

CHARLESTON, JUNE 5, 1926.
 The Board of Officers convened at
 the following General Orders:

**GENERAL ORDERS,
 HEAD-QUARTERS,
 CONVENT BUILDING, 11th May, 1926.**
 The Command-in-Chief feeling a regret for
 the late occurrences in the 17th Regiment, fully
 equal to that expressed by its Officers in a Memorial
 submitted by their Committee on the 14th inst.,
 and anxious at all times to promote harmony and
 good order, as well as to preserve discipline and
 tranquility among the different Officers and
 Companies under his command, yields a ready assent
 to the requests of its officers, and Orders, That a
 Board of Officers convene at Charleston on
 Monday, the 8th day of June next, for the
 purpose of investigating and deciding on the rank
 and character of the Company attached to the
 said Regiment, denominated the "Union Light
 Infantry."

The Board will consist of Major General Will
 Youngblood, President; Major General Thom-
 as Carr, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Hunt,
 Members, and Lieut. Col. Joseph Bennett, Judge
 Advocate. Gen. Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col.
 Bennett will extend the necessary notices to the
 Officers of the Board, and to the parties interested,
 and transmit the proceedings of the Board to the
 Command-in-Chief, at Columbia.

By order of the Command-in-Chief,
 E. B. EARLE, Adj. and Inspector Gen.
 The General Order aforesaid having been read,
 the following Officers appeared and took their seats:
 Major Gen. Youngblood, President.
 Maj. Gen. Thomas Carr, and
 Lieut. Col. Benj. F. Hunt, Members.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Bennett, Judge Advocate.

The Members of the Board of Officers having
 first been duly sworn, the Judge Advocate sub-
 mitted to the Court the Memorial of the Com-
 mittee of the Officers of the 17th Regiment, pre-
 sented to the Command-in-Chief, requesting that
 a Board of Officers be ordered to convene to
 examine and decide the rank and character of the
 "Union Light Infantry," herewith filed and ex-
 hibited and numbered 1 (one). It is as follows:
 To His Excellency RICHARD I. MANNING, Govern-
 or and Command-in-Chief in and over the
 State of South Carolina.

The undersigned Officers of the 17th Regiment
 would respectfully beg leave to represent, that at
 a meeting of the Officers of that Regiment, held
 this afternoon, they had the honor of being ap-
 pointed a Committee to memorialize His Excel-
 lency the Governor, on the propriety of con-
 vening a Board of Officers to enquire into the
 character of the rank and post of the Union
 Light Infantry, in the 17th Regiment, in order to
 ascertain whether the said corps be a flank or
 Light Infantry Company, strictly so called, or a
 Battalion Company.

Understanding that it is the intention of the
 Executive to leave town in the morning, the
 Committee hope they will meet an apology in the
 urgency of circumstances in trespassing thus
 hastily on the attention of the Executive. The
 undersigned believe it has been the constant en-
 deavor of the Officers and Members of the 17th
 Regiment to render it conspicuous for strict regard
 to military discipline and subordination.

The occurrences of Tuesday they deeply re-
 gret, not only for the transactions of that day, but
 it is believed as involving the future tranquility,
 if not the preservation of their Regiment.

The Board of General Officers, convened at
 Columbia, having distinctly decided that in a
 Regiment where there is both Light Infantry and
 Rifle Corps, the Light Infantry must be posted on
 the right, while the undersigned would, on the
 present occasion, refrain from attempting in the
 slightest degree to controvert the above deter-
 mination, they, as a Committee of Officers, would
 respectfully ask leave to submit the opinion
 that it appears to them to be a question of fact,
 whether the Union Light Infantry, so called, be a
 flank or Light Infantry Company according to
 military exception and the usages of the Regi-
 ment, or a Battalion Company.

