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REGULATIONS,

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CIRCULARS, ORDERS & DECISIONS,

FOR THE

GUIDE OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

CONTINUED IN PART AND ISSUED SINCE THE PUBLICATION

AUTHORIZED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

IN MARCH, 1832.

~~~~~

WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

F ST., NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*November 11th, 1851.*

The circulars, regulations, orders and decisions in this compilation will be considered by the Officers of the Navy, as officially communicated, and will be their guide in all cases to which they are applicable.

WILL. A. GRAHAM,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

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## NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

As some Officers have accepted presents contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and deposited them on their return to the country in the Department of State, I am directed by the President of the United States, to require of all Officers of the Navy, that they will not, under any circumstances, unless the consent of Congress shall have been previously obtained, accept presents of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

LEVI WOODBURY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

21st January, 1834.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

April 13, 1836.

SIR :

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that in my opinion a Captain must be in the actual command of a Squadron on a foreign station, in order to entitle him to the annual pay of \$4,000—given by the Act of the 3d of March, 1835. This it appears to me is the necessary effect of the language of the law, which takes the place of all prior regulations and usages on the subjects embraced in it.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

B. F. BUTLER.

*To the Secretary of the Navy.*

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

31st May, 1836.

To guard the Department and also our Agents in London, and elsewhere, against the possibility of paying more than one bill of the same set of exchange, you will vary the amount, date or order of your drafts; or if that be inconvenient, affix some distinguishing character by number or otherwise, always taking the precaution of numbering your different sets.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

January 30th, 1837.

"Officers reporting for duty on a future day designated in an order, shall be allowed a reasonable time for performing the necessary travel, and whilst so travelling shall be regarded as on duty."

MAHLON DICKERSON.

## NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

Every Purser of the Navy on his return to the United States from a cruise in a vessel of war having a guard of Marines, is required to furnish without delay to the Paymaster of the Marine Corps, a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates composing the guard, showing the exact situation of each individual's accounts.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

June 20th, 1837.

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 20th, 1838.*

SIR:

The annexed regulations concerning the responsibilities and duties of *Yeomen* on board vessels of war in commission, as proposed by the *Board of Navy Commissioners*, having been approved by the *President of the United States*, are herewith transmitted for your information, and for the information of those under your command, and for your and their government.

I am, respectfully, yours,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

To

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YEOMAN.

ARTICLE 1. The Yeoman shall receipt and be responsible for all stores in the boatswain's, carpenter's, and sailmaker's departments, and of all stores in the gunner's department. ammunition and armament excepted, which shall be in charge of the gunner.

ARTICLE 2. He shall see that the regulations respecting lights are strictly observed, and that every precaution is taken to guard against fire or other accidents, and must never suffer any wines, spirituous liquors, or private stores of any kind, to be kept or carried into the store rooms, without written orders to that effect from the commander of the vessel.

ARTICLE 3. He shall keep regular accounts, according to the forms which are or may be prescribed, of all receipts, expenditures, conversions, or transfers of stores in the re-

spective departments, specifying the time and place, and the person from whom the articles were received, and to whom and for what purpose they were delivered ; and, if converted to other purposes than those for which they were received, by whose order.

ARTICLE 4. He shall present his accounts of receipts and expenditures weekly to the executive officer of the vessel, for his examination, who shall, if he finds them correct, certify the same, and hand them to the commander of the vessel. The commander will regulate his monthly entries in his expense books, from the same.

ARTICLE 5. The Yeoman shall exhibit his abstract expense books to the commander of the vessel, within the first week of each month, that he may cause the same to be compared with his own, and, if found correct, the commander shall approve the same as a voucher for the Yeoman's accounts.

ARTICLE 6. He shall, when a ship is to be paid off, or placed in ordinary, present to the commander of the vessel his expense books, to be returned into the navy store, and an abstract statement of the total quantities of the respective articles which may have been received and expended in each year during the cruise, and which may then remain on hand, or have been returned into store, as shown by his expense books ; and the commander shall forward the same to the Navy Commissioners, and shall state whether the quantities reported by the Yeoman's expense books correspond with the quantities actually on hand, or turned into store, as ascertained by survey ; and if there should be any difference he will note the same, and if, in his power, will state the probable cause of such difference.

ARTICLE 7. The Yeoman shall not receive more than

three-fourths of his pay, until the stores in his charge shall have been examined and found correct, unless ordered by the Secretary of the Navy.

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### NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*June 20th, 1838.*

From the 4th of July, 1838, Passed Midshipmen and Midshipmen, but no other officers of the Navy of the United States of an inferior grade, are to wear a gold band around their caps when in undress.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

See Regulation April 5th, 1849.

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### NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*November 28th, 1838.*

The practice of bringing home in the public vessels of the United States various animals, such as Horses, Asses, Mules and other quadrupeds, formerly authorized by this Department, having been found by recent experience productive of great inconvenience, and liable to abuse, is hereby strictly prohibited.

J. K. PAULDING.

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### CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*May 6th, 1839.*

You are directed to furnish the Department monthly, with copies of all the orders and instructions issued by you to the commanders of the different vessels composing the

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squadron under your command, and to report every violation of or departure from them.

You will also inform the officers having commands in your squadron, that any commander of a ship, or other vessel, who violates or departs from such orders or instructions, at the request of a consul or any other person, must do it on his own responsibility, and will be held to a strict account by the Department.

J. K. PAULDING.

To Commanders of Squadrons.

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CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*September 13th, 1839.*

Frequent complaints having been made of the number of blacks and other colored persons entered at some of the recruiting stations, and the consequent under-proportion of white persons transferred to sea-going vessels, it is deemed proper to call your attention to the subject, and to request that you will direct the recruiting officer at the station under your command, in future, not to enter a greater proportion of colored persons than 5 per cent. of the whole number of white persons entered by him weekly or monthly: and in no instance and under no circumstances whatever to enter a slave.

I. CHAUNCEY,

*Acting Secretary of the Navy.*

---

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*December 4th, 1839.*

Officers are entitled to full pay when proceeding under orders to join a ship or station, from the time they leave

their domicils in obedience to such order, without regard to the fact of the order having been given at their own request or to any other circumstance connected with it, unless it be expressed in the order itself that they are not to receive such pay.

By "full pay" is meant the pay the officer would be entitled to after having joined the ship or station to which he is ordered.

J. K. PAULDING.

See opinion of attorney general for pay of commander of a squadron, April 13th, 1836, p. 2.

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### GENERAL ORDER.

Extract.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*March 20th, 1840.*

"Commanders of United States vessels of war on foreign stations will henceforth be held strictly accountable for any violation, by the crews of their respective vessels, of the revenue laws or ordinances of the ports or places which they may have occasion to visit; and also for a strict conformity with the Regulations of the Navy which prescribe the kind and quantity of the articles which may be supplied to those under their command, and the rate of advance on their cost which the pursers are authorized to charge the men, and the commanders of our vessels are required to prohibit the issue of any supplies to those under their command by the purser or others, except upon the requisition of the proper officer of division, duly approved in writing by him or upon his written order."

J. K. PAULDING.

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*July, 1840.*

The practice of allowing the mechanics employed at the several navy yards, and on board ships on foreign stations to repair vessels belonging to the merchant service of the United States, will in future be limited to cases where a refusal to do so would of necessity impose injurious delays or greatly increase the expenses upon the merchant vessel. In such cases the mechanics shall make no demand for any compensation, but receive only such as the owner, assignee, or master of such merchant vessel shall choose to give, and their commander is willing they should take. Officers of the Navy in like cases, shall neither claim nor receive any compensation whatever.

In all cases of distress, gratuitous assistance is to be given as heretofore, to the fullest extent practicable.

J. K. PAULDING.

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REGULATION.

Officers of the Navy are strictly prohibited from publishing, or causing to be published in newspapers, pamphlets, handbills or otherwise, any disrespectful or offensive matter relative to transactions of a private nature, between officers or between officers and citizens; and any officer so offending shall be arrested and tried therefor; and one specification of the charge against him shall be the violation of this regulation.

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The practice of presenting swords, plate or other things of value from inferior officers or from crews, to their superior or commanding officer, in the way of compliment; and all votes or resolutions whether of praise or censure, from in-

feriors to superiors, are injurious to discipline and of evil tendency in other respects. They are therefore strictly forbidden.

A. P. UPSHUR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*7th December, 1841.*

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### NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

Whenever an officer shall be arrested on a foreign station, it shall be the duty of the commander-in-chief of the station to order a court for his trial, as soon as possible after he shall be notified of the arrest, and this he shall not refuse or delay, except for imperative reasons connected with the public service.

If such imperative reasons shall exist, so that a court martial cannot be detailed, and actually sit for the trial of the accused, his arrest may continue for thirty days after the commander-in-chief of the station shall be notified thereof, and no longer, and the accused shall then be returned to duty, unless for sufficient reasons, the commander-in-chief shall otherwise direct; but he shall be again arrested, and shall be tried as soon as the condition of the service will admit of it.

No officer arrested on a foreign station shall be confined to his room, nor restrained from the proper use of any part of the ship in which, before his arrest, he had a right to be, except the quarter-deck, unless such restraint shall be necessary for the safety of the ship, or the preservation of good order and discipline, and even in that case, he shall be no farther restrained than shall be necessary.

A. P. UPSHUR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*December 15th, 1841.*

## NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*February 11th, 1842.*

Officers of the Navy applying for a leave of absence or an extension thereof, on the score of ill health, must forward at the same time to the Department the certificate of a surgeon in the Navy, if there be one in their vicinity, or, if there be no naval surgeon, of some respectable surgeon or physician of their inability to perform duty.

Such certificates must state the nature of the disease, and the probable duration thereof as far as can be judged.

A. P. UPSHUR.

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CIRCULAR.

