



# CITIZEN COMMENT CARD

## The Board of County Commissioners values your participation

Please fill out this card if you wish to speak or record your sentiment regarding an agenda item or general topic. Individuals wishing to speak may do so for up to three minutes when called to the lectern.

Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item

Agenda date: July 13, 2021

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: Book of "Common REBELLION"

Name: DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR.

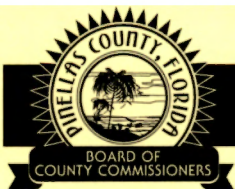
Address: 802 GEORGIA AVENUE

City: Palm Harbor Zip: 34683

Email: M.J.A.BRIDGEPOINT @ Gmail.  
Com.

Please refer to the *Pinellas County Commission Public Participation & Decorum Rules* for details.

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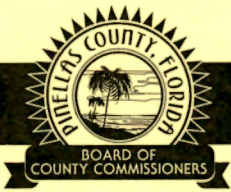
Name: Kenneth Brant

Address: 2301 Cumberland Cir. Apt 302

City: Dunedin Zip: 33763

Email: KenD Brant @ Email . com

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Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item

Agenda date: 7/13/21

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: Beach Easements

Name: Nancy Obariski

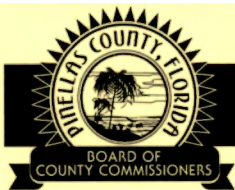
Address: 708 Beach Tel., #13

City: Indian Rocks Beach Zip: 33785

Email: izor@cmdinc.net

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Citizens to be Heard  
 Agenda Item

Agenda date: 9-13-2021

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:  
For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:  
In Support  Against   
*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: Beach

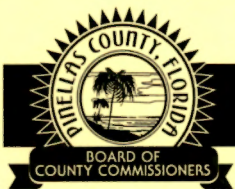
Name: Don House

Address: 2104 Beach Trail

City: IRB FL Zip: 33785

Email: house.don@grail.com

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Citizens to be Heard

Agenda Item

Agenda date: July 14, 2021

Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)

Topic: The house must build

Name: Dexter Mack

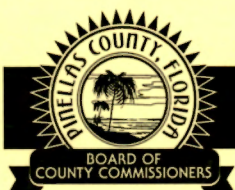
Address: 1295 Cheryl St

City: Largo Zip: 33778

Email: cootcedmack@gmail.com

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Agenda item number (NOT case number): \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

*(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)*

Topic: Families in Pinellas

Name: Greg Pound

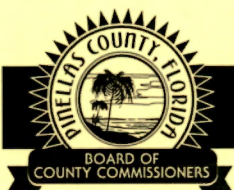
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: Largo Zip: 33773

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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Speaking:

For  Against  Undecided

Waive speaking:

In Support  Against

(The Chairman will read this information into the record.)

Topic: Relocation Recycling Dumpsters to Wall Spring Park

Name: Jacquelyn Paykel

Address: 3608 Shady Lane

City: Palm Harbor Zip: 34683

Email: dr.paykel@gmail.com  
✓ paykel

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DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR  
GEORGIA AVE  
PALM HARBOR

DAVID BALLARD GEDDIS JR  
SWFMD/BOCC July 13, 2021

Did Abraham Lincoln write the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment?

The Federalist Papers reveal, Hamilton wrote 3-Constitutions ~ The FORMER, The LATTER and The LAST RESORT.

Article 6 of This Constitution states; THIS Constitution, Under THIS Constitution, as Under the Confederation.

The Confederacy NOT being described as North and South.

But, as a Confederacy of Land and Water, in Federalist Paper#12.

Prior to this Constitution;

The Articles of Confederation recognizes, (a) Jurisdiction as having Privileges and Immunities both "Therein" and "Thereof", in Article IV.

Article IX, in the Articles of Confederation, gives rise to the Capturing of Water, in the claiming of such Jurisdiction.

And as Requisite, this Jurisdiction is revealed as a Vessel of Warfare, Article VI of the Articles of Confederation.

Which in This Constitution, the "Capturing of Water" is recognized Article 1 section 8.

This Capture is revealed as a "Ship of War" in Article 1 section 10.

