassau, (West Indies,) two thousand dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Turk's Island, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Demerara, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Mahé, (Seychelles,) one thousand five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
	28 Feb., 1867, c. 99, s. 1, v. 14, p. 412.

RUSSIA.

Odessa, two thousand dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Revel, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
St. Petersburg, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Moscow, two thousand dollars.	Ibid.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Havre, six thousand dollars.	Ibid.
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Ibid.	Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid.	Bordeaux, two thousand dollars.
20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.	Lyons, two thousand dollars.
18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	La Rochelle, one thousand five hundred dollars.
25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.	Nantes, one thousand five hundred dollars.
20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.	Boulogne, one thousand five hundred dollars.
25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.	Nice, one thousand five hundred dollars.
22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.	Algiers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Cadiz, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid.	Malaga, one thousand five hundred dollars.
25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.	Barcelona, one thousand five hundred dollars.
4 Feb., 1862, c. 17, s. 1, v. 12, p. 336.	Port Mahon, one thousand five hundred dollars.
22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.	Valencia, one thousand five hundred dollars.
18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Matanzas, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid.	Trinidad de Cuba, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid.	Santiago de Cuba, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid.	San Juan, (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars.
Ibid.	Ponce, (Porto Rico,) one thousand five hundred dollars.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.	Lisbon, one thousand five hundred dollars.
18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Oporto, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid.	Funchal, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BELGIUM.

Ibid.	Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars.
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DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Ibid.	Amsterdam, one thousand dollars.
Ibid.	Rotterdam, two thousand dollars.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.	Santa Cruz, one thousand five hundred dollars.
18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Saint Thomas, four thousand dollars.
Ibid.	Elsinore, one thousand five hundred dollars.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Aix-la-Chapelle, two thousand five hundred dollars.
28 Feb., 1867, c. 99, v. 14, p. 412.	Chemnitz, two thousand dollars.
18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars.
28 Feb., 1867, c. 99, v. 14, p. 412.	Munich, one thousand five hundred dollars.
18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.	Stuttgart, one thousand dollars.
4 Feb., 1862, c. 17, s. 1, v. 12, p. 336.	Bremen, three thousand dollars.

Hamburg, two thousand dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
22 Feb., 1873, c.
184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

Barmen, one thousand five hundred dollars.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, five thousand dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
22 Feb., 1873, c.
184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

Trieste, two thousand dollars.

Ibid.

SWITZERLAND.

Basle, two thousand dollars.

Ibid.

Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ibid.

Zurich, one thousand five hundred dollars.

20 June, 1864, c.
136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.

ITALY.

Genoa, one thousand five hundred dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Spezzia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

28 Feb., 1867, c.
99, v. 14, p. 414.

Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Brindisi, one thousand five hundred dollars.

20 June, 1864, c.
136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.

Naples, one thousand five hundred dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Palermo, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ibid.

Messina, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ibid.

Rome, one thousand five hundred dollars.

28 Feb., 1867, c.
99, v. 14, p. 414.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Smyrna, two thousand dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ibid.

Port Said, two thousand dollars.

22 Feb., 1873, c.
184, v. 17, p. 472.

BARBARY STATES.

Tripoli, three thousand dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Tunis, three thousand dollars.

Ibid.

Tangier, three thousand dollars.

Ibid.

SIAM.

Bangkok, three thousand dollars.

3 March, 1869, c.
125, s. 7, v. 15, p. 322.

JAPAN.

Kanagawa, three thousand dollars.

28 Feb., 1861, c.
58, s. 1, v. 12, p. 171

Nagasaki, three thousand dollars.

Ibid.

Hakodadi, two thousand five hundred dollars.

22 Feb., 1873, c.
184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472.

Osaka and Hioga, three thousand dollars.

Ibid.

CHINA.

Canton, four thousand dollars.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.

Foo-Chow, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ibid.

Amoy, three thousand dollars.

Ibid.

Ningpo, three thousand dollars.

Ibid.

Hankow, three thousand dollars.

25 July, 1866, c.
233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.

Chin Kiang, three thousand dollars.