The frequent misunderstandings which have occurred, between the commanders-in-chief of squadrons and the captains of their flag ships, on the subject of their respective rights and powers; misunderstandings which result only from the fact that their true relation to each other has not yet been properly defined, have suggested to the Department the propriety of expressing its own views upon the subject. The following general rule embraces these views:

The commander-in-chief of a squadron, having in command of his flag ship, an officer of equal grade with himself, holds the same relation to that ship as to every other ship of his squadron.

While it is impossible to specify all the powers of a commander-in-chief over the ship which bears his flag, or of the captain of a flag ship, in subordination to the power of the commander-in-chief, a due observance of the spirit of the

above rule will go far to prevent any conflict or collision between those officers.

The dignity of a commander-in-chief is lessened by his engaging in the details of duty of his particular ship, and the respect which ought to attach to the immediate captain of the ship is weakened by any interference with him; in the rightful exercise of his authority.

The commander-in-chief of a squadron will find the best support to his own dignity and importance, in maintaining the dignity and importance of the officers who are subordinate to him. While, therefore, his superiority must be always admitted, and his authority respected and obeyed, a due and prudent regard to the limitation above indicated, will tend strongly to preserve the discipline and harmony of the service.

A. P. UPSHUR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 22d, 1842.*

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### CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*June 28th, 1842.*

I have received from the National Institution a resolution in the following words.

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be asked to address a Circular to the Officers of the Navy in behalf of the National Institution, and request their aid and co-operation in carrying out its objects; and that the commanders of all ships of war, about to proceed to foreign stations, be permitted and desired to establish cabinets on board their vessels, for the purpose of receiving contributions for the Institution.”

I take very great pleasure in complying with the request of the Institution, by communicating the above resolution to you, confidently relying on your readiness to contribute, so far as you can, towards the accomplishment of a purpose so interesting, not only to our own country but to the whole civilized world. The design of the Institution is to extend and diffuse all useful knowledge among men. In its character it is national; in its objects, it embraces the whole circle of science and of the arts; and in its purpose, it looks to the civilization and improvement, and consequently to the happiness of man, wherever he may be found. A design at once so comprehensive and liberal, entitles it to the respect of the civilized world, and claims for it, in a particular manner, the fostering care and assistance of our own people. I am perfectly sure that the Officers of the Navy, will be neither less prompt, nor less zealous, than others, in so honorable and useful a cause.

I cannot enumerate the various objects which would be acceptable to the Institution. Whatever is worthy of attention, either to the scholar or the learner; whatever can add to, or diffuse our present information in the various departments of Nature; whatever is peculiar or excellent in the arts; whatever may serve to illustrate the *history* of past times, will be readily received and properly appreciated. The *selection* must be left to the judgment of those who may be willing to engage in this interesting work.

I hope you will lend whatever aid you can, consistent with the duties and purposes of your command towards the attainment of the object in view. The Navy will be honored by adding to the stock of useful knowledge, while it vindicates the rights and supports the honor of our country. I shall be proud to see it not less distinguished for its ex-

ertions in the cause of learning, than it is and ever has been for patriotism and gallantry.

A. P. UPSHUR.

---

CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of "Provisions and Clothing,"

*November 17th, 1842.*

In order to protect the government from loss in the issue of clothing and small stores, it has been decided, for the present, that *ten* per cent. shall be added to the original cost of all such articles, and that they shall be issued to the seamen and others at such addition to their cost.

Be pleased to communicate this to the pursers under your command.

If after sufficient trial, ten per centum should be found inadequate to cover expenses, be pleased to report specially to this bureau upon the subject, shewing the deficiency, and how it may have arisen.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
*Chief of the Bureau.*

---

REGULATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*December 24th, 1842.*

The regulation of the 30th April, 1842, which prescribes that "when a Commander shall be attached to a ship of the line or a frigate bearing the broad pennant of a Commander of a Squadron or Station, he shall be considered as the

Executive officer of the ship, and shall have an apartment and mess in the ward-room," is hereby annulled; and in future no ship will be allowed a Commander as Executive officer, unless a Captain will receive him in his cabin.

A. P. UPSHUR.

---

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*January 6th, 1843.*

The 6th Section of the Act of August 26th, 1842, "to regulate the pay of Pursers and other Officers of the Navy," says, "that it shall not be lawful for Pursers in the Navy to advance or loan any sum or sums of money, public or private, or any article or commodity whatever or any credit to any officer in the Naval service under any pretext whatever."

Neither this law nor any other takes away the authority or discretion hitherto exercised under the sanction of the President to advance a portion of their pay to officers ordered to duty on a foreign station.

As the convenience of the officer requires that the usual advances should be made and as no injury has resulted from the practice, it has become necessary to direct these advances to be made by Navy Agents, who are not prohibited by law from making them.

A. P. UPSHUR.

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CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 13th, 1843.*

From and after the receipt of this letter, no commission shall be paid for making purchases for our vessels of war

on foreign stations. Such purchases must be made by the pursers of the vessels, for which they are required; or by the resident Naval Storekeeper, if there be any, and no commission therefor can be allowed.

A. P. UPSHUR.

See explanation p. 16, March 15, 1844.

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“CIRCULAR.”

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*May 1st, 1843.*

In future the purser of each navy yard and station will forward to this Department on the 1st of every month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a summary statement showing his receipts and expenditures during the previous month, with the balances then on hand under each head of appropriation, also an estimate of the amount required under each head for the succeeding month.

Pursers on foreign stations will transmit *quarterly* statements as above, showing in what manner their funds were obtained.

A. P. UPSHUR.

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CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*October 5th, 1843.*

Whenever a navy agent shall be authorized to make advances of pay to officers bound on a cruise, it shall be the duty of the purser of the vessel to furnish to such agent, as his guide, a correct list, signed by himself and approved by

the commanding officer, of all the officers entitled to an advance of pay, which list must exhibit their names, rank and monthly pay.

DAVID HENSHAW.

---

CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*October 25th, 1843.*

The circular of this Department dated Nov. 5, 1839, directing the mode in which medical officers of the Navy should report the disability of officers, is hereby revoked.

Whenever officers of the Navy, in ill health, are to be examined, the medical officers who hold the survey will, in future, state the general nature of the disease, where and when contracted, and its probable duration as far as they can judge from appearances.

DAVID HENSHAW.

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CIRCULAR

In explanation of the circular of the 13th April, 1843.  
See page 15.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*March 15th, 1844.*

All purchases for the use of our vessels of war on foreign stations must be made by the resident naval storekeepers, if there be any, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the station, or in his absence of the senior officer present.

When there is no resident naval storekeeper, purchases may be made by the purser of the ship subject to the same approval.

L. WARRINGTON.

*Secretary Navy, ad interim.*

## GENERAL ORDER.

*Inspection of Provisions, Clothing and Small Stores.*

1. At each of the three navy yards—Boston, New York, and Norfolk—there shall be a Board for the inspection of all provisions, clothing and small stores, landed from vessels returning from cruises, or on which any surveys may be requested.

2. The Board shall consist of the officer second in command at the yard, the purser of the yard, and the inspector of provisions and clothing. In case of the unavoidable absence of either of the two last named officers, the commandant of the yard shall supply his place in the Board with an experienced purser, if there is one within his command; and if not, with some other officer who is, in his judgment, well qualified for that duty.

At other yards, the commandants may order surveys to be made; and the surveying officers shall, when practicable, be composed of the same classes and number of officers as above directed for the Board.

3. When a vessel has been provisioned and supplied for a cruise, and has passed from the command of the commandant of the yard to that of the port captain, the latter is not to order a survey on any part of her provisions, clothing, or small stores; but, if he has reason to think, from reports made to him, that any articles have been put on board, of inferior quality, or have deteriorated in quality since being on board, he will communicate such information as he has received, to the commandant of the yard, whose duty it will be to cause the articles complained of to be examined by the surveying officers of the yard; and the decision of these officers shall be final, as to the quality of the articles.

4. That the Board of Surveyors may be put in possession of the best information, in respect to the provisions, clothing, and small stores, the purser of the vessel will, when on the station, attend at the survey of all such stores; and no purser, at the expiration of the cruise, is to leave the port at which the vessel arrives, except by special permission of the Department, until all the stores in his department have been surveyed and reported upon.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*September 20th, 1844.*

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#### REGULATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*December 16th, 1844.*

Assistant Surgeons on board all national vessels are entitled to mess and have quarters with ward-room officers, and to receive the usual courtesies of such officers.

J. Y. MASON.

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#### REGULATION.

Commanders of steam vessels will cause the following orders to be carried into effect in the vessels under their command, in addition to the general orders and regulations which apply to sailing vessels, or to the general service of the Navy.

*First.* Steam Engineers of the Navy when embarked in vessels, are to conform to the orders of the commanding officer of the vessel, and of the officer of the watch for the time being; but they are not, except in cases of great

emergency to be ordered to perform other duties than those immediately connected with the preservation, repair or management of the engines and their dependencies.

*Second.* When practicable, one engineer at least is always to be on duty *in the engine room*, whenever the fires are lighted; and when more than one engineer is attached to the vessel, one must be on board at all times ready for duty.

*Third.* The engineers, firemen and coal-heavers are to be arranged in watches, and when on watch are to be under the immediate direction of the engineer of the watch, and are not to be ordered on other duties than those connected with the engines, boilers and their dependencies, except in cases of emergency.

*Fourth.* The senior engineer is to prepare and submit for approval to the commander of the vessel, bills, shewing the specific duties of the respective engineers, firemen and coal-heavers, in their watches, for attending to, and for cleaning the different parts of the engines and their dependencies, and he will give particular attention, that the prescribed duties are performed in a proper manner, and in case of misconduct or neglect, report offenders, to the officer of the watch, or to the commander of the vessel, as the case may require.

*Fifth.* When the engines are in operation, reports are to be made hourly to the officer of the deck, whether the engines and their dependencies are in good order, and immediate notice must be given him at any time if any thing should occur to require a change in the orders under which the engineer is then acting, or special attention to any particular object, to ensure safety or more efficiency.

