

District Court and sentenced to serve four years of hard labor in the penitentiary of Meledgeville, Goergia. He was chained along with his companion, Butler, another Missionary tried and convicted at the same time. Chained and locked behind a wagon and walked to Meledgeville, Georgia and imprisoned. He remained there two solid years. He became an embarrassment to the Government, the Governor of the state, the people of Georgia. He would not relent. He would not apologize. He would not ask permission of anybody to preach to the Cherokee people. Meanwhile, William Worth at the request of John Ross took an appeal from that conviction to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case is titled Worcester v.s. Georgia. The man's name is spelled W-o-r-c-e-s-t-e-r. It's pronounced Worchester not Worcester. The case is Worcester vs. Georgia and it's cited in the 31st Supreme Court Report of the United States. Marshall again arriving at the opinion. That opinion of the Marshall has been half, has been cited with the approval and for help from this in other decisions since 1831 more than 1600 times with the Courts of the lands. Hundreds of times by the Supreme Court of the United States itself in other Indian litigation. It is what's known as the Banner Case in Indian Law. Marshall simply held that the constitution of the United States shall prevail over any law of Georgia. Marshall held that the treaty of, with the, of the Cherokees of 1791 with the government of the United States under the Constitution was a part of the Supreme Law of the land and had to be respected by Georgia, that if prevailed over the laws of Georgia that the conviction of Mr. Worcester by a jury of the crime that was defined by the Georgia statue "preaching without the permission of the Governor of the State" was void. That the legislation that was enacted by the legislature of Georgia had no force and affect upon