The Committee would state as a fact they be-
 lieve capable of proof, that at all parades of the
 Regiment and Battalion from the formation of
 that corps in 1807 to 1826, the above named
 Company has invariably been posted and acted
 in the Regiment as one of the Battalion Com-
 panies. That there were two flanking Companies, in
 the regt, the Charleston Riflemen and the Char-
 leston Rangers, until the extinction of the latter about
 the year 1817, when a vacancy of one of the
 flank Companies existed until 1820, when the
 Cadet Riflemen were received and commissioned,
 and have continued to act as a flank Company until
 the present time. The Union Light Infantry
 during the entire period having never so far as
 the undersigned can learn, until the recent occa-
 sion, made claim to a post or rank as a Light In-
 fantry or flank Company, or the right of the Regi-
 ment.

The Committee respectfully deem the mention
 of another fact a matter of importance. They
 understand that the Union Light Infantry having
 somewhat declined and their Officers resigned, in
 1823 was revived, new Officers elected, commis-
 sioned and issued in orders in the Orderly Book
 of the Regiment as a new Company.

The Committee would observe at this time the
 Regiment was supplied with two flank Com-
 panies, the Charleston Riflemen and the Cadet Rif-
 men, which, according to the system of 1815,
 made up its full complement of flank or Light In-
 fantry Companies. The vacancy in the Battal-
 ion Companies occasioned by the decline of the
 former Union Light Infantry being then filled by
 the re-organization of that Company.

The Committee respectfully would submit to
 the consideration of the Executive, the propriety
 (and they would request it as a particular favor)
 of convening a Board of Officers for the purpose
 of making the proposed inquiry, when the parties
 on both sides would be assembled in the spirit of
 good feeling for the investigation of the docu-
 ments, and testimony necessary for the correct
 determination of the question.

RD. W. COGDILL, Capt. Beat No. 2,
 GEO. TIMMONS, Capt. Beat No. 4,
 E. B. ECKHARD, Capt. French Fusiliers,
 AUG. FOLLIN, Capt. French Fusiliers,
 ALEX. MOULTRE, Lieut. Com. Beat No. 3,
 Committee in behalf of the Officers of the
 17th Regiment.
 Charleston, May 4th, 1926.

The Judge Advocate next submitted to the
 Board the documents herewith filed, numbered 2,
 (two) as explanatory to the facts, principles and
 grounds, on which the "Union Light Infantry"
 rest their claims, to be considered as a flank Com-
 pany of the 17th Regiment. It is as follows:
 May it please His Honorable Court—

That the true character of the Company, as
 the representative of which I have the honor to
 appear before you, should, in consequence of its
 late change of position in line, become a subject
 of discussion, has led to me a source of consid-
 erable anxiety. It is therefore with the most
 cordial satisfaction I approach a tribunal for the
 purpose of promoting a proper understanding of the
 question regarding subordination as the grand
 principle of military discipline and obedience,
 the most sacred duty of a soldier. I am ready—
 and I speak in the name of my Company, whose
 sentiments I am happy to say here accord unani-
 mously with my own—to submit with cheerful-
 ness to whatever decision any competent authority
 shall, in the same spirit of deliberate investiga-

tion and impartial justice, award, and to take my
 station where the command of my superior offi-
 cers shall place me. In consequence with these
 sentiments, I feel warranted to say, I have hitherto
 acted, and let me add, am still prepared to act.

I beg leave to bespeak the indulgence of this
 Honorable Court, whilst with the deference due
 to Judicial authority, but with a freedom and
 spirit which as a man and a soldier I conceive
 due to myself, I submit the following brief detail
 of facts and arguments in support of the position
 on which I now respectfully take my stand before
 the Honorable Court:

