Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1813. [No. 14.....734.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December next, at the late dwelling of CHARLES HENSIX, *deceased*,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable stock, viz.—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, and Negroes. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of and above eight dollars, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums under the cash will be required—the sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and attendance given by the administrator. Terms more fully known on the day of sale.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r.

november 30——2

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County—

Will be sold at the late residence of WILLIAM WATTS, deceased, on the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, all his personal property, consisting of valuable stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and a pen of Fatted Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Straw, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums above six dollars; and all sums under the cash will be required—The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. Particulars made known on the day of sale—Attendance given by

NICHOLAS WATTS, Adm'or.

november 30——3

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY WHITELEY & Co.
Have just received from Baltimore, a general assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
AMONGST WHICH ARE
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Liquors, Castings, &c. &c.—All of which they will sell low for Cash.

nov. 30——3

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

november 9——6

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,
AND ARE NOW OPENING,
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
ALSO—
An assortment of Ladies' Tippets and Capes, of Fur,
Do. Capes and Shades, of Merino wool—
All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

N.B. Corn in the ear, and Feathers will also be received in exchange for Goods. T. & G.

Easton, nov. 23——m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November the 23d, 1813.

On application of William Stevens, administrator of *Daniel Stevens*, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1813. (L. S.)

Test— J. RICHARDSON, *Reg'r.*
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Daniel Stevens*, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 31st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. 1813.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Adm'or
Daniel Stevens, deceased.

november 30——3

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent a lot of ground at the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland—on which there is a large comfortable dwelling house, with a front room finished in the best manner as a store room, a good kitchen, granery, corn house, stable, carriage house, meat house, &c. For terms apply on the premises to

John Smyth.

Head of Sassafras, october 26——7

VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. and James Webster, of Philadelphia,
WILL SHORTLY ISSUE PROPOSALS
For publishing by subscription,
TWO ENGRAVINGS
OF THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

They sent an Architect to obtain authentic information, and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Com. PERRY, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured, are now in the hands of two distinguished Painters, who have undertaken to execute *TWO HIGHLY FINISHED PICTURES*, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled atchievement.

nov. 30——3

To be Rented to the Shares,
1,400 ACRES OF
BANKED MEADOW LAND,

Situate in New-Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide wade. The soil is rich and mellow, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years—The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field.—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred—others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or
JOHN H. BRINTON.
No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 23——m

I WISH TO EMPLOY,

As an Overseer, a man with a small family, who can be well recommended.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, nov. 30——3

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber being much solicited to open a night school in Easton, has at length agreed to instruct the young gentlemen of the town, in the following branches, viz:—The most useful propositions in *Geometry*, (with their corollaries,) *Mensuration, Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Elocution, Decimal Fractions*, and *Cross Multiplication*. Simple Interest will likewise be taught those who have no greater knowledge of figures than common Multiplication.

The terms will be six dollars per quarter, to be paid in advance. The school will open at the Masons' Lodge-Room, as soon as 18 scholars are made up.

The subscriber also proposes to teach a Junior Class of 15 or 20 boys, Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Arithmetic, at four dollars per scholar, during the three winter months.

J. FIELD.

P. S. The subscriber will also keep books in a correct and systematic manner, by the month or year, on reasonable terms, posting them as often as the nature of the establishment may require. He will also adjust accompts, draw instruments of writing, &c. &c.—All of which will be done with care, fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

J. F.

Easton, nov. 23——

FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy *ship timber* it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land.—The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,
Ex'x. of Sam'l Chamberlaine

sept. 11——m

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1813.

