Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. TUPPER commanding the Ohio Volunteers in the North Western Army, to Brig Gen HARRISON transmitted to the Department of War, dated

Camp, near M'Arthur's Block House, Nov. 15, 1812.

SIR,

My letter of the 10th inst. informed you of my preparation to march that day to the Rapids in consequence of the information I obtained of the prisoner capt. Clark.—I am sorry to inform you that I have not succeeded to the extent of my expectations; though I am convinced the movement will prove beneficial to the service.

On the morning of the 10th, about 11 o' clock, we moved from this camp, with a force consisting of 604 men, exclusive of officers, with one light 6 pounder, the soldiers carrying in their knapsacks five days provision Owing to the state of the roads, I soon found the field piece could not be carried forward without retarding our march—I left it at the Block-House, fifteen miles in advance.

On the evening of the 13th, we reached Carton river (about 15 miles from the Rapids) I ordered capt, Hinkton to proceed that night to examine the situation of the enemy: captain Hinkton met me the next day five miles from the Rapids, with the information that the enemy still occupied the Rapids, and that the boats and vessels lay a little below. I detained the troops till sunsetting, so as not to fall in with their daily scouts, and proceeded in the evening to the ford, about 2 1 2 miles above the Rapids—I there again halted while captains Hinkton and Wood proceeded down and examined the exact situation of the encampment of the enemy. At 9 o'clock they returned and gave me the necessary information. They were encamped in a body above Bougron's house; were engaged in dancing and (as they concluded) drinking I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to cross the river—to attack the enemy at the first dawn of day. Colonel Safford, who commanded the second regiment, I ordered to proceed marching by the left flank in single files; colonel Miller, commanding the third regiment, followed in the same order; major Galloway, who commanded a battalion of the first regiment, I ordered to march thirty paces to the left, so as to act as a reserve, as circumstances might require, the two regiments being sufficient to form a line to enclose the enemy with the river. Every officer had been instructed in his duty, and every soldier ordered to leave the ranks who felt an unwillingness to pass over, that our situation would not admit of a retreat, and that when we had gained the other shore, they had only to choose between victory or death. The soldiers cheerfully took up the line of march. Though I had ordered the fords examined, I had still fears whether the men could resist the torrent; they had undergone a fatiguing march, had then lay on the ground without fires nearly three hours, the wind blowing almost a gale from the north-west. Though the soldiers were shivering with the cold, they did not hesitate to attempt the ford I proceed over with the first section, instructing them to lock arms to resist the current A part of the first company passed over safe; but scarcely had they reached the shore, when a cry of "Help. I am drowning," was heard from the companies in the rear. The current was sweeping the men down the Rapid in spite of the exertions of those who were stronger and better able to resist it. The few horse we had were sent in to save the men, and fortunately succeeded: about ten guns were lost, and the greater part of the ammunition of the musket-men entirely destroyed. I next attempted to bring the men over on horses, but owing to their being weak, many of the horses were swept from their feet, and their riders thrown into the current. I soon found that it would not be possible to cross the whole force before daylight; and some, when over, would not be in a condition to contend with a force of two thirds of their numbers. I was very reluctantly compelled to stop the passing over of the men, and send back such as had crossed—this occupied us till 3 o'clock in the morning. I immediately ordered the wet arms to be dried, and caused cartridges to be taken from the men who had not been in the river, and distributed to those whose cartridges had been wet. In the morning convinced we were unable to get at the enemy, I ordered the spies to endeavor to decoy them over: they proceeded down and discovered themselves; about 15 came over, but they were so cautious as not to be drawn within our lines. The spies, however, wounded two of them. After finding they were not coming over with any considerable force, I marched down and shewed the heads of our columns opposite their encampment at Bougson's. They appeared in considerable disorder, as the advanced guard opened from the woods. The British which were in the vessels and boats immediately cut loose and proceeded down the river. The women were seen running off on the road leading to Detroit; the men commenced a fire towards us, but few of their bullets reached us. The Indians shewed a force of between 4 and 5 hundred, every one discharged his piece.—They had one piece of artillery which they discharged; from its report, I considered it a 8 pounder. After a number of challenges for them to cross over by our men, I ordered the march back to our encampment, having previously observed a number of Indians mounting their horses and taking the direction of the road. When within about one mile of our encampment, some of the soldiers without permission and contrary to orders, fired upon a gang of hogs from the rear of the right column, and pursued them nearly half a mile; at the same time, 8 or 10 men, without my knowledge, left the ranks and entered a field to gather corn—at this moment, a body of mounted Indians came upon them, and killed 4 men; then rode violently up to the rear of the right flank and commenced an attack. I ordered the right column throw back and commenced a brisk fire, at the same time advancing upon them, they gave the ground; but in a few minutes rallied & passing along our van guard, made a violent charge upon the rear of the left column. This was thrown briskly back, & resisted every attempt they made to break the lines. In 20 minutes they were driven from the field Conceiving that the attack by this force of the mounted men was but to get our troops into disorder, to make room for an attack of their foot, I ordered the right column to move up into marching order, lest that attack should be made on our right flank This column had scarcely regained their position, when major Beasley, who commanded a battalion on that flank, sent and informed me that the Indians were crossing the river in considerable numbers at the head of that column. I immediately ordered the left column to resume their marching order, and proceeded to the head of the right column which was nearly up to the ford. I found a number of Indians had crossed on horseback; some in the middle of the river crossing, and about two hundred still on the opposite bank. I ordered major Bently to advance with his battalion and dislodge them. In this he succeeded in a few minutes several of them were shot from their horses while crossing the river—I observed them floating down the Rapids at a distance below their horses. The sun at this time was setting The Indians which had made the attack upon our rear, crossed at a ford below the rear of our columns. We had but one man touched by a bullet in our lines, and he but slightly; one of our spies was also wounded. A number of the Indians were shot from their horses—they with great dexterity threw them on again and carried them off the field: from the information of a number of men on whom I can rely, as well as from what I was witness to, from 15 to 20 Indians were carried off, either killed or wounded. Split Log, mounted on an active white horse, led on the several attacks at the commencement—his horse was well trained; he sometimes fired from him, and at other times leaped from him behind a tree At some of the last attacks another rider was mounted on that horse, when the horse was wounded and taken from the field. Col. Elliot was along our rear and right column, at about 300 yards distance; he was well known by several persons in our lines. The Indians' horses were very different from such as I have been accustomed to see them riding; they were high and active—they were also supplied with pistols and holsters I have reason to believe the whole force of the enemy was very little, if any, inferior to our own; of this I was well convinced from the information of capts. Hinkton & Wood, who examined the number of their files before we attempted to cross; but from the advantage we had gained by our approach, and the determined spirit of the soldiers, I felt not the least hesitation in attacking them; and well am I convinced that nothing but the situation of the river prevented our making a complete slaughter of their whole force, and securing the gun boats and batteaux loading with corn.

