

## GAZETTE

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1833.

## REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

"The long agony is o'er." The President has determined on removing the public deposits from the vaults of the United States Bank, and transferring them to those of the State Banks. We believe this measure as unwise as it is unjust.

It destroys at once the unity of Gen. Jackson's cabinet *proper*, although it is doubtless much in union with that which is usually denominated the Kitchen. He has formed this decision in direct opposition to the opinion of Messrs. McLane, Cass and Duane—a majority of his cabinet. Mr. Duane, it is said, will retire from his office, and another Secretary of the Treasury must be appointed—not more talented or more honest—but one more subservient to the powers "behind the throne."

May there not be another rapture in his cabinet equally disgraceful and disastrous as the first? In this act there has been a violation of the compact between the Government and the Bank, in which it was understood that the deposits should remain in the latter during the existence of the charter. It is in opposition to a report of the special agent of the Treasury Department, who reported at the last session of Congress in favor of their continuance there. It is in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the last Congress, who sanctioned that report by their deliberate and solemn vote. It is, we believe, in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the United States. In this act of the President, we think we can read too much of personal and vindictive feeling—too little regard for the interests of the public—The United States Bank will now have to curtail its discounts and add a hundred fold to the commercial distress which now prevails. Is it a less safe depository of the public money now, than it was last winter, when a majority of the people's representatives decided so emphatically in its favor? Is it less safe than the State Banks? Have the people forgotten the want of confidence in these institutions which once prevailed all over the land?—When went there by a time when a Bill of the U. States Bank was dishonored?—There is no doubt in any unprejudiced and well informed mind of its solvency now. There can be none. The people will feel the consequences of this hasty and impolitic act of Gen. Jackson, by a still greater moneyed pressure. If we mistake not, the next congress will condemn it with a voice which cannot be misunderstood. We consider the President's reasons for his action on this matter entirely unsatisfactory. Mr. Van Buren, we are afraid, has been too much consulted, and has had too much influence in this decision.

We have made these remarks not from an overweening desire to support the U. S. Bank. We want a United States Bank of some kind. We care not how many wise modifications the present one may undergo. We care not if it give place to a better one. But we do believe that it is by far the safest depository of the public money in the land, and we much fear the people will have reason to lament that the President has used so high handed a measure as to make the transfer to the State Banks in opposition to the views of a majority of his Cabinet and of Congress.

We scarcely open a newspaper which is not crowded with scores of suicides, assassinations, attempts at assassination, horrid occurrences and melancholy disasters. Never was the United States so completely destitute of human reason as at the present time. England, it will be remembered, was at one time, famous for suicides, but times have changed, and vice versa.

Edwin Randolph, son of the late Peyton Randolph, of Richmond, Va., lately left this sublunary scene of action by committing suicide, at Charlestown, Va.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the reader to the communication of "W" in to day's paper; inasmuch as facts are therein contained, in relation to the battle of Tippecanoe, (a partial description of which was published in the tenth number of the Gazette,) of which we were before totally ignorant, else it should never have appeared in the columns of this paper. We are not only willing, but it always affords us great pleasure in correcting any and every error which may obtrude itself upon us.

Mr. Elwin E. Forest, the celebrated American tragedian, has been engaged by the manager of the Louisville Theatre. He appeared, on the evening of the 28th ult. in his favorite character of Damon. Mrs. Knight has also been engaged, and made her appearance on the same evening.

The Races, which are to take place on the Vincennes Course, have been postponed from the 17th to the 31st inst.

Mr. M. R. Trimble, will, on to-day and to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. preach at the new Court House. Several other preachers are expected.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE

Mr. Editor,

In your Gazette of the 17th of August, you have published an article under the head of "The Battle Ground of Tippecanoe" which, I believe, originally appeared in the *Kentucky Intelligencer* over the initials "J. C. C." That such a production should be admitted into any paper printed in the United States, after the many very minute and authentic descriptions that have been given of that battle, backed by the irrefutable testimony of those who had the honor of being engaged in it, is more than strange—but that it should find its way into the columns of a newspaper published in Knox County, in the State of Indiana, and its numerous, egregious falsehoods remain for six weeks unrepented of, is, to me, really surprising.

The object of the writer is so badly cloaked that I really did not expect to see some of our citizens, more conversant with the facts in relation to that hard fought battle, step boldly forward to detect it.

He has most unnecessarily and, I think, unfairly endeavored to elevate the character of the gallant Daviess at the

expense, not only of truth, but to the dis-  
paragement of one of the bravest soldiers

and most patriotic of men that this country has produced—I mean Major General William Henry Harrison. Perhaps none

of our military men ever received more flattering testimonials of approbation, or more enthusiastic encomiums both for his private worth and his ability as a commander, than have been voluntarily tendered by those who served under him, and of course ought to know him best

wherever his character has been attack-  
ed. All men have their enemies—great

men are by no means excepted; but, it is not at this day, and in this country that

the fame of such a man as Harrison can be tarnished by the calumnies of any anonymous scribbler. It rests upon an im-  
perishable foundation, having become so in-  
corporated with the history of the times,

that tried men's souls; that every lover

of his country will indignantly spurn at

any attempt to cast the slightest stigma

upon his character either as a man or as a soldier.