*Sixth.* The firemen are to be instructed as far as may be

practicable, to qualify them for managing the engines and dependencies with safety, in case accident or other cause should prevent the attendance of an engineer.

*Seventh.* The senior engineer on board must examine daily the engines and their dependencies, and all parts of the vessel which are occupied by them, or by stores for their use, and make immediate report should any defect or danger be discovered. He must give timely notice to the commander of the vessel, of the probable wants of his department, and whenever articles are received for it, must carefully examine if they are of proper quality, and report any which in his opinion may be objectionable.

*Eighth.* Upon the arrival of a steamer in port, an early inspection is to be made by the senior engineer to ascertain if the engines, boilers, or their dependencies require repairs, or cleaning, and will report forthwith to the commander of the vessel.

*Ninth.* When repairs or cleaning are required for the engines or boilers, they are to be made as far as practicable by the engineers, firemen and coal-heavers of the vessel, and they are to be employed on such duties in preference to coaling, if both should be necessary at the same time.

*Tenth.* The force-pumps, hose, and all other means for extinguishing fires, must be always kept in good order and ready for immediate use, and so reported at the end of each watch by the engineer on duty, and the utmost care must be taken at all times, in the arrangement of stores, the use of lights and fires, and the adoption of other precautionary measures to prevent the danger from fire to which steamers are so much exposed.

*Eleventh.* A steam-log is always to be kept, when the vessel is moved by steam, which log is to be signed in the

"column of remarks" by the engineers of the respective watches, at the expiration of their watch and at noon of each day by the senior engineer of the vessel.

*Twelfth.* The engineer of the watch will be careful to note hourly on the steam-log, all the information, which the columns in it require, and to place in the "column of remarks" full information of the state of the weather and sea, and any accidents to, or defects in the engines or their dependencies, the quality of the coal, or other circumstances, which may be useful for determining the powers and qualities of the vessel, and the engines, under the various circumstances to which they may be exposed. He will carefully note in it, the draft of water of the vessel and immersion of the bucket-boards, just before going to sea, and on arriving in port, and frequently when receiving coal or other stores.

*Thirteenth.* The steam log-book is to be handed to the commander of the vessel daily, by the senior engineer on board, and it shall be the duty of the said commander to examine the same, and when satisfied of its correctness to sign it at the end of every calendar month, or oftener should the vessel in the mean time arrive at or anchor in any port.

*Fourteenth.* Steam log-books, calculated to contain the log for one quarter of a year, and hydrometers, will be deposited at the respective navy yards, for the use of steamers, upon proper requisitions. The commander of the vessel must transmit to the Secretary of the Navy, by the first safe opportunity after the close of the months of March, June, September, and December, the steam log-book for the preceding quarter, and whenever a steamer is placed in ordinary, for the period which has not been previously transmitted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

J. Y. MASON.

26th February, 1845.

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 8th, 1845.*

SIR :

I transmit, herewith, for your information and government, a printed copy of an Act of Congress, approved February 20th, 1845, entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen.' " The first section provides for the detention of any person enlisted for the navy, after the expiration of his enlistment, until he shall receive his regular discharge by order of the Secretary of the Navy, provided such detention shall not exceed the term of thirty days from the time of the arrival in a port of the United States of the vessel on board which such person may be serving. The second section confers Consular powers, in relation to mariners, upon the commanding officer of any vessel, squadron or fleet of the Navy of the United States, when upon the high seas, or in any foreign port where there is no resident Consul.

That you may understand more fully what are the powers and duties of United States Consuls in relation to mariners of the United States, I have caused to be added to the above named Act, the third and fourth section of an Act, approved February 28th, 1803, the instructions from the Department of State to our Consuls, based upon the 4th section, and a copy of the Act, approved July 20th, 1840, entitled "An Act in addition to the several Acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of Consuls."

You will cause the first section of the Act of February 20th, 1845, to be read in connection with the second and

third section of the Act of March 2d, 1837, in presence of the crew, at the same time that the laws for the government of the Navy are read, that they may be informed of the length of time during which they will be bound to perform duty and be amenable to naval discipline, after the arrival in the United States of the vessel on board which they are serving.

You will, in like manner, cause to be read the ninth section of the Act of March 3d, 1845, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1846.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

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*An Act to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide for the enlistment of Boys for the Naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of Seamen."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the provisions of the second and third sections of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of the enlistment of seamen," approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, which authorize and provide for the detention of any person enlisted for the Navy, after the expiration of the enlistment, until the return of such person to the United States, shall be understood and construed to authorize and provide for the detention of such person until the arrival of the vessel in which he shall be so detained at a port of the United States, and until he shall have received his regular discharge by order of the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided, That such**

detention shall not exceed the term of thirty days from the time of the arrival of the said vessel in a port of the United States.

SEC. '2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officer of any vessel, squadron or fleet, of the Navy of the United States, when upon the high seas or in any foreign port where there is no resident consul of the United States, shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers of a consul in relation to mariners of the United States.

APPROVED, *February 20th*, 1845.

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[ EXTRACT. ]

*An Act making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending the 30th June, 1846.*

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "persons," mentioned in the second and third sections of an act passed March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen," shall be construed to include marines.

APPROVED, *March 3d*, 1845.

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*An Act of Congress of February 28th, 1803, supplementary to the "Act concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls," and for the further protection of American seamen.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States,

shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial Agent, or Vice Commercial Agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid, and to pay to such Consuls, Vice Consuls, Commercial Agent, or Vice Commercial Agent, for every seaman or mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months' pay over and above the wages which may then be due to such mariner or seaman, two-thirds thereof to be paid by such Consul or Commercial Agent, to each seaman or mariner so discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen or mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance of American seamen who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port; and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the Treasury every six months, by the persons receiving the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Consuls, Vice Consuls, Commercial Agents, Vice Commercial Agents, of the United States, from time to time, to provide for the mariners and seamen of the United States who may be found destitute within their districts, respectively, sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give; and that all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of

the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take such mariners or seamen on board of their ships or vessels, at the request of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, Commercial Agents, or Vice Commercial Agents, respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound, on such terms, not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed upon between the said master and Consul or Commercial Agent. And the said mariners or seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels, according to their several abilities: *Provided*, That no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burden of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same, on the request or order of the Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial Agent, or Vice Commercial Agent, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each mariner or seaman so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such Consul or Commercial Agent, given under his hand and official seal, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such refusal, in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid.

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*Extract from the general instructions issued by the Department of State to the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States.*

SECTION 5.—*Of the duties of Consuls in relation to Seamen of the United States.*

ART. 34. By the fourth section of the said act of 28th

February, 1803, it is made the duty of Consuls to provide for the mariners of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts, sufficient subsistence and passages to the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give; and the section also provides for the manner in which such mariners are to be transported to the United States.

Under this section, the Consuls are instructed :

1. That all seamen shipped as American seamen are entitled to the benefit of its provisions, and they shall not be refused the relief provided for by it, under pretence that they are not really American citizens.

2. That the relief to be provided shall include board, lodging, and medical attendance, and clothing, when necessary; all to be on the most reasonable scale, consistent with the comfort and proper support of the individual.

3. That persons applying for relief be examined touching the manner of their being left destitute, and, if it shall appear from such examination that they have been discharged from any American vessel contrary to the provisions of the third section of the act of 28th February, 1803, or that any other provisions of the said act or other laws of the United States have been violated, in every such case it shall be the duty of the Consul to transmit a copy of the examination of the mariner to this department, with such other information as may enable it to cause prosecution to be instituted for such breach of the laws, designating the place at which the necessary witnesses will probably be found.

4. That, in all cases of such relief afforded, whether the seamen who have received it be returned to the United States or not, an exact account be furnished, in the half

yearly returns made by the Consul, of the name of the individual, and of the ship, its master, owner, and the port to which she belonged, together with the sum expended, with vouchers, where, from the nature of the case, they can be procured.

ART. 35. Where piracy, mutiny, or any other offence against the laws of the United States, shall have been committed on board of any vessel of the United States coming into the consular district, it is the duty of the Consul, after taking the depositions necessary to establish the facts, to apply to the local authorities for means of securing the offenders while they remain in port, and to provide the means of sending them, without delay, to the United States for trial; and, in all such cases, where the vessel, on board of which the offence was committed, is not bound to the United States, the Consul is directed to procure two of the principal witnesses to be sent home with the person accused; and he is, at the same time, to transmit certified copies of all the depositions he has taken in relation to the offence; an exact detail of all its circumstances; and such information as may be necessary to secure the conviction of the offenders.

ART. 36. Great care must be taken in all cases of accusations against mariners, by their officers, not to confound a simple and casual disobedience of orders with the crime of mutiny, which has, in some cases, been made, in order to justify a discharge of seamen in a foreign port, contrary to the directions of the act. In this as in all other cases, the Consuls are particularly instructed, while on the one hand they support the masters of vessels in the exercise of their proper authority, on the other to discourage and prevent all oppression of seamen by their officers. One es-

sential object of the consular appointment is the protection of this class of our fellow-citizens, whose habits of life require a kind of guardianship of their persons and interests in foreign countries, but, at the same time, a strict vigilance over their conduct.

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CHAPTER IX.—*Of the Expenses to be allowed to Consuls.*

ART. 50. No allowance will be made to Consuls for expenses incurred in procuring the defence, in any court of law, of American seamen, accused of violating the laws of foreign countries.

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[*Circular to Consuls of the United States.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 30th July, 1840.

SIR :

An Act having been passed by Congress, at its late session, regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of Consuls, to be in force from and after the first day of October next, I subjoin a copy for your information and government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

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AN ACT in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of Seamen, and the duties of Consuls.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows :*

*First.* The duplicate list of the crew of any vessel bound

on a foreign voyage, made out pursuant to the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, shall be a fair copy in one uniform handwriting, without erasure or interlineation.

