

right, some people call it, the right of the state to have its way parallel over the pledged word of the government of the United States. Now, the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States specifically provides that Congress shall have the power for the Indian tribes of this country now, the states. The Federal Constitution in that respect was a concession of power, if the states every had that power, they conceded it and gave it away, to the government, the simple government of the United States. So that when Georgia later asked to the foundation of the Republic and Georgia was one of the thirteen that founded it. When Georgia insisted that, that a compact made by it, if the state of Georgia and the Federal Government respecting our property, respecting our rights, without our knowledge, without our consent, when Georgia insisted upon that principle, well, some of the leading lawyers of the Nation were shocked among others William Worth, had served for three, under three Presidents as Attorney General of the United States. Another, Henry Clay of Kentucky, another was the great Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, another was even John C. Calhoun of South Carolina who wasn't any particularly Indian lover, but he was a good lawyer, and he knew even though he had advocated the nullification doctrine in such; he knew that in the matter of the Cherokee problem, the Cherokees were right. The philanthropist of the nation, the scholars of the north and all the institutions of learning will align themselves along with the ministers of the gospels, behind the Cherokees in that fight which was begun the moment the Cherokees adopted this constitution and set themselves up as a sovereign entity, as a sovereign with no power on this earth above the, that they have the protection of the government through their treaties that they were standing on their own lands and its boundaries were definitely