20 June, 1864, c.
136, s. 4, v. 13, p. 139.

Swatow, three thousand five hundred dollars.

4 Feb., 1862, c. 17,
s. 1, v. 12, p. 336.

17 May, 1872, c. 169, v. 17, p. 120. Tien-Tsin, three thousand five hundred dollars.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52. Honolulu, four thousand dollars.
Ibid. Lahaina, three thousand dollars.

MEXICO.

Ibid. Vera Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid. Acapulco, two thousand dollars.
22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 472. Matamoras, two thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52. Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Ibid. Aspinwall, two thousand five hundred dollars.

VENEZUELA.

Ibid. Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BRAZIL.

Ibid. Pernambuco, two thousand dollars.
Ibid. Rio de Janeiro, six thousand dollars.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Ibid. Buenos Ayres, two thousand five hundred dollars.

CHILI.

Ibid. Valparaiso, three thousand dollars.

PERU.

Ibid. Callao, three thousand five hundred dollars.

NICARAGUA.

Ibid. San Juan del Sur, two thousand dollars.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

NICARAGUA.

20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139. San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars.

MADAGASCAR.

Ibid. Tamatave, two thousand dollars.

SAN DOMINGO.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 473. San Domingo, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SCHEDULE C.

I. CONSULS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ibid. Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars.

Cape Town, one thousand dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Ceylon, one thousand dollars.	20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.
Falkland Islands, one thousand dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Windsor, (Nova Scotia,) one thousand dollars.	22 May, 1872, c. 194, v. 17, p. 144.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Fayal, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Santiago, (Cape Verde,) seven hundred and fifty dollars.	Ibid.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Batavia, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
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NORTH GERMAN UNION.

Stettin, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
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GREECE.

Athens, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Piræus, one thousand dollars.	20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 1, v. 13, p. 139.

ITALY.

Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
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TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Candia, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Cypress, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.

MUSCAT.

Zanzibar, one thousand dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
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MEXICO.

Tampico, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Paso del Norte, five hundred dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
Tabasco, five hundred dollars.	Ibid.
Guaymas, one thousand dollars.	30 March, 1868, c. 38, s. 1, v. 15, p. 57.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Carthagena, five hundred dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
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BRAZIL.

Bahia, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Maranhã, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Para, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Rio Grande, one thousand dollars.	Ibid.
Santarem, one thousand dollars.	8 June, 1872, c. 332, v. 17, p. 282.
Saint Catherine, one thousand five hundred dollars.	25 July, 1866, c. 233, s. 1, v. 14, p. 225.

PERU.

Payta, five hundred dollars.	18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52.
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Ibid. Tumbez, five hundred dollars.

BOLIVIA.

Ibid. Cobija, five hundred dollars.

ECUADOR.

Ibid. Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

CHILI.

Ibid. Talcahuano, one thousand dollars.

HONDURAS.

Ibid. Omoa, one thousand dollars.

HAYTI.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 473.
Ibid. Anx Cayes, five hundred dollars.
Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars.

URUGUAY.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 3, v. 11, p. 52. Montevideo, one thousand dollars.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Ibid. Tahiti, one thousand dollars.

II. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

RUSSIA.

Ibid. Amoor River, one thousand dollars.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Ibid. Gaboon, one thousand dollars.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Ibid. Saint Paul de Loando, one thousand dollars.

FEJEE ISLANDS.

22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 1, v. 17, p. 473. Lanthala, one thousand dollars.

NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

Ibid. Apia, one thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Ibid. Sabanilla, five hundred dollars.
Consuls, &c., not to hold office at different consulates. SEC. 1691. No consul-general or consul shall be permitted to hold the office of consul-general or consul at any other consulate, or exercise the duties thereof.

3 March, 1869, c. 125, s. 6, v. 15, p. 322.

SEC. 1692. The President is authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China and with such duties as he may think proper.

Interpreters at Chinese consulates.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 6, v. 11, p. 55.

SEC. 1693. The salary of the interpreter at the consulate of Bangkok, in Siam, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars a year; and no salary shall be allowed the marshal at that consulate.