The troops under my command had consumed their previous rations on the evening of the 13th and all on the 14th and had then a distance of 40 miles to travel back before there was a possibility of a supply I was, therefore compelled to abandon a position I felt myself fully able to maintain.

It is a duty, sir, I owe both to the officers and soldiers, to say that they have performed this march through roads almost impassable, wet and deep; they have marched late and early; have endured wet, cold and hunger without a murmur or complaint. They have at all times cheerfully sought the enemy and when engaged and commanded to charge them, have rushed upon them at full speed.

The enemy had gathered very little of the corn from the fields on this side of the Rapids & I have reason to believe they took but little off in their boats; what quantity remains on the other shore, I am not able to determine

The troops encamp this evening 10 miles from this place I left them this morning at 10 o'clock; they will arrive in the course of the day to morrow, when they will have performed a march of one hundred and sixty miles in eight days, one of which was spent in manœuvring and contending with the enemy.

I am very respectfully &c.

(Signed)

EDW: W. TUPPER.

Brig. Gen. Harrison.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 3.

The bill to defray the expenses incurred under the act authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States was read a third time as amended and passed

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the navy of the United States which was, after debate, postponed to Monday.

The bill in addition to the prize law was considered and amended; and then, on motion of Mr. Anderson, recommitted to a select committee.

The committee are Messrs Anderson, Smith of Md Lloyd, Campbell of Tennessee, and Taylor.

Friday, December 4.

Several bills from the House passed their first reading.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on that part of the message of the President of the United States respecting the recent importations of goods from Great Britain, reported "A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases."—Read and passed to a second reading.

Tuesday, December 8.

The bill concerning the district and territorial judges was resumed, and on motion, ordered to be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Campbell of Ten. Franklin and Horsey, to consider and report thereon.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Senate resumed the consideration, as in committee of the whole, of the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases; which was reported without amendment; and, on motion, ordered to be made the order of the day for to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Giles,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of offering encouragements at this time to all mariners and seamen to bring within any of the ports of the U. States British public and private armed ships, as well as merchant ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Giles, Lloyd, Smith, Md. Tait and Taylor be the committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 3.