The creditors of CURTIS DEAN, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that upon the application of the said Curtis Dean to the Judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts thereto, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the said acts: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Curtis Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

Test—

THO: RICHARDSON, *Clk.*

To be published in a paper printed at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before March Court.

nov. 30——3w

ALMANACKS FOR 1814,

For sale at this office.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

As OPIUM is considered by Physicians a remedy indispensably requisite to allay, assuage or mitigate pain, &c. in almost all cases of febrile morbid action in the human system, and particularly salutary in those cases in which pain proceeds from spasm (unaccompanied with "*sthenic diathesis*,") subsequent to the reception of gunshot wounds, it is highly probable, as we are now in a state of actual war, and import but little, that the *extra* consumption of it in our country, rendered necessary in consequence of the great use that must be made of it in our armies, will make it scarce, and the price exorbitant, unless we pay some attention to preparing it ourselves. The cultivation of the *Paparer Somniferum album*, from which Opium is obtained, is perfectly simple, and requires but little labour as will be seen by the following letter of Mr. BALL, addressed to the society of London "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce." This letter, which I give entire, also contains the method of making the Opium.

"*My Lords & Gentlemen*,

"By your Secretary, Mr. More, I received your resolutions respecting your purchasing from me the mode of my preparing the sample of Opium, which I took the liberty of sending to you, and at the same time to beg the favour of your having a sufficient trial of its properties, which I find you have done—and likewise to have granted me the fifty guineas, as purchase of my method of preparing Opium, for which you have my sincere thanks. I am exceedingly pleased to find, that it was thought worthy of the notice of so honorable and respectable a society; and I am satisfied there can be no other mode of preparing or collecting the pure and genuine Opium, than what follows.

"Nothing can be more simple, or attended with less expense, than making or extracting the pure and genuine Opium from the large Poppies, commonly called or known by the name of Garden Poppies, the seeds of which I would advise to be sown the latter end of February, and again about the second week of March, in beds three feet and a half wide, well prepared with good rotten dung, and often turned and ploughed, in order to mix it well, and have it fine, either in small drills, three in each bed, in the manner sallads are sown, and when about two inches high, to thin them one foot apart; or otherwise to rear them in beds in the broad cast way, and thin them to the same distance—and if the weather should prove wet at that time, those that are taken up may be transplanted: But I do not suppose that the transplanted ones will answer, as they have but one root, and require frequent waterings. Keep them free from weeds, they will grow well, and produce from four to ten heads, shewing large and different coloured flowers, which, when the leaves die away and drop off, the pods then being in a green state, is the proper time for extracting the Opium, by making four small longitudinal incisions with a sharp pointed knife, about one inch long, on one side only of the seed-pod, just through the scarfskin, taking care not to cut to the seeds. Immediately on the incision being made, a milky fluid will issue out, which is the Opium, and, being of a glutinous nature or substance, it will adhere to the bottom of the incision; but some are so luxuriant that it will drop from the pods on the leaves underneath. The next day, if the weather should be fine, and a good deal of sunshine, the Opium will be found a greyish substance, and some almost turning black. It is then to be scraped off the pods, and, if any, from the leaves, with the edge of a knife, or an instrument for the purpose, into pans or pots—and in a day or two it will be a proper consistence to make into a mass, and to be potted.

"As soon as you have taken away all the Opium from one side of the pod, then make incisions on the opposite side, and proceed in the same manner. The reason of my not making the incisions all around at first, is, that you cannot so conveniently take away the Opium; but every person, upon trial, will be the best judge.

"Children may with ease be soon taught to make the incisions, and to take off the Opium—so that the expense will be found exceedingly trifling. The small white seeds, in that state, will be found very sweet and pleasant, and may be eaten without the least danger; and it is the custom in the east, to carry a plate of them to the table, after dinner, with other fruits.

"I intend this year, to keep apart a small quantity of Opium from each coloured Poppy, to find out if any one, more than another, produces a greater quantity, or of greater strength; and shall have seeds of each to sow seperately the next spring. I am of opinion that numbers of enclosures, taken from hills, in a south aspect, with a very little expense, may be brought into proper state for the growth of Poppies.

"I should think, that an instrument may be made, of a concave form, with four or five pointed lancets, about the twelfth or fourteenth part of an inch, to make the incisions at once; and likewise something of the rake kind, so that the three drills, which I have directed to be made in each bed, may be performed at the same time.