And, as Qualification Requisite (to this Constitution), as Enumerated, from Article 1 section 2, the Birthing of *Individual independent Water Jurisdictions* is given rise to, under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Federalist Paper#39 Recognizes the Enumeration clause from Article 1 section 2 and It's Jurisdiction. Thus, being cognizant to the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

~~Recognized as a Maritime Jurisdiction, Federalist Paper#80~~

~~Federalist Paper#82 Recognizes a Concurrent Jurisdiction.~~

George Washington in his "Farewell Address", makes reference to a *Constitutional* provision that gives rise *within itself for its own birth; birthing an offspring of its own choice; completely free in its principles; mentioning a "particular" navigation by water.*

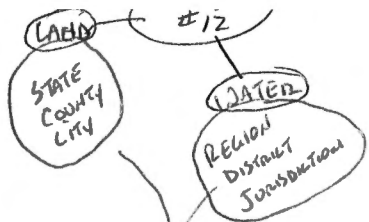
Abraham Lincoln Did NOT write the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment "Birthing" of a Water Jurisdiction?

But he did amend it, adding to it the REBELLION CLAUSE", taking "*hold to*" and Nullifying the "BOOK OF COMMON REBELLION" written by Cranmer in the year 1549.

And, Abraham Lincoln, knowing he would be assassinated for such an adducement, He faked his death in a theatre, with an Actor by the Name of John Wilkes Booth, staged his assigation and made an escape; a Spectacle that marked the illusion of U.S. History!

CITIZENS to be heard





**Article V. - Amendment**

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE  
LITIGAL OWING  
OF RELIGIOUS  
CONVICTIONS

TO ENUMERATE AS QUALIFICATION REQUISITE PLACE IN BONDAGE IN ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2 SEEN AS LABOUR AND SERVICE DONE IN ARTICLE 4 SECTION 2

RECLAIMED WATER "VARIANCE" APPLICATED

CONSTITUTION

2ND CONSTITUTION

- 1 UNITED STATES
- 2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 3 AMERICANNA

3-CONSTITUTIONS

**Article VI. - Debts, Supremacy, Oaths**

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. IN THIS UNION

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

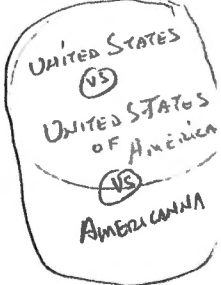
The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

MORE THAN ONE CONSTITUTION! ACTUALLY 3 OF THEM

THIS OR THAT?

ALREADY PREGNANT! PRE-CONCEIVED

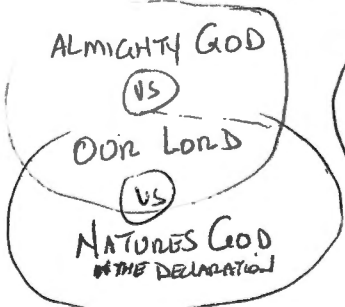
"BORN" THEREOF AS A WATER JURISDICTION UNDER THE 14th AMENDMENT



**Article VII. - Ratification**

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.



RESPECTING NO RELIGION

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IS A DEPARTURE, HIS ACT "PIVOTS" IN THE FIRST SENTENCE ON THE WORD "IT".

QUALIFICATION REQUISITE ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2 IN ENUMERATED 1:30,000

QUALIFICATION REQUISITE ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2 "THEREOF" "BONDAGE"

NO RELIGION TOO, RECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE

WATERSHED DISTRICTS

NOT EFFICIENT

THIS CONSTITUTION SEEN AS THEREOF IN THE 14th AMENDMENT.

? HAVING NO RELIGION?

