

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1776.

RULES and ARTICLES for the better government of the Troops raised, or to be raised and kept in pay by and at the expence of the United States of America.—Concluded from our last.

ARTICLE 3.

EVERY non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a court martial of having sold, lost or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, cloaths, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as a court martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer imprisonment, or such other corporal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

Art. 4. Every officer who shall be convicted at a court martial of having embezzled or misapplied any money with which he may have been entrusted for the payment of the men under his command, or for instituting men into the service, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money, if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to serve in the ranks as a private soldier, or be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporal punishment (not extending to life or limb) as the court martial shall think fit.

Art. 5. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, cloathing or other warlike stores, belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel, in case of their being lost, spoiled or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service.

SECTION XIII.

Art. 1. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 2. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 3. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the commanding officer.

Art. 4. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 5. Whatever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 6. Whatever sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 7. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty, but in case of sickness, disability or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the next regimental court martial.

Art. 8. And every non commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty as aforesaid, shall be reduced for it; and every commissioned officer, knowing and allowing of such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court martial.

Art. 9. Any person belonging to the forces employed in the service of the United States, who, by discharging of fire arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 10. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 11. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States employed in parts out of said states, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall direct.

Art. 12. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.

Art. 13. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, and run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they shall be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or who, after victory, shall quit his commanding officer, or post, to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall be reputed a disobeyer of military orders; and shall

suffer death or such other punishment as by a general court martial shall be inflicted on him.

Art. 14. Any person belonging to the forces of the United States, who shall cast away his arms and ammunition, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 15. Any person belonging to the forces of the United States, who shall make known the watch word to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 16. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters, and on their march; and whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks or trees, parks, warrens, fishponds, houses, or gardens, corn fields, enclosures, or meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the good people of the United States, unless by order of the then commander in chief of the forces of the said states to annoy rebels or other enemies in arms against said states, he or they that shall be found guilty of offending herein, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court martial.

Art. 17. Whosoever, belonging to the forces of the United States employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe guard, shall suffer death.

Art. 18. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 19. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 20. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, cloathing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanders in chief are to be answerable.

Art. 21. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colours to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 22. If any commander of any garrison, fortress or post, shall be compelled by the officers or soldiers under his command to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 23. All sutlers and retainers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, tho' no enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Art. 24. Officers having brevets, or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they now serve, may take place in courts martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop or company to which such brevet officers and those who have commissions of a prior date do belong, they shall do duty and take rank both on courts martial and on detachments which shall be composed only of their own corps according to the commissions by which they are mulstered in the said corps.

Art. 25. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps shall happen to join or do duty together, the eldest officer by commission there, on duty, or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give out orders for what is needful to the service; regard being always had to the several ranks of those corps, and the posts they usually occupy.

Art. 26. And in like manner also, if any regiments, troops or detachments of horse or foot shall happen to march with, or be encamped or quartered with any bodies or detachments of other troops in the service of the United States, the eldest officer, without respect to corps, shall take upon him the command of the whole, and give the necessary order to the service.

SECTION XIV.

Art. 1. A general court martial in the United States shall not consist of less than thirteen commissioned officers, and the president of such court martial shall not be the commander in chief or commandant of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor be under the degree of a field officer.

Art. 2. The members both of general and regimental courts martial shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank which they hold in the army; but when courts martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to the dates of the commissions, by which they are mulstered in the said corps.

Art. 3. The judge advocate general, or some person deputed by him, shall prosecute in the name of the United States of America; and in trials of offenders by general courts martial, administer to each member the following oaths:

"You shall well and truly try and determine, according to your evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America, and the prisoners to be tried. So help you God."

"You A. B. do swear, that you will duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the United States of America, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise, which is not explained by the said articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases. And you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court, until it shall be approved of by the general, or commander in chief; neither will you, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You A. B. do swear, that you will not upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

Art. 4. All the members of a court martial are to behave with calmness and decency; and in the giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngest in commission.

Art. 5. All persons who give evidence before a general court martial, are to be examined upon oath; and no sentence of death shall be given against any offender by any general court martial, unless two thirds of the officers present shall concur therein.

