

Art. 34. All persons called to give evidence, in any case, before a court-martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court-martial: and the oath to be administered in the form following, viz. "You swear the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Art. 56. Every colonel or other field officer, or officer commanding any corps, to which there is no field officer, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldier, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his captain, or inferior officer, commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer present with, and commanding the regiment or independent corps, is to be judge.

Art. 57. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, then present, shall give to the commissary of musters certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence, which reasons, and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite to the respective names of such absentees: The said certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be by the said commissary transmitted to the general, and to this or any future congress of the united colonies or committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken; on failure whereof the commissary so offending shall be discharged from the service.

Art. 38. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

Art. 59. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow, the signing of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and moreover forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for such offence.

Art. 60. Any commissary who shall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on the signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and forfeit his pay, as in the preceding article.

Art. 61. Any officer, who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

Art. 65. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the commander in chief of the American forces, or to any his superior officers, authorized to call for false returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, company or garrison under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered,

Art. 63. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, independent company or garrison, in the service aforesaid, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of said forces an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having through neglect or design omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

Art. 64. No futtler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victual, or to keep a house or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future futtling.

Art 65. All officers commanding in the camp, or in any forts, barracks, or garrisons, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to furl, shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Art. 66. No officers commanding in any camp, garrisons, forts, or barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to fustiers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others, nor lay any duty or impositions upon, or be intermeddled in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life, which are brought into the camp, garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

Art. 67. That the general, or commander in chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel or officer commanding the regiment.

Art. 68. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects, or equipage then in camp or quarters; and shall before the next regimental court-martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the secretary of the Congress, or assembly of the province in which the corps is stationed, or shall happen to be at the time of the death of such officer; to the end, that his executors may, after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overpluss, if any be, to his or their use.

Art. 69. When any non-commissioned officers, or private soldier, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the then commanding officer of the troop or company, shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, and transmit the same, as in the case above provided for, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.

By Order of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1775.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Wm P. 255
P. B. ...
Craws: 19578
Wroth: 367