Salary of interpreter at Bangkok.

3 March, 1869, c. 125, s. 7, v. 15, p. 322.

SEC. 1694. The President is authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest may so require, to discontinue the consulate of the United States at Trinidad de Cuba, and to appoint at Cienfuegos, in that island, a consul with the same salary and emoluments as those now allowed by law to the consul at Trinidad de Cuba.

Consul at Trinidad de Cuba.

3 March, 1863, c. 79, s. 24, v. 12, p. 754.

SEC. 1695. The President is authorized to define the extent of country to be embraced within any consulate or commercial agency, and to provide for the appointment of vice-consuls, vice-commercial agents, deputy consuls, and consular agents, therein, in such manner and under such regulations as he shall deem proper; but no compensation shall be allowed for the services of any such vice-consul, or vice-commercial agent, beyond nor except out of the allowance made by law for the principal consular officer in whose place such appointment shall be made. No vice-consul, vice-commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, shall be appointed otherwise than under such regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the President.

Extent of consulates, and appointment of vice-consular officers.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 14, v. 11, p. 57.

SEC. 1696. The only allowance to any vice-consulate or consular agency for expenses shall be an amount sufficient to pay for stationery and postage on official letters.

Expenses of vice-consulates and consular agencies.

3 March, 1869, c. 125, s. 6, v. 15, p. 322.

SEC. 1697. Every consul-general, consul, and commercial agent, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond to the United States, with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand dollars, and in no case less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and not more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall prescribe, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to the hands of any other person to his use as such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent. The bonds herein mentioned shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bonds of consular officers to be furnished and deposited with Secretary of the Treasury.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 13, v. 11, p. 56.

SEC. 1698. Every vice-consul shall, before he enters on the execution of his trust, give bond, with such sureties as shall be approved by the Secretary of State, in a sum of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and for truly accounting for all moneys, goods, and effects which may come into his possession by virtue of his office. The bond shall be lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bonds of vice-consuls.

14 Apr., 1792, c. 24, s. 6, v. 1, p. 256.

SEC. 1699. No consul-general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B, shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from, or within the port, place, or limits of his consulate or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition.

Consular officers not to transact business.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 5, v. 11, p. 55.

Extension of prohibition upon transacting business.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 15, v. 11, p. 57.

4 Feb., 1862, c. 17, s. 1, v. 12, pp. 335, 336.

Penalty for illegally transacting business.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 5, v. 11, p. 55.

Compensation of consuls where fees amount to \$3,000.

30 Mar., 1868, c. 38, s. 1, v. 15, p. 57.

Compensation of vice-consuls, vice-commercial agents, and consular agents.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 15, v. 11, p. 57.

Appointment of consular clerks.

20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 2, v. 13, p. 139.

Examination and removal of consular clerks.

20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 2, v. 13, p. 139.

Actual expenses may be allowed to consuls-general, &c., who are not allowed to trade.

SEC. 1700. All consular officers whose respective salaries exceed one thousand dollars a year, shall be subject to the prohibition against transacting business contained in the preceding section. And the President may extend the prohibition to any consul or commercial agent not embraced in Schedules B and C, and to any vice-consul, vice-commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, and may require such officer to give a bond not to violate the same.

SEC. 1701. Every consul-general, consul, or commercial agent who violates the prohibition against transacting business, required to be inserted in his official bond, shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States, equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul-general, or consul, or commercial agent, or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent, and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions shall be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 1702. The compensation of consuls whose annual salaries do not, under existing law, exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, shall, when the fees collected at the consulates where they are located and paid into the Treasury of the United States amount to three thousand dollars, be two thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 1703. Every vice-consul and vice-commercial agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services as such, to the whole or so much of the compensation of the principal consular officer in whose place he shall be appointed, as shall be determined by the President, and the residue, if any, shall be paid to such principal consular officer; and every consular agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services, to such fees as he may collect under the regulations prescribed by the President governing the subject of fees, or to so much thereof as shall be determined by the President; and the principal officer of the consulate or commercial agency within the limits of which such consular agent shall be appointed shall be entitled to the residue, if any, in addition to any other compensation allowed him by law for his services therein.

