

...toward the United States in 1830. An action and injunction against the state of Georgia, the party plaintiff is the Cherokee Nation. And William Worth of the instance of Chief Ross requested the Supreme Court issue an injunction against Georgia and all it's officers to prevent them from enforcing those three acts of the legislators of Georgia. The Supreme Court held an opinion written by Chief Justice Marshall that the Cherokee Nation was not a state in the sense that the language of the constitution defined a state and being not a state with that of being a dependency and a state of pupilage as Marshall describes the Cherokee people, under the protection of the Federal Government, the Court simply had no jurisdiction of the case; therefore, it would not attempt to issue a futile order against the people, the Governor, the Legislator, the Courts of Georgia. Cherokees were sadden by that decision but they bided their time and Georgia struck again. There was a minister laboring among our people by the name of Worchester, Samuel A. Wordester. Every Cherokee should revere his name. Simply just preaching the gospel among our people. He was the grandfather of Alice Robertson who served this district in 1920 as a Republican in Congress. When he was there from Vermont a member of the American Board Foreign Missions. A missionary to our people, helping Elias Boudinot with his printing press, publishing those religious tracts, publishing our little newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix; and Georgia decided to run him out of the country, served a notice on him, and stated to him that he'd have to cease his work, leave, unless he had a permit, a permit to stay in the Cherokee country from the Governor of the state. Reverend Worchester choose to ignore that order from the Governor. A second notice was sent to him. Eventually, he was arrested. He was tried before jury for preaching to the Cherokee people without permission from the Governor of the state of Georgia. He was convicted by jury after a trial in the