**LIST PAPERS**

British Territory  
ines in Europe. And yet,  
ch can boast but slender  
to the pecuniary succors  
and is unable, upon the  
- PEACETIME SHIP OF WAR  
ARTICLE 1 SECTION 9-10

se seen to conduce to the  
fluence will appear more  
y, from the habits of the  
is impracticable to raise  
in been multiplied; new  
lic expectation has been  
remained empty. The  
popular government,  
and mutilated state of  
tions, and has at length

ill be surprised at this  
ect taxes from superior  
overnment, much more  
evenue is derived from  
s on imported articles  
ET COUNTY INTO THE  
DISTRICT  
FUsomptions  
the means of revenue  
fined within a narrow  
d peremptory spirit of  
stantly yield but scanty  
id lands; and personal  
any other way than by

will best enable us to  
our political welfare.  
t rest on the basis of a  
of commerce, so far (it  
nce. As far as it would  
ies more simple and  
re same rate of duties  
it to increase the rate.

FREE (SIMPLE) TITLES  
170.09 298.36

with which they are 1800  
munication in every  
of intercourse; - all

FED PAPER #12  
★

INVISIBLE  
IMPERCEPTABLE

**THE FEDERALIST PAPERS**

these are circumstances that would conspire to render an illicit trade between them a matter of little difficulty, and would insure frequent evasions of the commercial regulations of each other. The separate States of confederacies would be necessitated by mutual jealousy to avoid the temptations to that kind of trade by the lowness of their duties. The temper of our governments, for a long time to come, would not permit those rigorous precautions by which the European nations guard the avenues into their respective countries, as well by land as by water, and which, even there, are found insufficient obstacles to the adventurous stratagems of avarice.

In France, there is an army of patrols (as they are called) constantly employed to secure their fiscal regulations against the inroads of the dealers in contraband trade. Mr. Neckar computes the number of these patrols at upwards of twenty thousand. This shows the immense difficulty in preventing that species of traffic, where there is an inland communication, and places in a strong light the disadvantages with which the collection of duties in this country would be encumbered, if by disunion the States should be placed in a situation, with respect to each other, resembling that of France with respect to her neighbors. The arbitrary and vexatious powers with which the patrols are necessarily armed, would be intolerable in a free country.

If, on the contrary, there be but one government pervading all the States, there will be, as to the principal part of our commerce, but ONE SIDE to guard - the ATLANTIC COAST. Vessels arriving directly from foreign countries, laden with valuable cargoes, would rarely choose to hazard themselves to the complicated and critical perils which would attend attempts to unlade prior to their coming into port. They would have to dread both the dangers of the coast, and of detection as well after as before their arrival at the places of their final destination. An ordinary degree of vigilance would be competent to the prevention of any material infractions upon the rights of the revenue. A few armed vessels, judiciously stationed at the entrances of our ports, might at a small expense be made useful sentinels of the laws. And the government having the same interest to provide against violations everywhere, the co-operation of its measures in each State would have a powerful tendency to render them effectual. Here also we should preserve by Union, an advantage which nature holds out to us, and which would be relinquished by separation. The United States lie at a great distance from Europe, and at a considerable distance from all other places with which they would have extensive connections of foreign trade. The passage from them to us, in a few hours, or in a single night, as between the coasts of France and Britain, and of other neighboring nations, would be impracticable. This is a prodigious security against a direct contraband with foreign countries; but a circuitous contraband to one State, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe. The difference between a direct importation from abroad, and an indirect importation through the channel of a neighboring State, in small parcels, according to time and opportunity, with the additional facilities of inland communication, must be palpable to every man of discernment.

It is therefore evident, that one national government would be able, at much less expense, to extend the duties on imports, beyond comparison, further than would be

FED PAPER #12

To Establish Despotism, as Declared

CONSTITUTION IS A MEDIUM/A HOLD.

CONSTITUTION AS A MEDIUM

MILITIA (HERE)

CAPTURES OF LAND AND WATER  
ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8

CONSTITUTION AS A MEDIUM

TRUTH IS ACTUALITY

DIRECT TAX

(SEE YOU)

14th AMENDMENT WATER CONNECTION

BRITISH / ISRAELI

MAN KIND IS MORE DISPOSED TO SUFFER - AS DECLARED

WATER TRANSPORTATIONS

TARIFF

SHIP OF WAR

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

2nd CONSTITUTIONAL  
14th AMENDMENT  
JURISDICTIONS IN/OF STATE VIA 10th AMENDMENT  
IN THE STATE OF THE STATE

FUNNY!