SEC. 1704. The President is authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and over eighteen years of age at the time of their appointment, and shall be entitled to compensation for their services respectively at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars a year each, to be determined by the President; and to assign such clerks, from time to time, to such consulates and with such duties as he shall direct.

SEC. 1705. Before the appointment of any such consular clerk shall be made, it shall be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after due examination and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified and fit for the duties to which he shall be assigned; and such report shall be laid before the President. And no clerk so appointed shall be removed from office, except for cause stated in writing, which shall be submitted to Congress at the session first following such removal.

SEC. 1706. The President may allow consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office-rent, not to exceed, in any case, twenty per centum of the amount of the annual compensation allowed to such officer, whenever he shall think there is sufficient reason therefor.

SEC. 1707. Consuls and vice-consuls shall have the right, in the ports or places to which they are severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which captains, masters, crews, passengers, or merchants, who are citizens of the United States, may respectively choose to make there; and also such as any foreigner may choose to make before them relative to the personal interest of any citizen of the United States. Copies of such acts duly authenticated by consuls or vice-consuls, under the seal of their consulates, respectively, shall be received in evidence equally with their originals in all courts in the United States. [Sec § 896.]

SEC. 1708. Every consular officer shall keep a detailed list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, specifying their names and the names of the vessels on which they are shipped and from which they are discharged, and the payments, if any, made on account of each so discharged; also of the number of the vessels arrived and departed, the amounts of their registered tonnage, and the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced, and shall make returns of the same, with their accounts and other returns, to the Secretary of the Treasury. [Sec §§ 4561, 4580.]

SEC. 1709. It shall be the duty of consuls and vice-consuls, where the laws of the country permit:

First. To take possession of the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States, other than seamen belonging to any vessel, who shall die within their consulate, leaving there no legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee by him appointed to take care of his effects.

Second. To inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants of the United States, or, for want of them, of any others at their choice.

Third. To collect the debts due the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have there contracted.

Fourth. To sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such part of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, and, at the expiration of one year from his decease, the residue.

Fifth. To transmit the balance of the estate to the Treasury of the United States, to be holden in trust for the legal claimant; except that if at any time before such transmission the legal representative of the deceased shall appear and demand his effects in their hands they shall deliver them up, being paid their fees, and shall cease their proceedings.

SEC. 1710. For the information of the representative of the deceased, the consul or vice-consul, in the settlement of his estate, shall immediately notify his death in one of the gazettes published in the consulate, and also to the Secretary of State, that the same may be notified in the State to which the deceased belonged; and he shall, as soon as may be, transmit to the Secretary of State an inventory of the effects of the deceased, taken as before directed.

SEC. 1711. When any citizen of the United States, dying abroad, leaves, by any lawful testamentary disposition, special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he dies, of the personal property of which he dies possessed in such country, such officer shall, so far as the laws of the country permit, strictly observe such directions. When any such citizen so dying, appoints, by any lawful testamentary disposition, any other person than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of the officer, whenever required by the person so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person in the lawful execution of his trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any

Protests.

14 April, 1792, c. 24, s. 2, v. 1, p. 255.

Armstrong vs. Lear, 12 Wh., 169.

Lists and returns of seamen, vessels, &c.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 27, v. 11, p. 62.

Estates of decedents.

14 April, 1792, c. 24, s. 2, v. 1, p. 255.

Notification of death.

14 April, 1792, c. 24, s. 2, v. 1, p. 255.

Decedent's directions to be followed.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 28, v. 11, p. 63.

- interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen dies; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person, and not otherwise.
- Commercial reports.** SEC. 1712. Consuls and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries shall procure and transmit to the Department of State authentic commercial information respecting such countries, of such character, and in such manner and form, and at such times as the Department may from time to time prescribe.
- 18 August, 1856, c. 170, s. 2, v. 11, p. 139.
- Prices current.** SEC. 1713. Every consular officer shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he is stationed.
- 18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 27, v. 11, p. 62.
- Construction of powers.** SEC. 1714. The specification in this Title of certain powers to be exercised and duties to be performed by consuls and vice-consuls, shall not be construed as implying the exclusion of others resulting from the nature of their appointments, or prescribed by any treaty or convention under which they may act.
- 14 April, 1792, c. 24, s. 9, v. 1, p. 257.
- Certifying invoices.** SEC. 1715. No consular officer shall certify any invoice unless he is satisfied that the person making oath thereto is the person he represents himself to be, that he is a credible person, and that the statements made under such oath are true; and he shall, thereupon, by his certificate, state that he was so satisfied. [See § 2862.]
- 18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 27, v. 11, p. 62.
- Exacting excessive fees for verifying invoices.** SEC. 1716. The fee provided by law for the verification of invoices by consular officers shall, when paid, be held to be a full payment for furnishing blank forms of declaration to be signed by the shipper, and for making, signing, and sealing the certificate of the consular officer thereto; and any consular officer who, under pretense of charging for blank forms, advice, or clerical services in the preparation of such declaration or certificate, charges or receives any fee greater in amount than that provided by law for the verification of invoices, or who demands or receives for any official services, or who allows any clerk or subordinate to receive for any such service any fee or reward other than the fee provided by law for such service, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars; and shall be removed from his office.
- 3 March, 1869, c. 125, s. 3, v. 15, p. 321.
- Certificate for goods from countries adjacent to United States.** SEC. 1717. That no consular officer of the United States shall hereafter grant a certificate for goods, wares, or merchandise shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a consulate after purchase for shipment. [See § 2861.]
- 22 Feb., 1873, c. 184, s. 3, v. 17, p. 474.
- Fees allowed for official service.** SEC. 1718. Whenever any master or commander of a vessel of the United States has occasion for any consular or other official service, which any consular officer of the United States is authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees are allowed by the rates or tariffs of fees, he shall apply to the consular officer at the consulate or commercial agency where such service is required to perform such service, and shall pay to such officer the fees allowed for such service by the rates or tariffs of fees. And every such master or commander who omits so to do shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the fees lawfully chargeable for such services when actually performed. All consular officers are authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such vessels, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all demands and wages on account of such vessels. [See §§ 4297, 4309.]
- 18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 28, v. 11, p. 63.
- No profit from discharged seamen.** SEC. 1719. No consular officer, nor any person under any consular officer shall make any charge or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, by way of commission or otherwise, for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which any seaman or mariner is entitled who is discharged in any foreign country, or for any money advanced
- 18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 20, v. 11, p. 59.

to any such seaman or mariner who seeks relief from any consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consular officer, or any person under any consular officer, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any profit derived from clothing, boarding, or otherwise supplying or sending home any such seaman or mariner. Such prohibition as to profit, however, shall not be construed to relieve or prevent any such officer who is the owner of or otherwise interested in any vessel of the United States, from transporting in such vessel any such seaman or mariner, or from receiving or being interested in such reasonable allowance as may be made for such transportation by law. [See §§ 4561, 4577, 4578, 4580, 4581, 4584.]

SEC. 1720. American vessels running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, shall not be required to pay fees to consuls for more than four trips in a year.

SEC. 1721. The fee for certifying invoices to be charged by the consul-general for the British North American Provinces, and his subordinate consular officers and agents, for goods not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, shall be one dollar.

SEC. 1722. No consul, vice-consul, or consular agent in the Dominion of Canada, shall be allowed tonnage fees for any services, actual or constructive, rendered any vessel owned and registered in the United States that may touch at a Canadian port; and in the collection of official fees they shall receive foreign moneys at the rate given in the Treasury schedule of the value of foreign coins.