Mr. D R. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was committed the amendments of the senate to the bill for encreasing the pay of the army of the United States, reported in favor of an agreement to the whole of them, with the exception of an amendment to the title of the bill The report of the committee was forthwith concurred in.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resumed the order of the day on the report of the committee of the committee of ways and means on the petition of sundry merchants, praying a remission of the bonds given on on the recent importation of British goods.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. Gholson reported a bill for the relief of James Anderson; which was twice read and committed.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of ways and means on this subject.

Mr. Cheves spoke at great length against it; and

Mr. Roberts having spoken about an hour in reply;

Mr Smilie, observing that Mr. Roberts had yet much to say, and it was now the usual hour of adjournment, moved that the committee should rise.

The motion was agreed to.

And the House adjourned forthwith.

Saturday December 5.

Mr. M'Kim presented the petition of Joshua Barney and others, praying for the adoption of some provisions favorable to the owners of privateers, &c.—Referred.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The House again in committee of the whole on this subject.

Mr. Roberts, in continuation, spoke at great length in favor of the report of the committee, and against an unqualified remission of the bonds.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and read.

Monday, December 7.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement exhibiting the expenditure of the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, made by the law entitled "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States," passed the 23d of April, 1808; with information as to the number of "arms and military equipments" that have been purchased or made and the manner and proportion in which they have been transmitted and distributed to the several states and territories, in pursuance of the provisions and requisitions of the said act.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The House again in committee of the whole on the subject.

Messrs Richardson, H Clay and M'Kim, spoke in succession against the report of the committee and in favor of a total remission of the bonds, unless in particular cases, distinguished by the wilful character of the violations of law which they involve.

At 3 o'clock the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of ways and means, reported in favor of an agreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill making an appropriation to defray the expense incurred under the act authorising a detachment of the militia of the U. States. The House concurred in the report.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means on the merchants' petition.

Mr. Widgery and Mr. Calhoun spoke at considerable length against the report.

When the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, December 9.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee of the whole on the subject of the merchants' bonds.

Mr Bibb spoke in support of the report of the committee, and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Stow against it—when

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Imprisonment of our Seamen.

Mr. Basset offered to the House the following resolution:

Whereas, It is represented that G. Britain has seized sundry persons fighting under the American flag, laying claims to them alike incompatible with the justice and rights of the United States as an independent nation:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before this House the information has received on that subject, and the measures taken to redress an evil which violates the rights and interests, and outrages the feelings of a free and independent people.

After debate; a resolution was ultimately adopted without opposition, in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this House any information which may be in his possession touching the conduct of British officers towards persons taken in American armed ships"

And a committee was appointed to wait on the President and lay the resolution before him.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, December 2.

The bill to confirm an old road in Worcester county, was read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the appointment of the justices of the levy court by the people, endorsed, "will not pass." And the bill to regulate the fees of the register in the court of chancery, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Crabb delivers a report and resolution in favour of Leonard Watkins a revolutionary soldier. Read.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to lay out, open and amend, a road in Cecil county.

On motion Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act regulating the manner of repairing the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a report and resolution in favour of Samuel Brown, of Dorchester county. Read.

Mr. Frey delivers a bill to change the name of Cresswell's Ferry, in Cecil county. Read.

Mr. Frey delivers a report and resolution in favour of Nicholas Milburn, of Cecil county. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, December 3.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorising Matthias Dashiell, late sheriff of Somerset county to complete his collections.

Mr Bayly delivers the said bill; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of John Landreth, of Somerset county was read the second time and will not pass. The bill for the relief of Thomas Edmondson, of Dorchester county, and the bill to change the name of Theodore Gunby, of Somerset county, to that of Theodore Gunby Dashiell were sent to the senate.

The bill to change the name of Cresswell's Ferry, in Cecil county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill to lay out and make public a road in Somerset county, was read the second time, passed, & sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, the following message was read and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, to proceed on Tuesday the eighth instant, to an election of two directors on the part of the state for the Union Bank of Maryland; two for the Mechanicks Bank of Baltimore; one for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; two for the Farmers Bank of Annapolis; two for the branch of said bank at Easton; two for the Hagar's Town Bank; & one for the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We agree to go into the appointment of directors on the part of the State in the several banks, as specified in your message on this date, on Tuesday next, as proposed by you. Read.

Mr. Wilson delivers a petition from the commissioners appointed to build a bridge over Chester river, at Chester town, praying they may be authorised to draw a lottery in the city of Baltimore for building said bridge.

Adjourned.

Friday, December 4.