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

SACRILEGE IN REGARDS TO THE WATER SUPPLY

THIS IS PIRACY

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

NOT TO SERVE AND PROTECT?

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

HAMILTONS 1st CONSTITUTION IS A MEDIUM

FUNNY! CODE

AS DUE PROCESS

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

ACTUAL/ PEACETIME

PRESENTMENT IN THE 5th AMENDMENT

To provide and maintain a Navy;

PRESENTMENT REPRISALS

CODE DUE PROCESS

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

REGION DISTRICT JURISDICTION

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; INSTEAD CONDUCT A PEACETIME WAR

ISRAEL (MERCHANTS AS DECLARED)

OCCUPATION OF AMERICA

FREEDOM TO PRESS LIBERTY, LIFE, PROPERTY, OF THE GENTILES IN THE 14th AMENDMENT

THIS CONSTITUTION (AS A MEDIUM) IS AN INSURRECTION

ELECTIONS IN STATE BRANCHES OF STATE ART 1 SECTION 2 OF THE SAME STATE WITHIN THEMSELVES ART 2 SECTION 1

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

SUPPRESS

PROBENT AS DECLARED

WATER DESPOTS AND TYRANTS AS DECLARED

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings, And

LIKE MANNER ARTICLE 2 SECTION 1 JURISDICTION

FELONS!

THAT'S A JURISDICTION NOT A DISTRICT!

WATER JURISDICTION MILITIA

ARTICLE 4 SECTION 3 NEEDFUL RULES

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

"OF THE SAME STATE WITHIN THEMSELVES"

FUNNY! COUNTERFEITING OF STATE.

3-CONSTITUTIONS

THEREIN THEREOF

Section 9 - Limits on Congress

JURISDICTION PRESIDENT? EXECUTIVE?

IN THE 14th AMENDMENT

The Migration or Importation of such Persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

CABOTAGE LAW IMMUNE CESSATION OF RELIGIOUS STATE

IN THE STATE?

CAREFUL COWBOY!

IMPOST VIA UNDERTAKING

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

ACTUAL

EMINENT DANGER

FEDS, MERCHANTS, NATIONALS 14th AMENDMENT WATER JURISDICTIONS

GOOD LUCK!

BOOK OF COMMON REBELLION ART 1 SEC 2

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. BUT SHALL BE HELD NULL AND VOID IN THE 14th AMENDMENT.

HOLD BOND

1st CONSTITUTION AS A MEDIUM

REPRISAL PRESENTMENT 5th AMENDMENT

CONTRACT ENTERED INTO BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 10

TO INDIRECTLY UNDERMINE THAT WHICH CANNOT BE DIRECTLY OVERTHROWN ~ CHRISTIANITY!

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

(No capitation, or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken) (Section in parentheses clarified by the 16th Amendment.)

1:30,000  
Article 1 SECTION 2  
Article 1 SECTION 2

1:30,000

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

CAPTURES ANY SECTION 8

CABOTAGE LAW

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

CABOTAGE? LAW

WARTIME

WATER PIRACY

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

DECLAIMED WATER VARIANCE

DISSOLVING AND ASSUMING JURISDICTIONS THEREOF IN THE 14th AMENDMENT

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

COVER-UP OPERATION?

CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION

OF AMERICA?

KING OF BATTAL ON LEGISLATION THEREOF

14th AMENDMENT

FUNNY!  
THAT'S CALLED ESPIONAGE

FUNNY!

BRITISH AS DECLARED

**Section 10 - Powers prohibited of States BUT NOT (IN) THE STATE.**

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

1st CONSTITUTION

DUE PROCESS OF THE 14th AMENDMENT

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

FORTS, MAGAZINES, ARSENALS, DOCK YARDS - Article 1 SECTION 8

ENTERED INTO BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION AS BRITISH LEGISLATION IN THE DECLARATIONS

ENUMERATION HEREBY

AS A DIRECT TAX

WATER JURISDICTIONS

CAPTURE OF WATER

FUNNY!

Article 1 SECTION 8  
FORTS, MAGAZINES, ARSENALS, DOCK YARDS  
WATER JURISDICTIONS  
14th AMENDMENT

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

FUNNY!