After the battle of Tippecanoe, his conduct as a military officer was wan-

tonly assailed in the State of Kentucky, and elsewhere, by a few cowardly wretches who "hated the excellence they could not reach." Their attempts to lower him in the estimation of the American people proved entirely abortive as might have been expected, for we find that the same

Legislative body that went into mourning

for the loss of Colonel Daviess, and others,

at the very same session, and only a short

period after the battle, (which was still

the subject of much discussion,) adopted

almost unanimously the following resolu-

tion, viz.: "That in the late campaign

against the Indians on the Wabash, Gov-

ernor Harrison has, in the opinion of this

legislature, behaved like a hero, a patriot,

and a general; and that for his cool, de-  
liberate, skilful and gallant conduct, in the

last battle of Tippecanoe, he well de-  
serves the warmest thanks of the nation."

(See joint resolutions of both houses of the

Kentucky legislature.)

Far be it from me to utter a syllable to

the prejudice of the valiant Joe Daviess,

or attempt, in the slightest degree, to de-  
tract from the character of the brave

Kentuckians who had the happiness of

serving under him on that memorable oc-  
casion. But as a citizen of old Knox

County, which alone furnished more than

a moiety of the forces which the State

turned out, and of a State which certainly

did not the credit given to her sons, when I do

know that it is justly, and almost entirely,

due to our own. What are the assertions

of J. C. C., and what are the facts? He

has the affrontry to say, that the victory

was achieved by Colonel Daviess, and "a

few hundred mounted Kentucky rangers,"

when, it is a fact, that all the volunteers

from that State in the whole army did not

amount to above sixty or seventy men,

and of these, nearly one-half were not un-

der the command of Daviess—when the

corps led on by that gallant individual,

consisted of only twenty-one or two at the

most, of which, not more than five or six

were Kentuckians—and more particu-

lly, when "the charge" made by him and

there utterly failed, leaving affairs in a

much worse situation than they were be-

fore he headed it!

On Daviess's particular command, (the

Dragoons,) I have gleaned the following

facts which may be relied on as correct

it consisted of one troop of seventy men,

fit for duty, on the night of the engage-

ment from Knox County, one other troop

of about forty men from Clark County,

and one small troop from Jefferson

County, Kentucky. The latter had not

more than 25 men, perhaps, thirty at the extent of it; and if to these are added the four or five young gentlemen who came with Daviess, you have all the Kentuckians who were in the squadron commanded by that officer, who acted at the time under an Indian commission, given to him by General Harrison. Is it not monstrous to absurd then, to impute the victory of Tippecanoe, to the Kentuckians, when if it had been achieved by Daviess's command, the proportion of Kentuckians was to those of Indiana, as 30 or 35 is to 110 or 120? But the most singular part of this infamously false statement, is, that it boldly claims the victory for Daviess, when the only "charge" made by him was *totally unsuccessful*! He only ordered what he called his "first section," consisting of twenty or twenty two men on this service, and one-half of these had passed the line of infantry, when he and White fell. The few that made the charge with them were driven back in confusion, and they had to repulse the savages several times, ere they succeeded

in carrying the body of Daviess into the camp.

In consequence of this unfortunate

failure, General Harrison was com-

elled to cause the Indians that Daviess had attacked, to be dislodged by Captain

Snelling's company of U. S. Infantry.

The writer in the *Intelligencer* says "de-

feat stared the white men in the face, and

the chill look of death was setting in eve-

ry countenance. The bravest quailed,

&c &c." Base calumniator, who qual-

ed? Did Harrison? Spencer? McNahan?

Berry? Warrick? Why the battle had

hardly commenced when Daviess fell.

What had happened before he received

his mortal wound was not "a patching" to

what afterwards took place, in resisting

the repeated attacks of the savage for

during the hour and a half *immediately*

after the body of poor Daviess had been

carried off the field. It was subsequently

to his fall too, that Spencer's company

first, and Spencer's and Robb's company's

afterwards resisted with signal success,

the several very desperate charges made

upon them, by at least, five times their

number.

"The brave and excellent Joe Daviess"

well deserves to be honored by his country.

He fell nobly in her cause. But

the well earned laurels of others, equally

brave, and to the full as patriotic, should

not be rudely plucked from their brows

not to add to his fame.

Besides the cavalry I have mentioned,

there was a small company of about thirty

men under the command of Captain

Guiger, also from Jefferson County, Ken-

tucky, who all behaved like heroes. The

cavalry, and Colonel Wells, and Major

Owen, composed the whole Kentuckians

that were in the engagement; they were

not Rangers, but private citizens, who

volunteered their services, and were com-

missioned by Governor Harrison.

"J. C. C." also asserts, that the site of

the encampment was pointed out by the

Indians. This is an old calumny and one

would suppose it ought to have been put

to rest by the testimony of those who real-

ly did select the encampment, viz: Gener-

al W. Taylor, and General M. G. Clark,

in conjunction with the Quarter Master

General of the Army, (Piatt,) whose duty

it was to select the spot for it, subject

however to the approbation of General

Harrison. By referring to the statements

of General Taylor, Colonel Piatt, in Daw-

son's narrative of the services of General

Harrison, p 226, the conviction is clear

and positive, that the Indians knew no

more about who selected the site of the

camp than "J