*Second.* It shall be the duty of the owners of every such vessel to obtain from the collector of the customs of the district from which the clearance is made, a true and certified copy of the shipping articles, containing the names of the crew, which shall be written in a uniform hand, without erasures or interlineations.

*Third.* These documents, which shall be deemed to contain all the conditions of contract with the crew as to their service, pay, voyage, and all other things, shall be produced by the master, and laid before any consul, or other commercial agent of the United States, whenever he may deem their contents necessary to enable him to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law toward any mariner applying to him for his aid or assistance.

*Fourth.* All interlineations, erasures, or writing in a hand different from that in which such duplicates were originally made, shall be deemed fraudulent alterations, working no change in such papers, unless satisfactorily explained in a manner consistent with innocent purposes and the provisions of law which guard the rights of mariners.

*Fifth.* Any consul of the United States, and in case there is none resident at a foreign port, or he is unable to discharge his duties, then any commercial agent of the United States authorized to perform such duties, may, upon the application of both the master and any mariner of the vessel under his command, discharge such mariner, if he thinks it expedient, without requiring the payment of three months' wages, under the provisions of the act of the

twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and three, or any other sum of money.

*Sixth.* Any consul, or other commercial agent, may also, on such joint application, discharge any mariner on such terms as will, in his judgment, save the United States from the liability to support such mariner, if the master gives his voluntary assent to such terms, and conforms thereto.

*Seventh.* When a mariner is so discharged, the officer discharging him shall make an official entry thereof upon the list of the crew and the shipping articles.

*Eighth.* Whenever any master shall ship a mariner in a foreign port, he shall forthwith take the list of his crew and the duplicate of the shipping articles to the consul, or person who discharges the duties of the office at that port, who shall make the proper entries thereon, setting forth the contract, and describing the person of the mariner; and thereupon the bond originally given for the return of the men shall embrace each person so shipped.

*Ninth.* When any mariner shall complain that the voyage is continued contrary to his agreement, or that he has fulfilled his contract, the consul, or other commercial agent performing like duties, may examine into the same by an inspection of the articles of agreement: and if on the face of them he finds the complaint to be well founded, he shall discharge the mariner if he desires it, and require of the master an advance, beyond the lawful claims of such mariner, of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three; and in case the lawful claims of such mariner are not paid upon his discharge, the arrears shall from that time bear an interest of twenty per centum: *Provided, however,* If the consul or other commercial agent, shall be satisfied the contract has

expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay.

*Tenth.* All shipments of seamen, made contrary to the provisions of this and other acts of Congress, shall be void; and any seaman so shipped may leave the service at any time, and demand the highest rate of wages paid to any seamen shipped for the voyage, or the sum agreed to be given him at his shipment.

*Eleventh.* It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to reclaim deserters and discountenance insubordination by every means within their power; and where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner.

*Twelfth.* If the first officer, or any officer, and a majority of the crew of any vessel shall make complaint in writing that she is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea, because she is leaky, or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores, and supplies are not, or have not been, during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome, thereupon, in any of these or like cases, the consul or commercial agent who may discharge any duties of a consul shall appoint two disinterested competent practical men, acquainted with maritime affairs to examine into the causes of complaint, who shall, in their report, state what defects and deficiencies, if any, they find to be well founded, as well as what, in their judgment,

ought to be done to put the vessel in order for the continuance of her voyage.

*Thirteenth.* The inspectors so appointed shall have full power to examine the vessel and whatever is aboard of her, as far as is pertinent to their inquiry, and also to hear and receive any other proofs which the ends of justice may require, and if, upon a view of the whole proceedings, the consul, or other commercial agent, shall be satisfied therewith, he may approve the whole or any part of the report, and shall certify such approval, and if he dissents, shall also certify his reasons for so dissenting.

*Fourteenth.* The inspectors in their report shall also state whether, in their opinion, the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important or essential particular by neglect or design, or through mistake or accident, and in case it was by neglect or design, and the consul or other commercial agent approves of such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as require it, each of whom shall be entitled to three months' pay in addition to his wages to the time of discharge; but if in the opinion of the inspectors the defects or deficiencies found to exist have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not in the exercise of ordinary care have been known and provided against before the sailing of the vessel, and the master shall, in a reasonable time, remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty; otherwise they shall, upon their request, be discharged, and receive each one months' wages in addition to the pay up to the time of discharge.

*Fifteenth.* The master shall pay all such reasonable charges in the premises as shall be officially certified to him under the hand of the consul or other commercial agent,

but in case the inspectors report that the complaint is without any good and sufficient cause, the master may retain from the wages of the complainants, in proportion to the pay of each, the amount of such charges, with such reasonable damages for detention on that account as the consul or other commercial agent directing the inquiry may officially certify.

*Sixteenth.* The crew of any vessel shall have the fullest liberty to lay their complaints before the consul or commercial agent in any foreign port, and shall in no respect be restrained or hindered therein by the master or any officer, unless some sufficient and valid objection exist against their landing; in which case, if any mariner desire to see the consul or commercial agent, it shall be the duty of the master to acquaint him with it forthwith, stating the reason why the mariner is not permitted to land, and that he is desired to come on board; whereupon it shall be the duty of such consul or commercial agent to repair on board and inquire into the causes of complaint, and to proceed thereon as this act directs.

*Seventeenth.* In all cases where deserters are apprehended, the consul or commercial agent shall inquire into the facts; and, if satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusual or cruel treatment, the mariner shall be discharged, and receive, in addition to his wages to the time of the discharge, three months' pay; and the officer discharging him shall enter upon the crew-list and shipping articles the cause of discharge, and the particulars in which the cruelty or unusual treatment consisted, and subscribe his name thereto officially.

*Eighteenth.* If any consul or commercial agent shall neglect or omit to perform, seasonably, the duties hereby im-

posed upon him, or shall be 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 liable to indictment, and, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than one or more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years.

*Nineteenth.* If any master of a vessel shall proceed on a foreign voyage without the documents herein required, or refuse to produce them when required, or to perform the duties imposed by this act, or shall violate the provisions thereof, he shall be liable to each and every individual injured thereby, in damages, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by any person suing therefor in any court of the United States in the district where such delinquent may reside or be found.

*Twentieth.* It shall be the duty of the boarding officer to report all violations of this act to the collector of the port where any vessel may arrive, and the collector shall report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the attorney of the United States in his district.

*Twenty-first.* This act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next; and shall not apply to vessels which have sailed from ports of the United States before that time.

APPROVED, *July 20th, 1840.*

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### REGULATION.

#### *Broad Pendants.*

No officer under the rank of Captain shall be entitled to

hoist a broad pendant; nor shall any Captain hoist one, without the express order of the Secretary of the Navy.

When an Officer shall have been directed to hoist a broad pendant, he shall be entitled to wear one until directed by the Secretary of the Navy to strike it, or until he shall have joined for duty under the command of the commander of another squadron; or when he shall have returned to or be in some port in the United States where a senior officer is in command afloat without a broad pendant; or whilst in presence, abroad, of a senior officer on duty wearing a narrow pendant.

The Blue pendant is to be worn, when only one is allowed to be worn.

When two or more officers, entitled at the time to hoist broad pendants, shall meet without the United States, on separate service, the senior shall wear the blue, the second in command the red and the juniors white pendants. Only the senior officer of those who may have been directed to hoist a broad pendant, and who may be present at the same time, shall hoist or wear one when in any port of the United States.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*April 10, 1845.*

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CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*November 24th, 1845.*

Commodores in command of squadrons will henceforth be allowed a secretary only, and not as heretofore a clerk; and the existing table of allowances is hereby modified to that effect.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

## GENERAL ORDER.

All officers of the navy not on duty will keep the Department, at all times, advised of their address.

All officers on being detached from duty, will immediately inform the Department of their intended place of residence, and notice must be given of any contemplated change, before such change shall have been made.

All officers will promptly acknowledge the receipt of orders, and inform the Department immediately on their having reported in obedience to them.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*January 30th, 1846.*

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## GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*February 18th, 1846.*

It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words "larboard" and "starboard," in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word "port" is hereafter to be substituted for "larboard."

GEORGE BANCROFT.

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## MINISTERS.

"Although it is usual for our ministers to be conveyed in ships of war, no allowance is made by the government for the expenses of their maintenance whilst on board. In every such case provision is to be made and the expense to be defrayed by the minister himself just as it would be if he took passage in a private vessel."

STATE DEPARTMENT,  
*March 9, 1846.*

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*June 10th, 1846.*

Before sailing you will transmit to the Department a complete list or muster roll of the officers and men that have been transferred to the ship under your command, with the date of their expirations of service annexed.

On the first of every second month thereafter, you will cause lists to be made showing all deaths, desertions, discharges, transfers, enlistments and punishments that have taken place since the date of the last returns. Against the name of each person so reported, such information should be given as the nature of the case requires. The names of persons detained after the expiration of their periods of enlistment, with the causes of such detention, may be reported in like manner. A compliance with these directions will obviate the necessity of making complete muster rolls at the end of every two months.

These returns should be sent direct to the Department at the first favorable opportunity.

Returns showing "employment and exercises," "expiration of service," together with the "monthly returns of officers and crew," need not longer be transmitted.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

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GENERAL ORDER.

Vacancies in the grade of Master may be filled by the oldest Passed Midshipmen who are worthy of advancement.

The fitness of the senior Passed Midshipman for advancement may be established by an examination, or by the records of the Department, or by the testimony of the offi-

cers under whom they have served, or in such other manner as may be deemed proper. Those who may be found not suited to be advanced, may be placed on furlough or dropped from the list.

The Masters thus appointed will receive regular warrants, and will also remain in the line of promotion

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

August 14, 1846.

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### GENERAL ORDER.