SEC. 1723. Whenever any consular officer collects, or knowingly allows to be collected for any service, any other or greater fees than are allowed by law for such service, he shall, besides his liability to refund the same, be liable to pay to the person by whom or in whose behalf the same are paid, treble the amount of the unlawful charge so collected, as a penalty, to be recovered with costs, in any proper form of action, by such person for his own use. And in any such case the Secretary of the Treasury may retain out of the compensation of such officer, the amount of such overcharge, and of such penalty, and charge the same to such officer in account, and may thereupon refund such unlawful charge, and pay such penalty to the person entitled to the same if he shall think proper so to do.

SEC. 1724. Every consul-general, consul, or commercial agent, mentioned in Schedules B and C, or vice-consul, or vice-commercial agent, appointed to perform the duty of any such officer mentioned in Schedules B and C, who omits to collect any fees which he is entitled to charge for any official service, shall be liable to the United States therefor, as if he had collected the same; unless, upon good cause shown therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to remit the same.

SEC. 1725. All such consuls-general, consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents, as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of the fees which they may collect, and all such vice-consuls and vice-commercial agents appointed to perform the duties of such consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents as are allowed for their compensation the whole or any part of such fees, shall make returns in such manner as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, of all such fees as they or any person in their behalf so collect.

SEC. 1726. Every consular officer shall give receipts for all fees collected for his official services, expressing the particular services for which the same were collected. [See § 4213.]

SEC. 1727. Every consular officer shall number all receipts given by him for fees received for official services, in the order of their dates, beginning with number one at the commencement of the period of his service, and on the first day of January in every year thereafter. He shall also register in a book to be kept by him for that purpose all fees so received by him, in the order in which they are received, specifying each item of service and the amount received therefor, from whom, and the dates when received, and if for any service connected with any vessel,

Restriction on amount of fees.

5 Aug., 1861, c. 49, v. 12, p. 315.

Fees in British North America.

20 June, 1864, c. 136, s. 3, v. 13, p. 140.

Tonnage-fees in Canada.

3 March, 1869, c. 125, s. 3, v. 15, p. 321.

Exactng excessive fees.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 17, v. 11, p. 58.

Penalty for omission to collect fees.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 18, v. 11, p. 58.

Returns of fees.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 18, v. 11, p. 58.

Receipts for fees.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 17, v. 11, p. 58.

Registering receipts for fees.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 18, v. 11, p. 58.

the name thereof, and indicating what items and amounts are embraced in each receipt given by him therefor, and numbering the same according to the number of the receipts respectively, so that the receipts and register shall correspond with each other; and he shall, in such register, specify the name of the person for whom, and the date when he shall grant, issue, or verify any passport, certify any invoice, or perform any other official service in the entry of the receipt of the fees therefor, and also number each consular act so receipted for with the number of such receipt, and as shown by such register.

Verification of
account of fees.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 18, v. 11, p. 58.

SEC. 1728. Every consular officer, in rendering his account of fees received shall furnish a full transcript of the register which he is required to keep, and make oath that, to the best of his knowledge, the same is true, and contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him, or for his use, for his official services as such consular officer, during the period for which it purports to be rendered. Such oath may be taken before any person having authority to administer oaths at the port or place where the consular officer is located. If any such consular officer willfully and corruptly commits perjury, in any such oath, within the intent and meaning of any act of Congress now or hereafter made, he may be charged, proceeded against, tried, and convicted, and dealt with in the same manner, in all respects, as if such offense had been committed in the United States, before any officer duly authorized therein to administer or take such oath, and shall be subject to the same punishment and disability therefor as are or shall be prescribed for such offense.

Fees of officers
not included in
Schedules B and C.

25 July, 1866, c.
233, s. 3, v. 14, p. 226.

Compensation of
officers not em-
braced in Sched-
ules B and C.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 4, v. 11, p. 55.

Rates of fees to
be posted up.

18 Aug., 1856, c.
127, s. 16, v. 11, p. 57.

Excess of fees
above \$2,500.

25 July, 1866, c.
233, s. 3, v. 14, p. 226.

Excess of fees
above \$1,000.

30 March, 1868, c.
38, s. 1, v. 15, p. 57.

Embezzlement.