"By a calculation which I have made, supposing one Poppy growing in one square foot of earth, and producing one grain of Opium, more than fifty pounds will be collected from one statute acre of land; but upon recollecting that one Poppy produces from three to four or ten heads, and in each head from six to ten incisions are made, and I am positive from many of them, (I mean one incision,) the last year I took away two or three grains; what must then be the produce?

"I am, &c.

"JOHN BALL."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Ball states, that the experiment of transplanting did not succeed, not one plant coming to perfection.

In another subsequent letter Mr. Ball acquaints the society, that the double or semi-double Poppies gave more than twice of what is collected from single. One Poppy which had twenty-eight heads, afforded above thirty-six grains of Opium. It was of the semi double kind, and the Opium was of a better quality than from single heads.

Should Poppies grow as well and yield as much Opium here, as Mr. Ball states they do in England, (of which there can be no doubt) their cultivation will be found to be a species of horticulture remarkably lucrative, and ought particularly to command the attention of the indigent peasant. His garden once set with them, requires no bodily strength to till it—It can be done by his small children, from whom, in no other way, he could expect or anticipate to derive any immediate assistance in the support and maintenance of his family. And while it affords to them wholesome and useful occupation, and prevents many disagreeable incidental occurrences commonly attendant on infants unemployed, it at the same time holds out allurements of an abundant reward for their labour.

Opium is not the only article in the *Materia Medica*, for the supply of which we have been too long dependant on other nations. There are many others which we can make and vend cheaper than they; but as it is not my intention to notice them under the present head, I shall have attained my object, should this paper have a tendency to render us less dependant on foreign markets for the one of Opium.

ROBERT G. MAXWELL.

Partner's Addition, Nov. 24, 1813.

FROM THE POLYANTHOS.

SKETCH
OF THE CHARACTER OF
COMMODORE RODGERS.

THIS distinguished naval officer was born in Maryland, and has followed the seas from his childhood; and is deemed a consumate naval officer. To a strong understanding and vigorous constitution, this gentleman has added indefatigable industry; & he is said to unite the theory and the practice of his noble profession in a pre-eminent degree. Brave, decisive, ingenious, full of resource, this accomplished officer is looked up to by the younger officers, as to a great master. Without exercising any art to obtain popularity he never fails to gain it; for men of business admire him as a man of business; while those who meet him, in the ceremonious circles of polished life, are no less pleased with his modest, discreet and unassumingg demeanor. We have never seen among us a naval officer of any nation, that more happily united the sailor and the gentleman than Com. Rogers.

When a member of Congress, who had an high idea of the superior and matchless skill of the British, and but a very moderate opinion of the skill, enterprize, and bravery of his own countrymen, and was therefore discouraged and dismayed at the idea of our building a navy, asked, in a tone of despair—If we had a fleet, where is the man among us who is fit to be an Admiral of it?—the answer from all parts of the House was —"*Com. Rodgers!*"

One or two events contributed to make this gentleman the subject of party remark; and the animadversion of a party are never distinguished for justness, or liberality. Those among us who were disposed to make almost any concessions for the sake of preserving peace, were not a little disturbed at the affair of the *Little Belt*, as they feared that haughty England would resent it in a style that would lead to war; and this led to disputes in the public prints, where truth and candor are not always regarded as they ought to be, amidst crimination and recriminations. The spirit of party rose high on the simple question of *which ship fired first?* and altho' the government of England concealed that point, there are not wanting people among us, who, to this day, accuse our Commodore of giving the first shot; while others maintained that it was improper to chase any ship of war, while at peace with all the world. One thing ought, however, to be mentioned;—the officers of the *President* were ignorant of the size of the *Little Belt*.—It was night; and they had never seen her broad side, and they supposed her to be a frigate; and altho' *she gave the first fire*, Com. Rodgers and all his officers were filled with regret, when they found next morning that they had poured such a destructive broadside into a vessel little able to bear it.—They have never ceased to express their regret at the consequences of it.