*Surgeons of the Fleet and Surgeons of more than twelve years, will rank with Commanders.*

*Surgeons of less than twelve years with Lieutenants.*

*Passed Assistant Surgeons, next after Lieutenants.*

*Assistant Surgeons not passed, next after Masters.*

Commanding and Executive officers of whatever grade, when on duty, will take precedence of all Medical officers. This order confers no authority to exercise military command and no additional right to quarters.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

August 31, 1846.

See Decision May 9th, 1851.

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### CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

February 16, 1847.

In order to facilitate and improve the mode of communication at sea by ships of war with each other and with vessels of the revenue marine, and the merchant service, Messrs Rogers & Black's Semaphoric Dictionary has been

adopted for the use of the Navy, copies of which, together with the necessary flags, will be distributed among the public vessels of the United States, as the Department may from time to time direct.

Officers of the Navy will embrace every convenient opportunity to familiarize the service with the use of these signals by communicating with other vessels which may possess them, and with Semaphoric Stations on shore.

J. Y. MASON.

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### CIRCULAR.

The following changes in the allowance of time-keepers and nautical instruments for vessels of the Navy, are to be made, and to take effect from this date.

1st. Ships of the line and frigates, are to have as at present, three chronometers and three sextants.

2d. Sloops of war and steamers of 600 tons and upwards, are to have two chronometers and two sextants each.

3d. Brigs, schooners, store ships and other small vessels are to be allowed one chronometer and one sextant each.

4th. If any of the two last classes should be ordered on service around either of the capes, Good Hope or Horn, they shall be allowed one chronometer and one sextant each additional.

5th. No deck time-pieces nor comparing watches are to be allowed to vessels below the class of frigates and first class steamers.

6th. In all cases, one of the sextants shall be a lunar sextant, the others are to be substitutes for the quadrant, which cannot conveniently be used in surveying.

7th. The tables of allowances are to be altered to corre-

spond with the above mentioned changes, by a manuscript note at the bottom of page 4.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*March 19, 1847.*

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### REGULATION.

Ships' stewards will hereafter be allowed at the rate of twenty-four dollars per month.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*March 24th, 1847.*

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### GENERAL ORDER.

*Pursers of more than twelve years*, will rank with Commanders.

*Pursers of less than twelve years*, with Lieutenants.

*Pursers* will rank with *Surgeons*, according to date of commission.

*Commanding* and *Executive officers* of whatever grade, when on duty, will take precedence of all *Pursers*.

This order confers no authority to exercise military command, and no additional right to quarters.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*May 27, 1847.*

See Decision May 9th, 1851.

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### REGULATION.

*Pilotage.*

The Regulation of the Department on the subject of pilotage, dated July 3d, 1843, is hereby rescinded.

Ships of war will hereafter receive pilots, and pay them according to the laws of the states respectively in which they may be employed.

Pilots employed, however, to take vessels out of port shall not be paid until they shall actually go on board, and they shall not be called on board until the ship is ready to proceed to sea.

Pilots bringing vessels from sea will not be retained any longer than is absolutely necessary.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*April 3d, 1847.*

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*April 6th, 1847.*

“The Department, alone, has the power to regulate the pay of apprentices.

The pay of the first class should be eight dollars per month, of the second seven dollars, and of the third six dollars.”

J. Y. MASON.

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#### RULES RESPECTING ALLOTMENTS.

1. Any person belonging to the Navy, or Marine Corps, may allot a portion of his pay (not to exceed one-half thereof without the special permission of the Department,) to such attorney as he may think proper, for the benefit of his family or other relatives, for such time as he may be absent from them on public duty.

2. The allotment, after having been signed, must have the approval of the Department or of the Commander of the

vessel or station to which the person making it is attached; and will be registered by the Purser of such vessel or station, or by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. It will be executed in duplicate, and in the case of Commissioned Officers and Midshipmen, one part will be transmitted by the Purser to the Fourth Auditor's Office, and in the case of all other persons, both parts will be so transmitted. The Purser will send, with allotments registered by him, a general abstract for the use of the Fourth Auditor's Office, and a particular abstract for each of the Navy Agents by whom they are payable.

3. No allotment will be made payable on any other than the last day of the month.

4. The previous regulations upon the subject of allotments are hereby rescinded.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 16th, 1847.*

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### REGULATIONS.

The following change and modification in the uniform prescribed for the Medical Officers and Purser in the Navy, are hereby authorized to take effect on the 1st of June, 1847.

#### *Medical Officers.*

*Surgeons' Full-dress coat.*—To be the same as directed for Commanders, except that there shall be embroidered on each side of the collar, and on each cuff, three sprigs of Live Oak, (as per pattern.) No buttons to be worn on the cuffs.

*Passed Assistants' and Assistants' Full-dress Coat.*—To be the same as Surgeons', except the embroidery on the cuffs.

The lace on the cuffs of undress coats of all Medical officers is abolished.

*Epauletts.*—All Medical Officers shall wear gold epauletts with worked edge and solid bright crescent, and the letters *FM. D.* in old English characters in solid silver within the crescent. The bullions shall be of silver gilt, those of Surgeons of more than twelve years, to be half inch in diameter and three inches long, those of Surgeons of less than twelve years, three-eighths inch in diameter and three inches long, those of Passed Assistants and Assistants one-fourth inch in diameter and three inches long.

The "Surgeon of the Fleet" will be designated by a rosette of burnished silver (as per pattern,) worn above the letters on the strap.

*Shoulder-straps.*—All Medical Officers shall wear shoulder-straps of blue cloth, with gold embroidered edge, and the letters *FM. D.* in old English characters, in solid silver, in the centre.

For Surgeons of more than twelve years the embroidery to be one-fourth inch wide and an embroidered acorn on each end.

For Surgeons of less than twelve years, the same as above, except the acorn.

For Passed Assistants, the embroidery to be one-eighth inch wide and an embroidered bar on each end.

For Assistants the same as above, except the bar, (all as per pattern.)

"Surgeons of the Fleet" will wear a small silver rosette on each end of the strap.

*Chapeaux.*—Surgeons of more than twelve years will wear the same as directed for Commanders, and all others as directed for Lieutenants.

*Pursers.*

*Epauletts and Shoulder Straps.*—Pursers of more than twelve years, will wear the same as Surgeons of more than twelve years, except an embroidered oak-leaf on the shoulder straps in place of the acorn and the letters P. D. instead of M. D.

Pursers of less than twelve years, the same as Surgeons of less than twelve years, with the same change of letters.

*Chapeaux.*—The same as for Surgeons.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

May 27, 1847.

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“ A Master’s Mate is not included in the complement of  
“ any vessel, agreeably to the present table, and such an  
“ appointment, therefore, cannot be made by any Com-  
“ manding Officer without the special sanction of the Sec-  
“ retary of the Navy.”

June 24, 1847.

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## REGULATIONS

*Respecting the Enlistment of Firemen and Coal-heavers.*

No Firemen or Coal-heavers shall be shipped, as such, until they have passed a satisfactory examination, by one or more Medical Officers of the Navy, in respect to their health and vigor; nor shall Firemen be so shipped until they have passed a satisfactory examination by one or more Engineer Officers of the Navy, upon their ability to manage fires properly with different kinds of fuel, and to use skilfully smiths’ tools in the repair and preservation of steam machinery and boilers.

The Firemen of the Navy shall hereafter be divided into

two classes; and until further orders, the pay of the first class shall be at the rate of thirty dollars a month; the pay of the second class, at the rate of twenty dollars; and the pay of Coal-heavers shall be at the rate of fifteen dollars, with one ration a day to each.\*

Should any Fireman or Coal-heaver neglect his duties, or be unable to perform them, the commanding officer of the squadron, or, in his absence, the commanding officer of the vessels to which such Fireman or Coal-heaver belongs, may, if he deems it necessary, direct another person to perform them during the continuance of such neglect or disability, or until the place is supplied by a person of the proper rating; and the person so appointed shall receive the pay of the situation which he may thus fill. But the commanding officer shall, when it is practicable, direct second class Firemen to succeed or supply the places of the first class; and the Coal-heavers, if qualified, shall take the place of second class Firemen in preference to other persons.

Firemen and Coal-heavers, when unable to perform their duties, or when they neglect them, shall receive only a reduced pay—that is, Firemen of the first class shall only receive the pay of Firemen of the second; those of the second, the pay of Coal-heavers; and Coal-heavers the pay of seamen so long as they neglect their duties, or are unable to perform them, or until duly discharged from the service.

\* It is to be understood, as a part of the conditions on which Firemen and Coal-heavers enter the Navy, that, in

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\* See Act of Congress, respecting Naval Pensions to Engineers, Firemen and Coal-heavers in the Navy, and to their widows.—Sec. 2. Approved August 11, 1848.

case any right to a pension should occur before any action of Congress shall be had on the subject, the rate of pension to a first class Fireman shall not exceed that to which a Boatswain's mate would be entitled; that of a second class Fireman, the same as for a Quartermaster; and that of a Coal-heaver, the same as for a seaman.

Firemen and Coal-heavers should be shipped on articles which refer to these regulations, which shall, in all cases, be read to them before they sign the articles.

Firemen of the first class shall be eligible to promotion to the rank of Third Assistant Engineers; second class Firemen, to the grade of first class; and Coal-heavers, to the grade of Firemen.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*August 1, 1847.*

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*March 15th, 1848.*

"You will be pleased to make known to the Consuls who may negotiate bills," "that in future no commission exceeding one per cent. will be allowed."

"It is the duty of the Pursers to negotiate bills, and it is preferred that they shall do so, except when it is absolutely necessary to employ another Agent."

J. Y. MASON.

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#### REGULATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*April 25th, 1848.*

Regulation twenty-first, "relative to the duties of Naval Surgeons and their Assistants," approved by the Depart-

ment, September 17, 1817, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

He shall frequently inspect the provisions, liquors and water, which may be served out, and report the same to the commander when unsound. He shall likewise make known any want of care or cleanliness, in the preparation of the food for the crew, or any instance of improper clothing, or personal neglect, of which he may be cognizant; in short any thing which may come within the sphere of his knowledge, as conducive to, or conflicting against the comfort and health of the ship's company.

