

movement was made and was successful; and never, from that day to this, have I had any doubt that Col. Johnson proposed the movement to Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Butler.—Did Col. Johnson's regiment charge the enemy with swords or rifles?

Mr. Cass.—The men were all on horseback, armed with rifles; few of them had swords; they rode down the British forces; broke their lines almost without impediment. I saw the whole operation myself, being there rather as a spectator, for I was not in command. I talked about it afterwards with some of the British captured officers, and having expressed my surprise at the little opposition the movement met with, asked why they allowed their lines to be broken, and their men rode down? They replied that "their men had become alarmed, for they had heard our bugles in the swamp on the left," where they supposed that we had a heavy force of regular cavalry. The *bugles*, Mr. President, were some old tin horns, and we had no force there at all.

I had some conversation on the subject, the other day, at Lexington, with a very intelligent gentleman—Capt. Johnson—a younger brother of Col. Johnson, who was there, and we compared notes, and agreed in our recollections.

Now, as to the other historic but disputed point: Who killed Tecumseh? [Laughter.] I will tell you what I know. Tecumseh fell in the battle, as we are all aware; but in the following year the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother, and his son, young Tecumseh, a very intelligent young man, often came to see me, and we had several conversations respecting the series of events in which his father was engaged. The young man was near his father's side in the battle, but his uncle, the Prophet, was in the Creek country. The young man described the battle very graphically—the persons, the parties present, and the incidents, without hesitation from the beginning to the end, and I have no more doubt from his narration than I have that I am here, that Col. Johnson was the person