The same party criticised the Commodore for not taking the frigate *Belvidere*; but capt. Byron, who commanded her, has held a different language, and pronounced his conduct to have been able and correct. The British frigate found the *President* gaining upon her, she thereupon cast away her anchors, threw over her boats, & stove her water casks; and by this sacrifice, so lightened the ship as to out sail the *President*. This was prudent and justifiable conduct in the Capt. of the British frigate; but would have been reprehensible in Commodore Rodgers; because his ship was fitted out for a long cruize; and such a procedure would have compelled him, and his little squadron, to return again into port. In this case, very serious damage was done to the *Belvidere*, by the singular precision of the *President's* fire. One of the President's bow chasers burst, which killed several men, and broke the leg of the Commodore; so that in every point of view, there could not be a shadow of blame cast upon Commodore Rogers for the escape of the Belvidere. Both commanders did their duty; and gave equal evidence of sound judgment and good conduct.

Since that period Commodore RODGERS has never met an English frigate that was not in the company of a *seventy four*; notwithstanding he has cruized in the European seas, and coasted the shores of Britain and Ireland. The President is known, and British frigates fly from her; and it is, we presume, the duty of the commander of that ship to turn aside from a *seventy four* of any nation. No frigate, not even the President, the United States, or the renowned Constitution, can stand many minutes the point blank fire of a ship of seventy four guns. Nautical science, and the laws of artillerists, have subjected this business to demonstration.

Good luck and reputation almost always go together; and acquired reputation most commonly sinks for want of it; but some reputations are so well grounded in the public opinion, as to remain unshaken amidst the want of what we short sighted mortals call *good fortune*. Incidents in the life of Admiral Nelson and Commodore Rodgers will illustrate this. Lord Nelson traversed first the Mediterranean in search of the combined fleet of France and Spain, and then sailed across the Atlantic, down all the West India Islands to Trinidad, then back again to Gibraltar; next he sailed along the Bay of Biscay, and then pursued his course to the north west of Ireland, without obtaining even a glimpse of this large fleet of France and Spain.——People unacquainted with the boundless ocean, can hardly conceive how it is possible that such large fleets, spread over such a space of ocean, can miss each other. But in judging thus, we measure the great world by our own narrow rules of prejudice. Nelson returned to London, deeply chagrined at his not being able to meet the fleets of France and Spain. It is said to have affected visibly his lordship's spirits, until he found the partiality of the people towards him was undiminished.

Luckily for Nelson, no serious untoward accident happened to his fleet during his chase after his enemies over half the world. Had any one of those thousand accidents befallen him, which prudence could not foresee, nor prescience guard against, so common on the unstable ocean, all Nelson's laurels might have been blasted by the tongue of malice; and he might have passed the shattered remains of a painful life, with a constitution worn out in the service of his country, neglected and forgotten by those who owed him the highest tribute; for a man who can despise it possesses a quality superior to even heroism itself. The English have put to death some of their Admirals for apparently trifling neglects; but here Lord Nelson's character was so firmly fixed in the minds of the government, and of the people, that his want of good fortune did not in the least shake it.

And as it happened with Nelson, so it happened with Rodgers. He has twice traversed over more than half the globe without ever meeting a British frigate. He has sought them in their own seas, & along their own shores; but he has not yet had the good fortune to bring one of them to action. And with all this he suffers no diminution of reputation. It is to the credit of the American character to cherish and uphold the high reputation of a most meritorious officer, notwithstanding *opportunities* have not been given him to display his skill and prowess against an equal force of the enemy. It is with Commodore Rogers in America, as it was with Nelson in England; his reputation is so deeply grounded in the opinion of the people, that the want of good fortune has never shaken it.——When the public first heard of the achievement of the hero of Lake Erie, their applause was mixed with astonishment; because the young commander was unknown to Fame, excepting in the small circle where Lieutenant Perry was intimately known, and justly estimated; but had it been Commodore Rodgers, the applause might have been as great, but the surprize less; because he occupies such a great space in the public estimation, that every one would have expected nothing less.