J. Y. MASON.

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### REGULATION.

In future commanders in the Navy will wear in the centre of the shoulder straps, authorized for officers of that grade by the regulation of June 4th, 1845, a foul anchor in gold embroidery, not to exceed one and one eighth inches in length.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*November 10th, 1848.*

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### GENERAL ORDER.

All officers of the Navy, not on duty, whose names are borne on the books of a naval station for pay, will on the receipt of orders for duty, enclose a copy of the same to the commandant of the station. And all officers returning from sea, under orders, or permission from their commanding officers, will immediately on their arrival in the United

States, report in writing to the Department, enclosing a copy of the order or permission under which they returned.

J. Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*March 1st, 1849.*

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REGULATION.

*Naval Uniform.*

The Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters and Sailmakers of the Navy, will wear, on each side of the coat collar a large navy button, on the back part of a blind button hole, three inches long, worked with black twist.

The above named officers will also wear round their caps a band of navy gold-lace, one inch and a quarter wide.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 5th, 1849.*

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GENERAL ORDER.

Disbursing Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, are hereby required, without loss of time, to account for the balances which have been reported against them by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

The practice of permitting suspended items, and suspended vouchers, to swell the debits against Disbursing Officers, is highly detrimental and injurious to the interests of the Government, and is in violation to the Acts of Congress of May 15th, 1820, and January 31st, 1823; which acts will be hereafter strictly enforced.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 10th, 1849.*

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*April 17th, 1849.*

Whenever it becomes necessary to purchase articles contracted for, in open market, in consequence of the failure of the contractor to furnish them, let the requisition state upon its face, "There is required to be purchased in open market, for immediate use, to supply deficiencies under the contract of (here state the contractor's name,) dated ———, the following articles, which must conform, in quality, as near to the contract as practicable."

The bills must be certified to by the Navy Agent thus: "The above named articles were purchased at the lowest market prices, in open market, for immediate use, to supply deficiencies under the contract of ———, dated ———."

The Naval Storekeeper should acknowledge the receipt of the above articles accordingly, and the Inspecting Officer certify the articles to be of good quality.

A record is to be kept by the Navy Agent and Naval Storekeeper, and the excess of cost (showing the aggregate amount) over the contract returned to the respective Bureaus quarterly.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

## CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*May 23d, 1849.*

You are directed on the arrival of any and every public ship at the station under your command, to cause a critical examination to be made previous to her being dismantled

and before the discharge of her crew, into her condition as an effective ship of war, and fitness for action with an enemy.

For this purpose you will examine the condition of her guns, gun-tackling and gun carriages, cylinders, cartridges, wads and shot, powder, &c.

You will also muster the men and see them exercised at their quarters, and report the result of your examination to the Department.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

Commandants of Naval Stations.

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### CIRCULAR

*To Disbursing Agents within the United States.*

The Disbursing Agents of the Navy Department are hereby required to reduce the balances in hand to the smallest amounts necessary to the faithful and prompt discharge of their respective duties, and to the fulfilment of the public engagements.

No such agent must hold a balance in hand exceeding one-third of his average monthly expenditure.

The requisitions of disbursing officers transmitted through the Bureaus of the Navy Department must be accompanied by the triplicate of the bills to be paid, duly receipted by the Storekeeper, or other proper officers authorized to receipt for supplies, and approved by the senior officer present.

The Department reserves to itself the discretion of deferring payments until the expiration of the thirty days stipulated in contracts, and disbursing agents must consider the receipt of the money as an order to pay contractors for

supplies actually delivered and received under contract, unless otherwise instructed.

Requisitions for "Pay" or for "Contingent" must state distinctly the objects for which the money is wanted, and whether required to pay claims already due, or estimated to pay anticipated claims; in the latter case the basis of the estimate must be given.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*June 1st, 1849.*

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### GENERAL ORDER.

#### *Coast Survey.*

Officers of the Navy while attached to Vessels of the Coast Survey in Sea Service, will be considered as on Sea Service and entitled to sea pay.

Vessels of the Coast Survey will be considered as in Sea Service, only, while actually employed as Vessels of the Coast Survey.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*July 23d, 1849.*

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*August 31st, 1849.*

"An order or permission given by a commanding officer on a foreign station, to an officer to return to the United States and report to the Secretary of the Navy, is regarded as requiring no more than that he should report in writing from the place of his arrival. No allowance for travel to

the seat of government will be allowed unless specially authorized by the Department."

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

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CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*September 27th, 1849.*

The 7th Article of "an act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23d, 1800, enacts that, "the Commanding Officer of every ship or vessel in the Navy who shall capture or seize upon any vessel as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unmutilated, to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed, and shall transmit to the Navy Department, and to the agent appointed to pay the prize money, complete lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of the capture, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court martial shall adjudge."

*Commanding Officers* of ships or vessels in the Navy who captured or seized upon any vessel as a prize during the late war with Mexico, are hereby required to transmit to the Navy Department complete lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of each capture made, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, as required by the above cited 7th article of "an act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23d, 1800; and in all cases to furnish the name of the agent appointed to pay the prize money, together with his residence.

The 8th section of the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3d, 1849, enacts :

“That, from and after the passage of this act, all prize money arising from captures made by the vessels of the Navy of the United States, received by the marshal who shall make sale of such prizes, shall, within sixty days after such sale, deposit the net proceeds, after paying all charges, as now provided by law, into the Treasury of the United States; and all money now in the hands of Prize Agents shall also be deposited in the Treasury, to be distributed as now provided by law; such part thereof as may belong to the officers and crews of the vessels of the Navy shall be paid to them under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the law authorizing the appointment of Prize Agents is hereby repealed.”

*Prize Agents* are therefore called upon to deposit in the Treasury of the United States all money in their hands as Prize Agents; and they are further required to render their accounts and vouchers for payments made by them, with complete prize lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of each capture, in order to enable the Navy Department to make such payments to the officers and crews of the vessels of the Navy as are directed by the said 8th section of the act of 3d March, 1849.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

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#### GENERAL ORDER.

Double Rations are allowed to the following officers of the Marine Corps and no others.

To the Commandant of the Corps.

To the Commanding Officers of the permanent posts at

Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk and Pensacola—the Navy Yards are included as belonging to the permanent posts.

To the Commanding Officers of the Guards on board the Receiving Ships at Boston, New York and Norfolk.

To the Commanding Officer of the Guard of a Squadron when the whole number of Marines in the Squadron is not less than the Guard of a Frigate.

To the Commanding Officer of the Guard of a Ship of the line, or Frigate, when acting singly on separate service.

The temporary separation, or division of a Squadron will not create an additional command for a Marine Officer.

A Ship of the line, or Frigate, proceeding to join a Squadron, or returning from a Squadron on foreign service will not be considered as acting singly on separate service.

But one Marine Officer at a permanent or fixed post, on board of a Receiving Ship, in a Squadron, on board of a Ship of the line, or Frigate acting singly on separate service, is entitled to Double Rations.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*December 11th, 1849.*

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### GENERAL ORDER.

*Sanitary Regulations for the U. S. Squadron on the Coast of Africa.*

1. No officer or man will be permitted to be on shore, before sunrise or after sunset; or to sleep there at night: this rule to apply, not only to the continental coast, but to the Cape de Verd Islands.

2. No U. S. vessel will ascend or anchor in any of the African rivers, except upon imperative public service.

3. Boat excursions up rivers, or hunting parties on shore, are forbidden.

4. Vessels, when possible, will anchor at a reasonable distance from shore: far enough not to be influenced by the malaria floated off by the land breeze.

5. Convalescents from fever, and other diseases, when condemned by medical survey, are to be sent to the United States with the least possible delay.

6. When the general health of a ship's company shall be reported as impaired by cruising upon the Southern or Equatorial portion of the coast, the earliest possible opportunity will be given them to recruit, by transferring the ship, for a time, to the Canaries or other windward islands of the station.

7. Boat and shore duty, involving exposure to sun and rain, is to be performed, so far as the exigencies of the service will permit, by the "Kroomen" employed for that purpose.

8. All possible protection from like exposure is to be afforded to the ship's company on board; and the proper clothing and diet of the crew, as well as the ventilation and care of the decks, will be made a frequent subject for the inspection and advice of the medical officers.

9. These regulations are to be considered as permanent, and each commanding officer of the Squadron, on retiring from the station, will transfer them to his successor.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*January 23, 1850.*

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#### CIRCULAR TO PURSERS.

After the first day of March, 1850, all Pursers on duty within the United States will make their requisitions for

money direct upon the Navy Department and its Bureaus, instead of upon the Navy Agents, as has, heretofore, been the practice in some cases.

The approval of Pursers' requisitions by Commanding Officers will be required as evidence in favor of the wants of the service, and no requisition will be answered unless it bears upon it the signature of the Commanding Officer.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*February 23, 1850.*

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CIRCULAR.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,

SIR:

*June 1, 1850.*

Your attention is particularly invited to the accompanying instructions relative to deep sea soundings.

You will take care that they be diligently and faithfully carried out, on board the ship under your command, and that at least one deep sea sounding be made every day that the ship is in blue water.

You will cause a careful record of these soundings to be kept in the ship's log, giving the Latitude and Longitude of each cast, and reporting results as often as practicable to this Bureau.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't.

*Chief of Bureau.*

To

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DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

*Prepared by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography,  
under authority from the Secretary of the Navy, dated  
May 31st, 1850.*

Provide hanks, balls or skeins of wrapping twine. Let

some contain 5,000 and some 10,000 fathoms each. This twine should be strong enough to bear a weight of 20 or 30 pounds. It should be as small as consistent with this degree of strength. It should be smooth, having nearly the specific gravity of salt water, so that in sounding at great depths it will not be likely to buoy up the shot or to part with the weight, or from its own friction through the water.

