

thence to Lewiston eight or nine miles, opposite Queenston on the Canada side.

Fort-Niagara stands at the head of Lake Ontario, eight miles below Lewiston, and nearly opposite Newark and Fort-George. From the Falls down to Lake Ontario, the river is not more than from a quarter to half a mile wide.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distances from Pittsburgh to Fort-Niagara:

	miles.	miles.
From Pittsburgh to Meadville,	90	90
To Le Boeuf,	27	117
To Erie,	15	132
To Portland,	30	162
To Canandaigua,	15	177
To Cattaraugus,	15	192
To Eighteen-Mile-Creek,	14	206
To Buffalo,	16	222
To Black Rock,	5	225
To Fort Schlosser,	18	243
To Lewiston,	7	250
To Niagara,	9	259

Employment of the Indians. An article inserted hastily in the Messenger of the 15th September last, and in the Repository of the same date, has given occasion for great triumph to the apologists and partizans of England, who were glad to justify her employment of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, by the example of our own government. We are happy to have it in our power explicitly to declare, upon the authority of Erastus Graeger, esq. Indian agent, and Jasper Parrish, esq. sub-agent, that neither the government nor any officer connected with it, has ever authorised the employment of Indians. The letter of the secretary of war, Judge Graeger was explicit, that the Indians should by all means be kept still and not suffered to raise an arm in our cause. As a mean to keep them from going to the enemy, the agents were authorised as a last resource, to embody as few of them as possible and report them to general Smyth, who would order them to be supplied with rations. But this was solely to keep them easy; and they were not to be employed in any offensive operation.

It is believed that gen. Smyth, on Sunday, the 22d instant, explicitly informed the Indians, that they *should not* act in the attack on Canada. This explanation is due to our government, to the honor of our country. And it is hoped that every editor possessing any pretensions to candor, will give it an insertion.

Ontario Messenger.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.

MILITARY MEMORANDA.

On Saturday last, left this place for the North-Western army, the following munitions of war, &c.

Twenty-eight gun-carriages, for 18 pounders, including several brass twelves, sixes, and howitzers.

A large quantity of fixed ammunition for cannon, and a very extensive supply of musket cartridges.

Several travelling forges; and a vast quantity of different articles necessary for a winter campaign.

These supplies employ a train of nearly one hundred waggons and teams. They are

conducted by capt. Joseph Wheaton of the quarter-master-general's department, an old revolutionary officer.

The country looks with anxiety towards the heroes of the North-Western army. From the preparatory measures which have been adopted, the complete equipments and extensive supplies which have been furnished: and above all, from the spirit and enterprise of the officers and men composing this army, it is confidently expected that the deeds of this winter's campaign, will be recorded in the brightest pages of American history.

Mercury.

Johnstown, Dec. 1.

The fleet at Sacket's Harbor, returned from their cruise, mentioned in our last, without effecting any thing. The lake was so boisterous that they were obliged to return the same day—They have since been out two or three times, but have, for the same reason, been unsuccessful. The lake in this season of the year, is extremely dangerous, much more so than the Atlantic coast.

By a gentleman from Sacket's Harbor, we are informed, that capt. Brock has been paroled—that he claimed the property taken on board the schooner, as the private property of gen. Brock, and that on appeal being made, to the sailors that took it, they unanimously relinquished their claim, to captain Brock, who has taken it with him—From this, it appears, that the disinterestedness of our sailors, is only equalled by their gallantry. Such conduct is worthy the American name—It is not for powder, that Americans ought to fight, but to support their country's honor.

Buffalo, Nov. 24.

War, recommenced. On Friday evening at 9 o'clock, the armistice concluded between gen. Smyth and gen. Sheaffe expired, 30 hours notice having previously been given by gen. Smyth. After the notice, the British armed vessels then at Fort Erie, sailed up the lake. On Saturday morning a heavy firing of cannon was heard from Niagara; which continued at intervals for several hours. Accounts have been received from that quarter which state, that the cannonading was commenced by the British—that during the firing a gun burst in Fort Niagara, which killed three men, and destroyed the hands of another—that the fort sustained some damage—and that 2 or 3 men were killed by the enemy's shot—that the British had three houses burnt, and a block house in Fort George consumed—and that the British lost some men.

Louisiana. In a New-Orleans paper of October 29, appears a proclamation of governor Claiborne, convening the legislature to meet at that place in an extra session on the 23d day of November.

All the accounts from that quarter announce movements of troops—regulars, volunteers, and militia, as though some military enterprise were contemplated. Nat. Intel.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1812.

At a general court-martial, whereof major Campbell was president, was tried capt. John Phillips, of the volunteer troops, in the service of the United States, on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1st. Violating the eighth article of the rules and regulations of war.

Specification. In this, that on the 4th day of this month, at Buffalo, 31 men of his company mutinied, stacked their arms, and refused to do duty: and that the said captain Phillips, being present, did not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same.

Charge 2d. Neglect of duty.

Specification. That on a mutiny in his company on the 4th November, 1812, at Buffalo, he did not suppress it, use coercive means to suppress it, or apply to his immediate commanding officer, or any superior officer, for aid to suppress it. To which charges and specifications, the prisoner plead *not guilty*.

The court find the prisoner *not guilty* of either of the charges or specifications alleged against him, and therefore acquit him.

The general believing that the MIND of captain Phillips was *not guilty*, confirms the sentence of the court; and orders that he resume his sword, and return to his duty.

But he will remark, that unless greater endeavors to suppress mutiny, when it appears, are used, than captain Phillips exerted, it would be impossible to keep an army together.

If, when a company mutinies, no effort is made by the commanding officer of the company, the battalion, or the regiment, to suppress it, except reporting it to the general; and leaving it to him to suppress it, HIS task is heavy.

An officer present at a mutiny, who never draws his sword, and uses only words, "cannot be said to use his utmost endeavors to suppress it."

By order,
(Signed) JAS. BANKHEAD.
capt. and brig. m

From the Lexington Reporter.

We understand from unquestionable authority that the Governor of Tennessee has received instructions from the Secretary at War, to march immediately for New-Orleans, fifteen hundred of the quota of militia and volunteers from this state; and also that he is required to hold in readiness, subject to the orders of governor Howard of Edwards, two regiments of detached militia of this state. The forces ordered for New-Orleans will probably be destined to defend the frontier to the south. The attitude assumed by the Spaniards in East Florida, and the alarming extent to which the insolence of the Indians has arisen, render it necessary that an imposing force be organized to the southward. When we view the alarming situation of our North Western frontier, and the very exposed condition of the settlements in that quarter, we cannot but feel the importance of