Commodore RODGERS is, we conjecture, between 40 & 50 years of age; a man of few words, and not conspicuous for the love of parade, or dress; but his ship, for interior order, neatness, elegance and taste, may vie with any that float on the ocean. It is said that his discipline is perfect; and this, perhaps, may account for the opinion that he is distant and very reserved to those under him; but this reserve in company carries the air of the reserve of a studious man; without the least trait of haughtiness; for humanity and great attention to the care of the youth under his command, is a pleasing trait in this brave man's character. AMERICANS! rest satisfied, and grateful that you have a son, who will bear your flag with honor and glory thro' every quarter of the world; but as "time and chance happened to all men," so it belongs not to mortals to command *opportunity* upon the land, much less, upon the unstable ocean.*

* We attempt not to give any particular facts or occurrences relating to Commodore Rodgers, at the earlier period of his life, because he is so well known, that they would become vapid, and perhaps out of place. He was First Lieutenant under Com. TRUXTON, and was then distinguished for a brave, discriminating, energetic and truly characteristic of him. It is this, which directed him amidst the perils of the ocean. It is this, which has unfurled Britannia's sails, to drive this envious rival of her proud navy from the ocean. But no! the Genius of Columbia surrounds him, and bears him triumphantly on the wave, and has again conducted him in safety to her shores.

Extract from the minutes of the Georgia Association of Baptist Churches, convened at Fishing Creek, Wilkes county, the 11th October, 1813.

The Committee appointed to prepare an article expressive of our opinions and feelings, relative to the state of our country,

REPORTED, That, however unusual it may appear for us, as a religious body, to intermeddle with the political concerns of our country, yet at this momentous crisis, when our vital interests are jeopardized, to remain silent would indicate a criminal indifference. We therefore, in this public & solemn manner, take the liberty of saying that we have long viewed with emotions of indignation and horror, the many lawless aggressions committed on the persons, rights and property of the people of the U. States, by the arbitrary and corrupt government of G. Britain and its emissaries. And as it has been necessary to resist such wanton and cruel outrages by opposing force to force—

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this association, that the present war against Great Britain and its dependencies is JUST, NECESSARY and INDISPENSABLE. And as we consider every thing dear to us and our country, as involved in the issue of the war—We solemnly pledge ourselves to the government of our choice, that we will, by all the means in our power, aid in its prosecution, until it shall be brought to an honorable termination—And we would exhort and admonish particularly the churches belonging to our connexion, and brethren and friends in general, to take into consideration the command of our Lord by his Apostle, to be subject to the powers ordained of God over us, and to be jointly united in the common cause of Liberty and Independence; to be examples to all within their reach, in a peaceable and quiet endurance of the afflictions of the present war, and by a promptness to defend their violated rights, when called on for personal service; and cheerfulness in meeting the accumulated, though indispensable expenses thereof. In all things shewing themselves the friends of Liberty and Religion, by bringing their energies to bear on the measures of government, thereby the more speedily under God to bring about a happy termination of their calamities, by the restoration of an honorable and lasting peace.

For that purpose, let our united supplications ascend to the *Lord of Hosts*, that he would graciously preside over the councils of our nation—be our *sun* and *shield*, and over our Armies and Navy in the day of battle.

ALF'M. MARSHALL, *Moderator.*
JESSE MORGAN, *Clerk.*

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 3.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public the departure this morning of *Judge White*, for the South Western army. The acquisition of talent the army will derive from this circumstance, will, we presume, promote the public interest in a high degree. From the best information we have been able to obtain, General White must ere this have formed a junction with General Jackson, at Turkey town. General Cocke moved from Highwassee, with the mounted men the 21st instant. On the 4th Colonel Bauch followed, with the residue of the infantry. The whole, when concentrated, will make a force of between six and seven thousand men from this State.