The bill to lay out, and amend a road in Cecil county, was read the second time and passed.

The report on the petition of Elijah Smith, of Dorchester county, was read the second time, and assented to.

Mr. Ford delivers a petition from Jno. Davis, an old soldier, praying relief.—Read and referred.

Mr Wilson delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river at Chester town.

Mr. Hogg delivers sundry petitions from the citizens of Cecil county, praying that the several county courts may be invested with unlimited chancery jurisdiction. Read and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec 5.

Mr. Banning a petition from Robert Bruff, of Kent county, Delaware, praying a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a petition from James Steel, and others, of Dorchester county, praying that the state will employ counsel to defend their titles to certain lots purchased of the state. Mr Potter a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying that the draw in Dover bridge may be altered. Mr. Hambleton delivers a petition from John Bullen of Talbot county, praying that the levy court of said county may be authorised to levy a sum of money as a compensation to him for certain services rendered to the county. Severally read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to confirm an old road in Worcester county; the bill to correct a mistake in a deed therein mentioned, the bill to change the name of Theodore Gunby; the bill for benefit of Thomas Edmondson, & bill to lay out and make public a road, Somerset county, severally endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the following message was read and ordered to lie the table.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, on —— next, to proceed in the manner prescribed by law, to the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. States.

Monday, December 7.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

Gentlemen of the house of delegates,

From the small quantity and the nature of the business before us, we believe the whole may be acted upon, and the session brought to a close, by the 18th inst. We propose, therefore, with the concurrence of your house to close the session on that day.

Read.

The further additional supplement to the act to provide for the organization & regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and the further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, were read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Potter delivers a petition from Abel Gouty, and others, of Caroline county, praying that certain land belonging to the infant heirs of Zachariah Gouty, may be sold for the benefit of said heirs. Read and referred.

Mr. Hogg delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying for a road therein mentioned. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Bowles the bill annulling the marriage of Jerome Buonaparte King of Westphalia, and Elizabeth Buonaparte of the city of Baltimore, was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 15th instant.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

On motion, by Mr. Thos. N. Williams, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorising Levin Derickson, late sheriff and collector of Worcester county, to complete his collection.

Mr T. N. Williams delivers a further supplement to an act relating to negroes. Read.

The General Orders of Governor Ogden, have completely dissipated a delusion under which many of the enemies of the Government and Country had labored. They had flattered themselves that his Excellency would unite with the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in their endeavors to embarrass the operations of the Gen. Government, by refusing to order out any portion of the Militia for the defence of the country. This expectation was one principal source of their exultation at his election. But their joy was soon turned to mourning. One of his first acts, gave the death blow to their hopes. His orders of the 16th, breathe the spirit of a Soldier and a Patriot. They are a strong pledge that he will deserve the support of every True American, by acting a truly American part. This will not, he may be sure, please those who are *British at Heart*—but Governor Ogden has once before seen a period when it was the least of his concern to please *the Tories*. His adverting to the Fathers of Jerseymen in the manner he does, proves that he has not forgotten "the times that tried men's souls" We hope that he may be governed in the administration, by the principles he then maintained in the field—and thereby become as distinguished as a Statesman, as he now is as a Scholar, a Soldier, and a lawyer. *Trent. True Amer.*

BOSTON, Nov. 28.

Arrived this day, sloop Jane, Robinson, from New York, with a very valuable cargo—was taken, 7th inst by the privateer Liverpool Packet, and ordered for Nova Scotia. On the morning of the 10th, the master of the privateer, who was on board the Jane as pilot and navigator, accidently fell overboard. He being the only Englishman on board who knew navigation, Capt R determined to attempt regaining possession of his vessel, and in consequence secured all the arms on board. The night following there came on a gale of wind; and the sloop, for want of an experienced person to take care of her, was greatly exposed. At this time, partly by threats and partly by persuasion, he induced the privateersmen to surrender the charge again to him; and he shaped his course once more for Boston, where he has safe arrived as before mentioned. The number of privateersmen put on board the Jane was four; and Capt. R. *the only American left.*

Two barns, each 200 feet in length, and 30 feet wide, are now erecting on the U. States ground at Pittsfield, (Mass.) They are to be fitted for the accommodation of 300 horses.—The work is far advanced, and is to be finished with the greatest expedition.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On Wednesday last, the Pennsylvania volunteers under Gen. Tannehill, arrived at Gloucester encampment, nearly 2000 strong. They [illegible] a very fine martial appearance; [illegible] composed of healthy young men. [illegible] the brigade are riflemen.