In order to prevent friction the twine should be waxed or oiled. If oiled, the oil should be put on not more than three days before the twine is to be used.

It should be marked at every 100 fathoms, not by a knot, but by a silk thread tied tightly around.

Let the first 1,000 fathoms on each parcel be marked with a green silk thread wrapped twice about the twine and tied; then the 100 fathoms (from 100 to 900 inclusive) marks may be designated by a silk thread drawn between the strands of the twine as many times as there are hundreds to be marked.

In like manner mark 2,000 fathoms and its intermediate hundreds with a white silk thread. The 3,000 and intermediates with a blue. The 4,000 &c. with red. The 5,000 &c. with a black. The 6,000 &c. with yellow, and so on up to the 10,000 fathoms with other colors or with striped threads.

The object is to attach these threads to the twine in such a manner as not to make knots, or rough, or uneven places by which the sounding line may catch.

Provide several large and light spools or reels on which the twine is to be reeled before proceeding to sound. These spools should be large enough and light enough to

give line to the shot, as fast as the shot will take it without danger of breaking.

Sling the shot to serve as the sounding weight by passing two straps of canvass  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, about it in such a manner as to hold, and as to have the straps to lay smooth and without knots or wrinkles about the shot. Let the sailmaker with his needle secure the sounding line to these straps, or leave a loop of strong twine to them to which the line may be tied.

Use one or more 32 lb. shot at a time according to the depth of the sounding and the suggestion of experience. Sound at least once a day and give the Latitude and Longitude of the sounding with as much accuracy as possible, together with the depth, stating the allowance that is to be made for slack or short line.

When the shot touches bottom, as will be known by the turning of the reel, break the twine and enter on the log—state the length of the part lost; this length should be determined accurately by measuring from the broken end to the next 100 fathom mark.

Unless at very great depths the most convenient sounding line will be a strong fishing line, say three of 5,000 fathoms each, marked at every 50 fathoms, wound on reels by which they may be reeled up rapidly.

The line should be smooth, with strength enough to bear a weight of 50 or 60 pounds; attach a bit of cork, (the stopper of a champagne bottle will be large enough) to the lower end; Toggle or tie the line on to the shot by a thread that will part on attempting to pull the shot up. When the shot touches bottom, haul on the line, detach it from the shot and the cork will bring the end to the top, and thus make the reeling up more easy.

With this line should be used a sounding Nipper, which gives the exact depth up and down.

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### GENERAL ORDER.

The newspapers and periodicals of the day often contain under the heading of "Notice to Mariners," information that is highly important to the safe navigation of vessels in active service.

It frequently happens that such information cannot reach through any other channel except through that of the newspapers, the vessels of the United States while serving abroad.

For the purpose therefore of making all such information available, it is hereby made the duty of every officer in command of any vessel belonging to the Navy of the United States, to cause every "Notice to Mariners" that may appear during his cruise, and that contains from an authentic source, any information relating to his cruising ground, whether with regard to errors of charts, to the discoveries of new dangers or to the condition or position of lights, buoys or beacons, to be copied in a book kept for that purpose; and to be embodied on the chart to which the information contained in such "notice" relates.

It is also hereby made the duty of every such officer to compare his list of charts with that of every other public vessel, more recently from the United States, with which he may meet, for the purpose of procuring copies, tracings or notes of any new charts or other hydrographical information that the latest publications may afford.

At the end of the cruise such note books, tracings, copies and memoranda must be returned by him to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Commanders of Squadrons are especially charged with the execution of this order.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

July 1st, 1850.

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### GENERAL ORDER.

Until otherwise ordered, the Steamers of the United States Navy will be designated as follows, viz :

*As Steam Frigates.*

The Mississippi.  
The Susquehanna.  
The Powhatan.  
The San Jacinto.  
The Saranac.

*As Steamers of First Class.*

The Fulton.  
The Michigan.  
The Alleghany.

*As Steamers less than First Class.*

The Union.  
The Vixen.  
The Water Witch.  
The Massachusetts.  
The General Taylor.  
The Engineer.

The pay of Pursers attached to and doing duty on board of "Steam Frigates" in commission for sea service, will be the same as that provided by the act of August 26th, 1842,

“for Frigates or Razees,” to take effect from and after the first day of January, 1851.

WILL. A. GRAHAM,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*November 22d, 1850.*

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### GENERAL ORDER.

The following regulations for furnishing boat guns and field pieces to vessels of the Navy, have been prescribed by the Department.

1st. All boat guns and field pieces, are to be of bronze, of howitzer form, and are to be chambered.

2d. They are to be of 12 pdr. and 24 pdr. calibre; are to weigh not more than 450, and 750 lbs. for the 12 pdrs., and 1200 lbs. for the 24 pdrs.

3d. Ships of the line and frigates, are to have one boat gun of 24 pdr. calibre, and one field piece of 12 pdr. calibre, with a suitable carriage for each.

4th. The guns will be made after plans approved by the Bureau of Ordnance, and prepared with its sanction under the superintendence of Lieut. Dahlgren, upon whose plan all the necessary carriages will be made.

5th. For each 12 pdr. for the above mentioned classes, there shall also be a boat carriage prepared, by which a field piece and a boat gun, or two boat guns, as may be found necessary by the nature of the service, may be used.

6th. Vessels below the class of a frigate, and of not less rate than a second class sloop of war, shall each have a boat gun, which is to be a 12 pdr. mounted complete for boat service.

7th. Hereafter, it may be deemed proper to extend the allowance of boat guns to the smallest class of sloops of war, and field pieces to first class sloops; but that will in a measure depend upon the facility with which they can be prepared, and the service on which they may be expected to be engaged.

WILL. A. GRAHAM,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*December 17th, 1850.*

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### GENERAL ORDER.

In *all cases* of death or disability in the Naval service of the United States, whether from wounds, injuries, casualties or disease, it shall be the duty of the Senior Medical officer of the ship, station or hospital, to record such death or disability, the facts thereto relating, and whether or not, it originated in the line of his duty.

In all cases of death, a certificate shall issue, in which a copy of the Surgeon's record and a statement of service shall be given.

In all cases of disability of a permanent character, which shall have originated in the line of duty, a certificate for pension shall issue in which, together with a copy of the Surgeon's record and statement of service, the degree of disability shall be set forth.

In all cases of discharge from service by reason of unfitness for the performance of duty from temporary disability, a certificate of ordinary disability shall issue, in which, a copy of the Surgeon's record and a statement of service shall appear.

Such certificates are to be signed by the Senior Surgeon, countersigned by the Purser, and approved by the Commanding Officer of the ship, station or hospital where such death, disability or discharge may occur, and must be forwarded in duplicate by the Commanding Officer to the Navy Department.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*February 17th, 1851.*

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CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

I hereby certify, that ——— who was a ——— in the United States Navy, while attached to (a.) ——— and holding the rank above mentioned, departed this life (b.) ——— on the ——— day of ——— in the year ———; and that he died of (c.) ——— as set forth in the record of his case, of which the following is a copy to wit: ———.

———— Surgeon.

The above named ——— deceased, was born at ——— in the State of ———; about ——— years of age: ——— feet ——— inches high; ——— complexion; ——— eyes ——— hair, and entered the United States Naval service, at ——— on the ——— day of ——— in the year 18—.

———— Purser.

Approved,  
———— Commanding U. S.

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- (a.) If at a Navy Yard, ship or hospital, insert name and place.
  - (b.) The same.
  - (c.) Wound, casualty, or disease as the case may be.

## CERTIFICATE OF ORDINARY DISABILITY.

I hereby certify that ——— a ——— in the United States Navy ——— attached to (a.) ——— and holding the rank above mentioned ——— rendered unfit for the performance of his duty by reason of (b.) ——— as set forth in the record of his case, of which the following is a copy: ——— and therefore in the opinion of the undersigned, the interests of the service require that he should be discharged.

———— Surgeon.

The above named ———, ———, was born at ——— in the State of ——— is ——— years of age; ——— feet ——— inches high; ——— complexion; ——— eyes; ——— hair.

He entered the United States Naval service at ——— on the ——— day of ——— 18—; and ——— discharged (c.) ———.

———— Purser.

Approved,  
———— Commanding U. S.

Discharged from the United States Naval service, on the ——— day of ——— 18—.

———— 4th Auditor.

## CERTIFICATE FOR PENSION.

I hereby certify that ——— a ——— in the United States

(a.) If at a Navy Yard, ship or hospital, insert name and place.

(b.) Wound, casualty or disease.

(c.) Insert whether final, or to hospital or ship for passage home, in which cases the final discharge must be furnished by the Auditor.

Navy — while attached to (a.) — and holding the rank above mentioned, was disabled by (b.) — in the United States Naval service and in the line of his duty, as set forth in the record of his case of which the following is a copy to wit: —.

He is thereby not only incapacitated for duty as aforesaid, but in the opinion of the undersigned is (c.) — disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor.

— Surgeon.

The above named —, —, was born at — in the State of — is — years of age; — feet — inches high; — complexion; — eyes; — hair.

He entered the United States Naval service at — on the — day of — 18—; and — discharged (d.) —.

— Purser.

Approved,

— Commanding U. S.

Finally discharged from United States Naval service, on the — day of — 18—.

— 4th Auditor.

### MARINE CORPS.

### GENERAL ORDER.

Officers of the United States Marine Corps, will be held

(a.) If at a Navy Yard, ship or hospital, insert the name and place.

(b.) Insert by wound received, casualty occurring, or disease contracted.

(c.) Insert *degree*, whether total, three-fourths, one half, &c.

(d.) Insert whether to hospital, to ship, for passage home or finally — if for passage home or hospital, the date of final discharge must be furnished by the Auditor.

responsible for the safe keeping and proper disposition of all public property received by them.