Article 1 SECTION 8  
CAPTURE OF WATER  
BIRTHING WATER JURISDICTIONS  
14th AMENDMENT

**Article. II. - The Executive Branch**

**Section 1 - The President**

AMENDMENT 22  
DEVOLVED

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

1st CONSTITUTION

UNITED STATES (US)  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (US)  
AMERICAN NA THE CONFEDERACY

PUPPETED OPERATION

ACTUAL ART 1 SECTION 10  
WAR 5th AMENDMENT

D.S.  
U.S.A. 373.0691

# The Constitution of the United States

## Preamble

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ART 3 SEC 2 FACT

WHO ORDAINED THIS/THAT? RENE DECARTE?

IN (VS) OF PER TIME SHIP OF WAR 3730691 OF AMERICA? COMMON WEALTH? FUNNY!

BRITISH JEWISH

DEAF TO JUSTICE AND CONSCIENCE

QUALIFICATION HIND SIGHT SELF EVIDENCE

## Article I - The Legislative Branch

### Section 1 - The Legislature

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

PRETENTIOUS HOT THEREOF INTEGRANT

"ANOTHER STATE" 11th AMENDMENT ISSUES

NOT OF AMERICA

### Section 2 - The House

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. HEREIN? THEREOF?

POSTERITY? DELAYED PRETENDED CORPORATION

STATE OF CONSCIENCE LAND/WATER

Piracy

JURISDICTIONS FELLOW-CITIZENS? MILITIA?

IN/OF STATES

SOMETHING IS MISSING?

IN/OF THE STATE

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

CITIZENS (ELECTORS)

BOND LEVY POLL TAX

AMENDMENT # 16

OF AMERICA?

BOND YIELD?

18 YEARS # AMENDMENT # 27

(Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons) including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.) (The previous sentence in parentheses was modified by the 14th Amendment, section 2.)

DIRECT TAX 30,000

WATER JURISDICTIONS 14th AMENDMENT? DUE PROCESS

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

ACTUAL

1:30,000

PRIVILEGED IMMUNE BOUND FOR A TERM OF SERVICE

1-FREE 30,000-BOUND

CONFEDERACY IS LAND/WATER FEDERAL PAPER #12

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

ABSOLUTE DESTRUCTION OF ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS IN DECLARATION!

14th AMENDMENT

NOT HEREIN?

CAPTURE OF WATER

1 PRIVILEGED 30,000 BONDAGE

WATER JURISDICTION

ARTICLE 6 { THIS CONSTITUTION AS UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION

2ND CONSTITUTIONAL

Federalist Paper #39

EFFICACY  
ARTIFICIAL 373.019(15)  
THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

The next relation is, to the sources from which the ordinary powers of government are to be derived. The House of Representatives will derive its powers from the people of America and the people will be represented in the same proportion, and on the same principle, as they are in the legislature of a particular State. So far the government is NATIONAL, not FEDERAL. The Senate, on the other hand, will derive its powers from the States, as political and coequal societies; and these will be represented on the principle of equality in the Senate, as they now are in the existing Congress. So far the government is FEDERAL, not NATIONAL. The executive power will be derived from a very compound source. The immediate election of the President is to be made by the States in their political characters. The votes allotted to them are in a compound ratio, which consists of them partly as distinct and coequal societies, partly as unequal members of the same society. The eventual election, again, is to be made by that branch of the legislature which consists of the national representatives; but in this particular act they are to be thrown into the form of individual delegations, from so many distinct and coequal bodies. From this aspect of the government it appears to be of a mixed character, presenting at least as many FEDERAL as NATIONAL features.

The difference between a federal and national government, as it relates to the OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, is supposed to consist in this, that in the former the powers operate on the political bodies composing the Confederacy, in their political capacities; in the latter, on the individual citizens composing the nation, in their individual capacities. On trying the Constitution by this criterion, it falls under the NATIONAL, not the FEDERAL character; though perhaps not so completely as has been understood. In several cases, and particularly in the trial of controversies to which States may be parties, they must be viewed and proceeded against in their collective and political capacities only. So far the national countenance of the government on this side seems to be disfigured by a few federal features. But this blemish is perhaps unavoidable in any plan; and the operation of the government on the people, in their individual capacities, in its ordinary and most essential proceedings, may, on the whole, designate it, in this relation, a NATIONAL government.

