

mandates of the great government of the United States, such was his regard for the precepts and example of Christ, whose humble follower he was, that he felt constrained to postpone his start until after the Sabbath. General Fisk at once assured Checote that he had done right in following the dictates of his conscience, and added that he would never again make a business appointment that would cause anyone to travel on the Sabbath, contrary to his beliefs and wished.

Samuel Checote was born in the valley of the Chattahoochee, in Alabama, in 1819. At the age of nine he was sent to a Methodist mission school near Fort Mitchell, in that State. The next year (1829) he came with his parents to the new Creek Country, in the Indian Territory, where he continued to attend the mission schools until the missionaries were expelled by vote of the Creek Council in 1835. He joined the Methodist Church after the missionaries were invited to return. He became a local preacher in 1844. Then the Creek Council made a law forbidding members of the tribe to preach, under a penalty of fifty lashes on the bare back. A number were severely whipped for the violation of this law, while others had to flee