That the "Union Light Infantry" is in fact as
 well as in name, a Corps of Light Infantry.
 I have heard it more than once asserted, that
 the name which my Company bears, was chosen
 without any reference to its character. Against
 such a supposition, even in absence of the strong-
 est facts and more solid arguments which I shall
 presently urge, there arises at first sight, a very
 strong presumption. It must at once occur to
 every reflecting mind, that some affinity, real or
 imagined, between a name and the thing to which
 it is applied, is generally, perhaps it may be said
 universally, the very origin of such its applica-
 tion. That a word or a set of words should ever
 be selected as descriptive of any object, without
 a foundation in the least resemblance which the
 one bears to the other, without the shadow of a
 principle of association to unite them, is a contra-
 diction in thought and almost in terms. It is an
 anomaly in the laws of the human mind. But
 the assertion I am now combating involves in it-
 self consequences still wider of moral truth—
 it supposes a name not merely unalloyed by any
 principle of association with the subject matter it
 represents, but chosen to convey a meaning direct-
 ly the reverse—a body of men calling them-
 selves Light Infantry, and yet meaning that they
 were heavy infantry. I feel that it were to insult
 the understanding of this honorable court, to re-
 fute formally, an idea that bears inconsistency
 and absurdity upon the very face of it.

It was in the year 1807, that the Union Light
 Infantry were first organized, and I beg leave to
 point back to the minutes of that period, which
 are still preserved. The first of these begin in
 the following words: "The object of the meet-
 ing for the forming of a uniform company
 of Light Infantry, &c." The record of the se-
 cond meeting that took place is thus entitled,
 "At a meeting of Capt. Broadfoot's company
 of Light Infantry, &c." At the latter meet-
 ing it was resolved, and I here quote also
 the words of the original: "That the name or de-
 scription of the company shall be the Union Light
 Infantry, &c."

It is worthy of remark, that at the first of the
 meetings just alluded to, the company had not ap-
 propriated to itself any distinctive appellation.—
 In place of being a name without a substance as
 some have been pleased to assert it was yet a sub-
 stance without an established name. Still, how-
 ever, the court will be pleased to observe it is
 styled a company of light infantry, words which
 in the absence of a formal and definite descrip-
 tion, expressed the idea then entertained of its
 character.

The recorded evidence thus appearing on the
 face of the company records will be indisputably
 confirmed, (if that can be said to require confir-
 mation, which is already beyond doubt) by parol
 testimony to be adduced before this honorable
 court.

Here I shall anticipate two objections which
 may be suggested.

First, it may be said, if it were established
 that my company did in fact assume the
 character of a light infantry corp, it has since
 tacitly abandoned that character and its right
 to be considered such, is therefore gone into
 desuetude. I conclude that the right of the 17th
 Regiment, however, so far as I am aware, has
 never been claimed for any preceding
 officer who has commanded it. But respectfully
 maintain that this cannot be constrained into a
 positive waiver of its true character. It is known
 to this honorable court, that only of late has
 the position of a light infantry corp on the right,
 become so much a notorious and settled point,
 and if either from forgetfulness or misapprehension,
 or other motives, which I neither conceive it
 necessary nor am prepared to explain, my prede-
 cessors in command have neglected to claim the
 post of that strict right belonged to them, I have
 yet to learn that in military science, precedent is
 an argument for error, or that rights and duties,
 which have slept unclaimed and unexercised,
 because misapprehended, are, when once clearly as-
 certained to be denominated as obsolete and re-
 jected as absurd and untenable.