Art. 6. All persons called to give evidence, in any cause, before a court martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court martial: the oath to be administered in the following form, viz.

"You swear the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Art. 7. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain; nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and of three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate execution.

Art. 8. No sentence of a general court martial shall be put in execution, till after a report shall be made of the whole proceedings to congress, or to the general or commander in chief of the forces of the United States, and their or his directions be signified thereupon.

Art. 9. For the more equitable decision of disputes which may arise between officers and soldiers belonging to different corps, it is hereby directed, that the courts martial shall be equally composed of officers belonging to the corps in which the parties in question do then serve; and that the presidents shall be taken by turns, beginning with that corps which shall be eldest in rank.

Art. 10. The commissioned officers of every regiment may by the appointment of their colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts martial for the enquiring into such disputes, or criminal matters, as may come before them, and for the inflicting corporal punishments for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court martial) or the commandant of the garrison, shall have confirmed the same.

Art. 11. No regimental court martial shall consist of less than five officers, excepting in cases where that number cannot conveniently be assembled, when three may be sufficient; who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by the majority of voices; which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer of the regiment, not being a member of the court martial.

Art. 12. Every officer commanding in any of the forts, barracks, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command consists of detachments from different regiments, or of independent companies, may assemble courts martial for the trial of offenders in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed until it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer.

Art. 13. No commissioned officer shall be cashiered or dismissed from the service, excepting by an order from the congress, or by the sentence of a general court martial; but non-commissioned officers may be discharged as private soldiers, and, by the order of the colonel of the regiment, or by the sentence of a regimental court martial, be reduced to private sentinels.

Art. 14. No person whatever shall use menacing words, signs or gestures, in the presence of a court martial, then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceedings, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

Art. 15. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice, it is hereby directed, that whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by a proper authority.

Art. 16. No officer or soldier, who shall be put in arrest or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court martial can be conveniently assembled.

Art. 17. No officer commanding a guard, or provost

October 2, 1776. EAS the subscriber, being in the company of which a certain Abner Ely is on board on the 7th day of September, said Ely, who, out of a bloody disposition, while he was struggling with me several blows, which obliged him to the interim, said Ely, with a cerberous, being in Hooper's Straights, he said and went off with his cash and is of the New-light persuasion, about seven inches high, and wears white at; the sloop is about seven tons burp in the larboard side of the cabin, sail and black gib. Whoever will find that he be brought to justice, on application to Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, pounds reward and all reasonable expence by

HUGH M'CREE, was seen with his vessel in Pocomoke Bay on the 25th of September last.

ANNOUCEMENT

31 July, 1776. benevolent people of this city, and earnestly requested to send all the old and other old linen, they can conveniently give, to Richard Tootell. Their donations (with thanks) either at the doctor's or at the military hospital shop, on the hill, where the free-school was formerly, and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and roots, tormentil and calamus, are periwinkle country sarsaparilla, if clean, spiced. Dog-wood berries, which must be dried and cured in the shade; when dried, they will appear of a dark red, if black and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

July 23, 1776, sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by

12 X. ay from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, a servant man named GEORGE BRADY, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, very dark with the small-pox: had on when he was a country linen shirt and trousers, an old pair of country made shoes much worn; apprehends the said servant so that he may be taken, shall receive twenty shillings reward at the law allows, and reasonable charges brought home, by

ROBERT KEY.

REWARD

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776. away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has years in the country, a miner, born in a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet or 5 1/2 high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied; had took with him a country linen shirt and a cotton jacket dyed brown, a country lisle country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up to iron works and is acquainted with the branches of the business, dark complexioned with the small-pox, short curled black hair, a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English, had on and took with him one of the best cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one pair of made of Welch cotton with sleeves, and a hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive if 20 miles from hence 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each of the above reward, including what the law

14 DENTON JACQUE

Annapolis, June 19, 1776. WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, a SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting on a table, and can write a good hand. Such a person of good character, may hear of a place of good encouragement will be given, by application to the printer hereof.

16 THREE PENCE per pound

given for fine white LINEN, and one penny per pound for the same, by the Printer hereof.

10 THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at the office in West-street, Annapolis, to give bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Congress of Maryland the seventh day of July, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention on the sixth day of July, 1775.

GREEN.