

who killed his father. There were three of the Johnson's in the battle, and they were as brave men as ever followed the standard of their country to war.

Gen. Cass continued his remarks, and referred to many incidents to show the services rendered the United States, during the war, by the Shawnees. Gen. Harrison and himself, in 1814, at the direction of the President, held an interview with a large number of them at Greenville, Ohio, when they agreed to join our standard, and subsequently did render to us efficient service. A party of them accompanied Gen. Cass to the North-West frontier, where he had an engagement with hostile Indians, who were urged on by the British, within two miles of Detroit; and in this connection, Gen. Cass referred to the fact that a white man, named Parks, was sitting in the gallery of the Senate, whom he had known since 1814, and who, when a boy, was taken prisoner and brought up among the Wyandots and Shawnees. Parks, at the time of the engagement, although but a boy, and Black-Hoof, the principal chief of the tribe, whose son was also in the gallery, with a party of their people came to the rescue, and saved Gen. Cass and his men perhaps from destruction. There being another Shawnee in the gallery Gen. Cass added:—

“He is the son of a true and brave chief called Captain Tommy, a son of an Indian aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison, who was with him during his operations in the North-West, and possessed, as well as merited, our confidence; and, for many years, while they occupied that country, I had relations, political and personal, with the Shawnees, which left a deep impression upon my mind; and whenever they are in any difficulty, I will remember them and their bravery and fidelity, and endeavor to be useful to them.”