Second, The second objection I shall notice is
 founded on a late partial re-organization of the
 company which took place in 1822. It has been
 maintained that such partial re-organization was
 tantamount to the formation of a new company,
 and that therefore all arguments founded on the
 character of the first company are not applicable
 to the present. The facts in this point are simply
 these—a schism arose in the company, followed
 by the resignation of three officers and several
 members—it was in consequence so reduced, that
 an application to Col. Hayne for 12 months to re-
 cruit, without being subject in the mean time to
 military duty, was made and granted. It will
 be proved, however, to the satisfaction of this
 honorable court, that during this period we never
 considered ourselves as dissolved, and some
 members having been claimed by the beat com-
 panies, on a representation of the real circum-
 stances under which they stood, they were ex-
 empted. In addition to this, it should also be
 mentioned, that most of the old members of the
 company as it first existed, who are now exempt
 from militia duty, still remain members of the
 present company, without having ever renewed
 their application for admission. It is indeed true,
 (for I would withhold no circumstance whatever
 from the view of the court, the company on its
 return to the regiment, was notified by Colonel
 Hayne of its being necessary if it would be re-
 ceived as the old company, to give thirty days
 notice of the election of its officers; and it is also
 true, that no such notice was given—the election
 of officers was on the contrary proceeded on im-
 mediately, from aversion, I should in justice add,
 to trespass a month longer on the Colonel's indul-
 gence—with exception of this simple isolated
 fact, I know of no other that affords the least
 ground to presume an entire organization of a
 new company, opposed to which I beg leave to
 submit the continuance of the original name and
 rules, and with some alterations, even the uni-
 form of the company, and above all, the express
 and unanimous understanding which I am ready
 to show prevailed, that we lost no right or privi-
 lege formerly belonging to us.

Supposing however, for argument sake, al-
 though I must by no means be understood to ad-
 mit that the Union Light Infantry of 1807, was so
 far changed in 1822, as to become in strict lan-
 guage, a new company, still it cannot be withheld
 that the last retained a strong, I had almost said
 a total resemblance to the first, inasmuch that to
 every impartial mind it must seem evident that
 the company did consider itself the same, although
 to the eye of the world, it appeared in some small
 respect different. Now the question is whether
 the company in its altered state assumed the same
 character with that which I have already shown
 it was formerly designed to hold, and if the cir-
 cumstances above adverted to, do not amount to
 conclusive evidence on this point, I am forced to
 acknowledge I should be at a loss even to imagine
 stronger.

Having now explained to this honorable court
 the evident character of the Company, at the pe-
 riod of its earliest origin, I shall further beg its
 attention to the following collateral facts in sup-
 port of such explanation—and first of all it will be
 observed, the uniform is strictly that of a light
 corps—the small oval cartouch box, held close to
 the body by a narrow belt, to prevent its incom-
 moding the soldier in running, is a characteristic
 of such a body—the height on the hat is another.
 This latter, I am credibly informed; the chief, if
 not the only distinguishing badge of Light In-
 fantry, recognized in foreign service. It is indeed
 true that part only of the company carry light
 arms, but I hold it a mistake to suppose that Light
 Infantry must necessarily be light armed—the
 word 'light' in the designation of this particular
 kind of troops, referring rather to the men than to
 the arms which they carry: my opinion on this
 subject is born out by facts.—In countries the first
 in Europe for military discipline and science,
 Light Infantry are as often to be found with
 heavy as with light arms; and to advert to
 evidence yet more satisfactory and appropriate,
 the Washington Light Infantry which was formed,
 and has acted as a light corps, did at one period
 of time carry muskets. It is true they are now
 armed with rifles, but that circumstance in place
 of militating against us is a strong argument in
 our favor; rifles are certainly not the proper arms
 of a Light Infantry Corp, and yet although the
 Washington carry them, I have never heard that
 the original character of that company was
 thereby abandoned—one word more on the
 subject of the Washington Light Infantry.—It will
 be found on comparison between the Commis-
 sions of that Corp and those of the Union Light
 Infantry, that there is an difference whatever
 between them which could give rise to the sup-
 position that one are Commissioned Officers of
 light corps in fact, and the other only in name.
 The former are styled officers of the Washington
 Light Infantry, the latter Officers of the Union
 Light Infantry.