3 March, 1869, c.
125, s. 5, v. 15, p. 322.

SEC. 1729. All fees collected by any consul or commercial agent not mentioned in Schedule B or C, or by any vice-consul or commercial agent appointed to perform their duties, or by any other person in their behalf, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner prescribed by the five preceding sections.

SEC. 1730. Consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect under the regulations prescribed by the President governing the subject of fees.

SEC. 1731. It shall be the duty of all consular officers at all times to keep posted up in their offices, respectively, in a conspicuous place, and subject to the examination of all persons interested therein, a copy of such rates or tariffs as shall be in force.

SEC. 1732. Whenever the fees collected by or in behalf of any consul or commercial agent, not mentioned in Schedule B or C, amount to more than twenty-five hundred dollars in any one year, over and above such expenses of office-rent and clerk-hire as are approved by the Secretary of State, of which return shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess for that year shall be held subject to the draft or other directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 1733. All moneys received for fees at any vice-consulates or consular agencies of the United States, beyond the sum of one thousand dollars in any one year, and all moneys received by any consul or consul-general from consular agencies or vice-consulates in excess of one thousand dollars in the aggregate from all such agencies or vice-consulates, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and held subject to his draft or other directions.

SEC. 1734. Every consular officer who willfully neglects to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the business of his office, and of moneys received by him for the use of the United States, or who neglects to pay over any balance of such moneys due to the United States at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the public moneys, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year and by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

SEC. 1735. Whenever any consular officer willfully neglects or omits to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by law, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of law, or is guilty of any willful malfeasance or abuse of power, or of any corrupt conduct in his office, he shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect, or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages, he and his sureties upon his official bond shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person injured. Such suit, however, shall in no case prejudice, but shall be held in entire subordination to the interests, claims, and demands of the United States, as against any officer, under such bond, for every willful act of malfeasance or corrupt conduct in his office.

Neglect of duty, &c.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 32, v. 11, p. 64.

SEC. 1736. If any consul or commercial agent neglects or omits to perform, seasonably, the duties imposed upon him by the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the reclamation of deserters on board or from vessels in foreign ports, or is guilty of any malversation or abuse of power, he shall be liable to any injured person for all damage occasioned thereby; and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office, he shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years and not less than one, and by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand. [See § 4600.]

Neglect of duty to seamen; corrupt conduct.

20 July, 1840, c. 48, s. 18, v. 5, p. 397.

SEC. 1737. If any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent falsely and knowingly certifies that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years and by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars.

False certificate of property.

28 Feb., 1803, c. 9, s. 7, v. 2, p. 204.

SEC. 1738. No consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplomatic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in, with, or to the government or country to which he is appointed, or any other country or government, when there is in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functions therein; nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do. [See § 5335.]

When consular officers may perform diplomatic functions.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 12, v. 11, p. 56.

SEC. 1739. For such time as any consular officer shall be authorized to perform diplomatic functions, in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled, in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate which would be allowed for a secretary of legation in such country.

Compensation of consular officer performing diplomatic functions.

18 Aug., 1865, c. 127, s. 11, v. 11, p. 56.

CHAPTER THREE.

PROVISIONS COMMON TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Sec.

1740. Term during which salary is payable.
1741. Absence.
1742. Salary in case of absence.
1743. Extra compensation prohibited.
1744. Compensation to citizens only.
1745. President to regulate fees.
1746. Fees to be collected in coin.
1747. Officers to account for fees.

Sec.

1748. Expenses of legations, consulates, &c.
1749. Allowance to widow of consular officer deceased in a foreign country.
1750. Depositions.
1751. Certain correspondence by officers prohibited.
1752. Regulations.

SEC. 1740. No ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, commissioner, chargé d'affaires, secretary of legation, assistant secretary of legation, interpreter to any legation or consulate, or consul-general, consul, or commercial agent, mentioned in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled to compensation for his services, except from the time when he reaches his post and enters upon his offi-

Term during which salary is payable.

18 Aug., 1856, c. 127, s. 8, v. 11, p. 55.