

Government extending territorial jurisdiction over the Five Civilized Tribes, were statesman-like and lofty in appeal and worthy to find a place along side with other great papers of State. One of these protests, after reciting the several treaties the Government had made with the Indians from Washington to the treaty of 1866, all of which safeguarded the Indian jurisdiction and rights to their territory; then referring to the bills pending in Congress to annul these treaties, they conclude their protest by saying: "This movement is none of us. We are constrained to tell you this is instigated by our enemies. Some of these propositions are plain and unmasked. Others are insidious and hidden, but they all look to our confusion and destruction. The country at large does not demand this. For ourselves, we are not destitute of the hope that statesmanship and the honor, that would maintain the good faith of the United States, are not yet banished from Congress. To that sentiment in behalf of our people do we earnestly appeal."

As chief of the Creek Nation, he displayed marked executive ability and was quick in an emergency. On one occasion, when a murder had been committed, the murderer was promptly arrested, but his friends gathered en masse, overpowered the officers, killing two and wounding others. The trouble spread until within a few hours scores had armed and taken sides. A general uprising was imminent. Checote, acting