Such is a representation of the evidence on
 which the claim of my Company to be denomi-
 nated, in strictness, as well as to be regarded in point
 of fact, a Light Infantry Corp, is founded; evi-
 dence coeval with its earliest origin, corroborated
 by such inferences from general Military prac-
 tice, and by such immediate analogies out of our
 local discipline, as I am encouraged to hope, will
 fully satisfy this Honorable Court, that the position
 with which I set out is clearly established; here
 I would close these remarks, but that justice to
 my feelings on this occasion compels me to say a
 single word for myself—I take this public oppor-
 tunity to avow my unfeigned regret of the painful
 differences that have of late occurred in the
 Regiment of which my Company is a part, that these
 differences may be terminated with satisfaction to
 all parties, that right unfortunately floating in un-
 certainty, may be established and understood, and
 that harmony, order and union may be restored to
 these ranks, is my earnest and my most anxious
 wish: With these observations, I leave the ques-
 tion for such further investigation as may be de-
 manded.

Very respectfully,
 JAMES ROBERTSON,
 Capt. Union Light Infantry.

The Board then proceeded to the examination
 of the evidence in support of the claim of the U-
 nion Light Infantry, to the rank of a Flank Com-
 pany of the 17th Regiment, in right of the said
 corps being a Light Infantry Corp. The Com-
 pany book was then adduced to prove that at the
 inception of the corps in 1807, the avowed pur-
 pose was to establish a Light Infantry Company.
 That, anterior to the adoption of any name it was
 throughout called a company of Light Infantry,
 and that afterwards assumed the name of the
 "Union Light Infantry," as an expression of and
 indicating its real rank and character. The commis-
 sion of Captain Robertson was then admitted, in
 which he is named "Captain of the Union Light
 Infantry, a volunteer Corp attached to the 17th
 Regiment."

Captain Campbell Douglass, a witness on be-
 half of the Union Light Infantry, was then produc-
 ed, sworn and examined.

Captain Douglass stated—That he was in com-
 mand of the Union Light Infantry, for about three
 years. The company always carried ordinary mus-
 kets, the cartouch boxes were carried by cross
 belts, the body belts were not then in use. The
 corps never acted as Light Infantry. He knows
 of no difference between Light Infantry and Bat-
 talion corps in this service, as regards armament.
 That at the time of the organization of this com-
 pany, it was contemplated to arm as Light In-
 fantry. The question as to the rank and precedence
 of corps having never before been decided; the
 question as to the right of the Union Light In-
 fantry to the right had never been urged; that had
 the decision lately made at Columbia, been made
 while he was in command, he would certainly
 have insisted on the rank of his corps. That the
 company re-united in 1822, was identically the
 same company that was organized in 1807.

On being cross-examined, the witness said,
 That the "Union Light Infantry" never drilled as
 light infantry. That he would not have consid-
 ered the union light infantry as a flank company,
 had it not been for the decision at Columbia—
 that it always posted as battalion company.—
 That he considered the right to post companies as
 flankers to be with the Colonel, and that Rifles-
 men were regarded as peculiarly fitted for flanking
 companies, and never thought riflemen line corps.
 That he never knew the union to act as light in-
 fantry. That he does not recollect whether the
 rangers were or were not attached to the regiment
 as a flanking company. That the union light in-
 fantry was attached to the regiment as a battalion
 company. That he never claimed the right or
 knew of any officers of the corps to claim it as a
 flanking corp. That he had a compliment of com-
 pany on 18th July, 1822, resigned in November,
 1822, and was in commission when the cadets
 were raised.

The other witnesses on behalf of the union
 light infantry, not being in attendance, Captain
 Robertson consented to the examination of the
 witnesses in reply, reserving the right of exami-
 ning other witnesses.

Adjutant Lieut. James Gibbins, formerly of
 29th, now 17th regiment, was produced, sworn
 and examined.

The witness stated that he was adjutant of
 the regiment in 1807, when the union light infantry
 was formed. There never was an order to con-
 sider that corps as a flanking company. They
 never were considered as a flanking company, and
 never applied for the post while he was adjutant.
 That corps was always posted as a battalion com-
 pany and was the third or fourth in date, as a
 battalion company. He never knew the union light
 infantry to act as a light infantry corp.—
 That he was adjutant four or five years. That the
 flanking posts were filled at the organization of
 the union light infantry, to wit, by the Charleston
 riflemen and the rangers.