Officers purchasing or receiving clothing, arms, accoutrements or other public property for the use of the Marine Corps, shall hereafter render accounts, through the Quarter Master of the Corps, quarter-yearly, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury for settlement, in like manner as other accounts are now rendered, which shall contain a full exhibit of all receipts, and issues of such clothing and other public property of every description, and shall be certified and authenticated in the same manner as is required by the regulations of the Quarter Master's Department of the Army for the property accounts of the officers of the Army charged with like duties and responsibilities. In all cases, the property accounts of the Marine Corps must be rendered within the time limited by the 2d section of the act approved January 31st, 1823, for the rendition of accounts to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

Provisions, or subsistence for the Marine Corps, will be accounted for as heretofore.

When non-commissioned officers are ordered on detached service where public quarters cannot be furnished and rations issued in kind, such reasonable commutation will be allowed in lieu thereof, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

Where commutation is made for quarters, a commutation will also be made for fuel, not to exceed the average market price.

When a Marine is detached on command as orderly to, or witness on a Court Martial, if it be deemed by his Commanding Officer impracticable to carry his provisions with him, his subsistence will be commuted at *seventy-five cents*

*per day*, and if circumstances require it, the amount may be paid in advance, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer. The officer detaching the Marine will certify on the voucher that it is impracticable for him to carry his rations. The voucher on its face must show the nature and extent of the duty the Marine was ordered to perform.

Whenever it is not practicable to issue rations in kind to persons entitled to them, as for Marines on furlough, and in cases not otherwise provided for, the ration may be commuted *at cost*, and the voucher will be accompanied by the provision return and the certificate of the Commanding Officer that it was not practicable to issue the ration in kind, without greater expense.

The regulations for the recruiting service of the Army of the United States, will be applied to the recruiting service of the Marine Corps as far as practicable.

Allowances to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Marine Corps, under the restrictions provided by the 5th section of the act approved June 30th, 1834, "for the better organization of the United States Marine Corps," will be governed by the regulations of the Army of the United States.

A strict compliance with forms of vouchers furnished by the Treasury Department is enjoined on all Officers of the Marine Corps charged with the rendition of accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*February 24th, 1851.*

## CIRCULAR.

No person will be allowed to enter the Navy at any Rendezvous, or to enlist for the Navy at any other place, in a higher rating than that of seaman.

When a crew shall be transferred to a vessel of the Navy intended for sea-service, the officer who may be ordered to her command shall select and rate from such crew, the different petty officers allowed by the complement table to vessels of the class to which she belongs—excepting Ship-Stewards and Surgeon-Stewards; the former will be rated on the nomination of the Purser, and the latter on the nomination of the Surgeon, or Senior Medical Officer attached to the vessel.

No petty officer or person of inferior rating, shall be entered on the books of any vessel of the Navy as a part of such vessel's complement, nor be entitled to receive any pay, until he shall have duly signed the shipping articles of the Naval Service.

No advance of pay shall be made to any petty officer, or person of inferior rating, until he shall have duly signed the shipping articles of the Naval Service, and in no case shall the amount advanced to any petty officer, exceed three months' pay at the rate of wages allowed to seamen.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*March 25th, 1851.*

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DECISION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, .

*May 9th, 1851.*

“The terms ‘Commanding and Executive Officers of

whatever grade' used in the General Orders of this Department, of August 31st, 1846, and May 27th, 1847, are to be construed and held according to the custom and usage of the Naval Service of the United States; the rights and privileges of all Commanding and Executive Officers of whatever grade, are to be respected at all times and on all occasions during the entire periods of their service as such; and officers of the Navy are to be considered as '*on duty*' at all times when acting under orders or instructions from the Navy Department or their commanding officers."

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

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### CIRCULAR.

From and after the first day of July, 1851, no Navy Ration will be commuted or paid in money except as provided by the act making appropriations for the Naval Service approved March 3d, 1851, to wit;

"*Provided*, That no commutation of rations shall be allowed, except to officers and their attendants, and for the spirit part of the ration; and no person not actually attached to, and doing duty on board a sea-going or receiving vessel, and the petty officers, seamen, and ordinary seamen, attached to the ordinary of the Navy Yards, shall be allowed a ration. *And provided further*, That no rations stopped for the sick on board vessels shall be credited to the Hospital Fund, but shall remain and be accounted for by the Purser as part of the provisions of the vessels; and that the rations of officers and others of the Navy, sent to Hospitals on shore, shall be credited to the Hospital Fund, at the cost only thereof; and the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the

Navy, shall prescribe all such regulations in relation to stopping such rations, as will insure a faithful accountability for the rations stopped for the sick on board vessels, and to insure due credit to the Hospital Fund for the rations at cost of those sent to the Hospitals on shore ; the said regulations to go into effect on the first day of the succeeding month after their official receipt at yards, stations, and on board vessels."

All Stewards employed at Shore Stations, Naval Hospitals and the Naval Asylum will be paid the amounts annually appropriated by Congress based upon the estimates of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

The actual cost of the rations of the sick, whilst at Hospitals, will be charged to the appropriation for "Provisions" and credited to the Navy Hospital Fund.

All expenses of the Naval Asylum and all expenses of Naval Hospitals, with the exception of the pay of officers and others named and specified in the estimates of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and provided for by the annual appropriations, will be charged to and paid for, from the "Navy Hospital Fund."

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*June 12th, 1851.*

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#### REGULATION.

Commandants of Naval Stations and Commanding officers of Receiving Ships will cause the following orders to be carried into effect from and after the first day of July, 1851, viz :

The complement table approved October 15th, 1844, will

be the guide and rule for the numbers and ratings of persons allowed to Receiving Ships, and no excess, or other ratings, will in any case be allowed except by the written authority of the Navy Department.

The persons composing the crews of Receiving Ships will live and be subsisted on board the respective vessels used as Receiving Ships.

Pursers will keep and render their accounts of Receiving Ships in separate Pay and Muster Rolls as follows :

No. 1. Officers, Crew and Marines of the Receiving Ship.

The ratings of the crew of the Receiving Ship will be determined by the Commanding officer, under the instructions of the commandant of the station.

No. 2. Recruits.

No recruit will be rated as a petty officer whilst on board a Receiving Ship ; the power to select and rate petty officers is to be exercised by the commanders of sea-going ships to which recruits may be transferred.

No. 3. Persons transferred from other vessels and supernumeraries when ordered to a Receiving Ship.

No change in the ratings of persons transferred to a Receiving Ship will be made without the sanction of the Navy Department.

No. 4. Officers and men attached to the Coast Survey.

No officer or other person will be entered upon roll No. 4, except in compliance with the orders or instructions of the Navy Department, or the 4th Auditor of the Treasury. Crews for Coast Survey vessels will be entered according to the certificates of the recruiting officers.

Officers attached to the Coast Survey will furnish to the Pursers having charge of their accounts and to the 4th

Anditor of the Treasury, certified copies of all orders affecting their positions in the Coast Survey, and they will be paid according to their orders from the Navy Department.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
June 18, 1851.

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### GENERAL ORDER.

Justice to the Seamen of the Navy, and the interest of the service, require that efforts should be made to remedy the inconveniences which result from the expiration of their times of enlistment while absent from the United States. It will be the object of the Department, as far as circumstances will permit, so to regulate the manning of the vessels of the Navy, that the expiration of service of a majority of the crews shall occur about the same time, and to recall the vessels before that period arrives, so that the men may be in the United States, when their contracts of enlistment with the government end.

It is believed that many of our seamen are lost to the Naval Service by irregularities in granting discharges, and in order to introduce uniformity in such matters, it is hereby ordered :

1st. No Commander of a Vessel of the Navy, whilst absent from the United States is ever to discharge from the Naval Service any petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, boy or marine except by order of the Secretary of the Navy or the sentence of a Court Martial ; and whenever men are so discharged a report of all the circumstances at-

tending the same must be made to the Department and information at once given to the nearest Consul of the United States, that he may regulate his conduct towards the person discharged with a full knowledge of the facts.

2d. Whenever, in the opinion of the Commander of a Vessel of the Navy, any person of her crew is unfit for service, he shall report the same to the Senior Officer in command, whose duty it shall be to order a survey to be held upon such persons by two medical officers and three commission-sea-officers, if so many are present under his command, who shall examine the person and report upon his condition ; and if they find him "unfit for service" shall state as far as practicable the nature and origin of his disability ; the report of survey to be transmitted, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the Commander-in-chief of the fleet or squadron for decision.

3d. The vessels of the Navy returning from foreign stations must bring home the sick and disabled of a Squadron who have been, by report of survey, declared "unfit for service."

4th. Persons enlisted for the Naval Service and serving on board vessels within the United States may be discharged from service for either of the following reasons, viz :

Expiration of service—sentence of a Court Martial—unfitness for service from causes ascertained to have existed prior to enlistment—and unfitness for service from causes originating subsequent to enlistment, if requested by the person himself and authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

5th. No commander of a vessel of the Navy is ever to transfer any person belonging to his vessel, to any other vessel or station, unless by order of the Secretary of the

Navy, except transfers from one vessel to another vessel of the same squadron under the command and direction of the same commanding officer, by whose directions such transfers may be made, when the public service may render it necessary.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*Sept. 27th, 1851.*

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GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*November 10th, 1851.*

The Table of distances prepared at the General Post Office Department will be the standard in all payments for travel within the United States performed under orders, or sanctioned by the Navy Department, until official notice shall be given that this order is revoked; and no allowance for greater distances between points named in the table will be sanctioned or paid, no matter what route may have been actually travelled.

When either or both of the places between which the travel has been performed shall not be found in the table, the officer claiming the travel-pay will state the distance to the nearest point, beyond or on his route, named in the table.

WILL. A. GRAHAM,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

























































