Captain John Strobel was a captain in the 29th
 in 1807. He never considered the union light in-
 fantry as a flank company. They were never
 posted on the right as a flank company. The
 flankers to that regiment were the rangers and
 the Charleston riflemen. The Union never acted
 in line as a flanking company. Was in the regi-
 ment as captain from 1807 to 1814. At that time
 the Colonel always appointed the flankers while
 the witness was in commission.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Cogdell, of the 17th, was
 produced, sworn and examined.

Col. Cogdell stated that he was an officer in

1807, in the 20th, now 19th regiment. The U-
 nion Light Infantry never acted as a light infantry
 corp. They never were posted on the right as a
 flanking company. He has been in the regiment
 from 1807 to the present moment. The rangers
 were a flanking company when the union was
 formed. At that time all the companies drilled as
 light infantry. Never knew the cadet riflemen to
 act other than as a flanking corp. After the dis-
 solution of this rangers the union light infantry
 acted as a battalion company. The post occupied
 by the rangers was always considered vacant
 until the formation of the cadets.

An extract of a letter from Col. R. Y. Hayne, of
 the 17th, was then read on evidence, to the follow-
 ing effect, viz: "The Union Light Infantry is not,
 and never has been, properly speaking, a Light
 Infantry Company, and according to no principle
 can it be entitled to take post on the right of the
 Riflemen."

The Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-mor-
 row, 6th instant.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment—pre-
 sent, Major Gen. Wm. Youngblood, President;
 Maj. Gen. Thomas Carr, and Lieut. Col. B. F.
 Hunt, members; Lieut. Col. Bennett, Judge Ad-
 vocate.

The minutes and record of the proceeding yester-
 day having been read, Charles Edmondston,
 Esq. formerly an officer of the Union Light In-
 fantry, was produced on behalf of that corp, sworn
 and examined:

Mr. Edmondston stated that he acted as Ensign
 in the Union Light Infantry, to which post he was
 elected in Nov. 1812, and resigned in 1815. The
 Union Light Infantry acted on one occasion as a
 Light Infantry Corp as he thinks; but does not
 know what occasioned them acting in that capacity.
 The Rangers, during their existence, were
 always on the right, they were always a favorite
 company with Colonel Ward. Never knew of the
 Union Light Infantry claiming the right. The
 question as to the precedence of corps was never
 agitated, nor did the witness recollect the Union
 Light Infantry ever to act as Light Infantry but
 once. The witness does not know why the Union
 Light Infantry did not claim the right, on the dis-
 solution of the Rangers. At that time witness
 thinks the Colonel always appointed the flanking
 companies. That the Union Light Infantry in its
 dress and action had reference to the duties of a
 Light Infantry Corp; that in forming their Rules
 it was thought the muskets were too heavy in re-
 ference to the duties of the corps. The Colonel
 had communications with the Governor on the
 subject of their armament: and witness thinks the
 Captain had frequent communications with the
 Colonel on the subject of lighter muskets. They
 were, however, never got. As Ensign, witness
 was charged, with another Ensign, to bear the
 Regimental Standard. The Union Light Infantry,
 on ordinary occasions, took post in Battalion. Had
 their officers have thought that any particular hon-
 or attached to the right, witness thinks it would
 have been demanded. On being cross-examined,
 Mr. Edmondston stated, that he joined his corps
 in 1807, and left in April, 1815. He does not re-
 collect whether it was on the right or left flank
 the Union Light Infantry were posted on the occa-
 sion; when they acted as Light Infantry. The
 Rangers were in existence in 1807, and acted as
 flankers; they were always on the right. If the
 Union Light Infantry were posted on the right, it
 could not have been by virtue of seniority, as Cap-
 tain Strobel was older. Before 1815, all the u-
 nion companies were on the right, and the Beat
 companies on the left. Captain Broadfoot was senior
 captain after Capt. Simon's promotion; Capt.
 Broadfoot resigned in March, 1815.

A Regimental order, dated 2d Feb. 1815, was
 then read in the words following: "It is ordered,
 that the Cadet Infantry shall, whenever the exi-
 gence of the service may require it, be considered,
 and act, as the flank corp of the 2d Battalion of
 the Regiment."

Adjutant Holmes was then produced, sworn
 and examined. Adjutant Holmes stated, that he
 had been Adjutant since March, 1823. That as
 Adjutant he never posted the Union Light In-
 fantry on the right, as a flank company, and never
 knew them to act in that capacity. They were
 recognized as a new corp in 1823, and adverted
 to the Regimental order, 13th May, 1823, in the
 words following, viz:—

17TH REGIMENT—REGIMENTAL ORDER,
 Charleston, May 13, 1823.
 John Paul, Esq. having been commissioned
 Captain; William Birnie, First Lieutenant; Robert
 Birney, Second Lieutenant; and James Robertson,
 Ensign of the Union Light Infantry, (a corp
 lately organized and attached to the second
 Battalion of the Regiment.) they will be ordered
 and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. Hayne,
 C. R. Holmes, Adjutant.

Adjutant Holmes further stated, that Lieut.
 Birnie lost his rank by the re-organization of that
 corp. They did not as an old company give the
 legal notices for the election of officers, but pro-
 ceeded in company meeting to the election, and
 was inspected and reviewed in 1823. The Cadet
 Riflemen applied, and were received as a flanking
 company in 1820. The Cadets acted always as a
 flank company.

On cross examination, Adj. Holmes said, That
 there was but one vacancy when the Cadets were
 formed, and that was in the right Corp; and the
 Cadets were inspected as a right Corp, and
 armed as such is the witness never heard of a Rifle
 Corp acting as a Battalion Company.

An extract from a Regimental order dated 22d
 of December 1814, in the words following, viz:
 The Rifle Company will always until further
 orders constitute a Grand Division of Light
 Infantry, and be divided into two companies and
 four platoons and be stationed on the right.

The testimony here closed, when the Board
 retired to deliberate.

The testimony having been recapitulated, and
 the Board having maturely weighed the same and
 deliberated on the facts submitted, unanimously
 adopted the Resolution following, viz:
 Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board,
 that the Union Light Infantry, was organized and
 received as a Battalion Corp of the 2d Battalion
 17th Regiment, and must take post accordingly.

The Board then adjourned.

A true record of the Proceedings,
 W. YOUNGBLOOD,
 Major General and President of the Board.
 JOSEPH BENNETT,
 Judge Ad. General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Columbia, June 10th 1826.

Having referred the investigation of a fact relat-
 ing to the rank and character of the Union Light
 Infantry, to the above Board of Officers convened
 on the spot when testimony could be most con-
 veniently had, and when the investigation could
 be fullest and most satisfactory. I am constrain-
 ed from circumstances to approve of the resolution
 of the Board of Officers, and to make it conclusive
 as to the character of the Union Light Infantry
 which must for the future take post as a Battalion
 Company.

It is to be regretted that there should be con-
 nected with the history and organization of a
 Company bearing the name of Light Infantry,
 raised, as the Company Book proved, as a Light
 Infantry corp, the Officers commissioned as Of-
 ficers of a Light Infantry Company; facts which
 could only appear upon minute and laborious in-
 vestigation, and which alone could have shown
 to the satisfaction of a Board of Officers, that it is
 not a Light Infantry Company.

The decision in this case does not impugn in

any manner the decision of the Board of Officers
 made at Columbia, heretofore establishing the
 rank of Light Infantry Companies.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
 It is ordered that the above contracting of the
 decision of the Board of Officers be read by the
 Commanding Officer of the 17th Regiment, at
 the head of that Regiment.
 By order of the Command-in-Chief,
 M. F. KEITH,
 Adjutant Gen. 2d Division.
 July 11, 1826.

Notice
 PROPOSALS will be received by the Town
 Council on Wednesday next, for the con-
 struction of Well Houses over the public well near
 the Female Academy, and the well opposite Mrs.
 Phillips'. The plans, materials, workmanship, &c.
 to be in every respect similar to the one recently
 erected near the Court House, except that the
 large wheel shall be one foot greater in diameter,
 and the frame of the house wider, if the size of the
 wheel or the well shall require it. The contract-
 or to build a brick foundation for the house, and
 to find all materials except the chain, and cause
 the houses to be painted.
 By order of the Council,
 B. HARRISON, Clerk.
 July 11.

\$100 REWARD.
 RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th
 ult. the following described negroes—Dave,
 a negro man about 25 years old, dark comple-
 xion, 6 feet 7 inches high, plays on the violin and
 took one with him when he went away; also, his
 wife Charlotte with the same age, of light com-
 plexion with very weak eyes which are always
 sore, height near the same as her husband. Dave
 was formerly the property of Mr. John Woolfolk
 who resides near Augusta, and it is highly proba-
 ble that these negroes will endeavor to make their
 way up the country to get into North Carolina
 where Dave formerly lived. The above reward
 will be paid for the apprehension of said negroes
 if taken out of the state and lodged in any jail,
 so that I can get them, or all reasonable expenses
 paid if delivered to me, and if taken in the state
 \$25 each and all expenses paid. Constables and
 others are earnestly requested to use all vigilance
 for their detection.
 AARON C. FITTS,
 Duncasville, South Carolina.
 [CP The Augusta Courier will insert the above
 five times the three last once a week, the Char-
 leston Courier every other day three times, and
 once a week three times, the Columbia, (S. C.)
 Telescope three weeks and forward their bills im-
 mediately to Editor of Savannah Georgian.
 July 6. 28-3t

Mineral Springs.
 THE CHILHOWEE SPRINGS, formerly
 kept by GANAWAY and SAUNDERS, are in
 the county of Washington, Virginia, 10 miles east
 of Abingdon, 37 miles west of Wythe Court House,
 120 from Salem, N. C. and 110 from Bumpkin-
 Springs. This water is highly medicinal, a few
 glasses proving an active cathartic or diuretic—
 To those affected with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint,
 Rheumatism, Siphilis, Scrofula, diseases of the
 skin and bowels, this water has always given relief,
 and in numerous cases produced speedy and effec-
 tual cures.

The Boarding House is large and commodious;
 in addition to which there are numerous cabins for
 the accommodation of families or individuals.
 The subscriber flatters himself that the medi-
 cal virtues of the Chilhowee Springs and their
 proximity to the States of Georgia, North and
 South Carolina, will induce many from those
 States to visit them.
 ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
 June 13. 24-6t.

Agency.
 THE MECHANIC'S FIRE INSURANCE
 COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey, incorp-
 rated December 20th, 1824, with a Capital of
 Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
 CERTIFICATE.
 STATE BANK, NEWARK, }
 12th February, 1825. }
 "There is now standing to the credit of the Me-
 chanic's Fire Insurance Company on the Books of
 the Bank, the sum of One Hundred Thousand
 Dollars.
 Deposit 100,000 Dollars.
 C. J. GRAHAM, Cashier."
 The subscriber is authorized to take risks against
 Fire on Buildings, Goods, and Furniture.
 BENJ. W. MILLER, Agent.
 Columbia, Oct. 7.

DIVISION ORDERS.
 LAURENSVILLE, June 28, 1826.
 COL. JOSEPH COLLINS has been elected
 and commissioned Brigadier General of the
 9th Brigade, S. C. Militia. He will be recognized
 and obeyed accordingly.
 By order of the Major General,
 P. FARROW,
 Dep'y Adj. Gen. 5