But if the government be national with regard to the OPERATION OF its powers, it changes its aspect again when we contemplate it in relation to the EXTENT of its powers. The idea of a national government involves in it, not only an authority over the individual citizens but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things so far as they are objects of lawful government. Among a people consolidated into one nation, this supremacy is completely vested in the national legislature. Among communities united for particular purposes, it is vested partly in the general and partly in the municipal legislatures. In the former case all local authorities are subordinate to the supreme; and may be controlled, directed, or abolished by it at pleasure. In the latter, the local or municipal authorities form distinct and independent portions of the supremacy, no more subject, within their respective spheres, to the general authority, than the general authority is subject to them, within its own sphere. In this relation, then, the proposed government cannot be deemed a NATIONAL one; since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects. It

is true that in a tribunal which But this does not according to the are taken to see appeal to the superior under the general that it could be combated.

If we try the to be made, we national, the superior of the Union, at every national federal, on the to every alternate convention is n and principles. proportion by towards the Federal number of States character.

The proposed Constitution, but sources from which and partly national extent of them, introducing an

PUBLIUS  
Former  
Latter  
Last Res

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Fed Paper #39

14th Amendment  
DESPOTS  
Fed Paper #14

177 | Page

# Transcript of Articles of Confederation (1777)

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we, the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting. Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in the Words following, viz. "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

2<sup>nd</sup> Constitution

Article I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be, "The United States of America"

#2- CONSTITUTION

Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

WATER JURISDICTION

DESPOTIC

JURISDICTION

Article III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

JURISDICTION

SAID STATES / FRIENDSHIP

FUNNY - THIS IS POLITICS!

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other State of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

PIRACY

PRIDE (GAY)

14<sup>th</sup> AMENDMENT

IN THE STATE

COMMON WEALTH

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

If any Person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

OF AMERICA?

WHY?

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

1<sup>ST</sup> CONSTITUTION

DIRECT TAX ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

Article V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

THEREIN / THEREOF

WATER JURISDICTION 14<sup>th</sup> AMENDMENT

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

CONFEDERACY OF LAND / WATER

FEDERAL PAPER #12

COVER-UP OPERATION

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

ITS JURISDICTION

OF AMERICA

In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

FREEDOM TO PRESS ~ LIBERTY, PROPERTY AND LIFE IN THE 14th AMENDMENT

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of Congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article VI. No State without the Consent of the united States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any King prince or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united states or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king prince, or foreign state; nor shall the united states, in congress assembled, or any of them grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states, in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united States in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace, by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states, in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up, by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the united states in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia sufficiently armed and accounted, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the united States in congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the united states in congress assembled, can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or State, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any state, for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the united states, in congress assembled, shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

Article IX. The united states, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article - of sending and receiving ambassadors - entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever - of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united States, shall be divided or appropriated, of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace - appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and

Declaration of Independence British/ISRAEL

FUNNY

1st CONSTITUTION

COVENANT OF OPERATION

MACHIAVELLI

STATUTE 15390

Fed Paper #12

LAND/WATER

USEFUL LESSON ON OUR HEADS ~ WASHINGTON

USEFUL ARTS FOR LIMITED TIMES ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8 FUNNY!

LETTER OF MARQUE? REPRISAL?

1:30,000

VATICAN IS IN ROME, ITALY

ENUMERATION ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

14th AMENDMENT WATER JURISDICTION

INSURRECTION? INVASION?

USING (A.A.) ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS LOCATIONS AS STORE FRONTS.

A.A. IS BEING USED AS A FALSE-FRONT OPERATION.

WANT/DESIRE

ARTICLE 7

12-TRIBES

RESOLUTION # 95-280

FORTS MINEFIELDS ARSENALS DOCK-YARDS ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN AFFAIRS

14th AMENDMENT

VESSEL

ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10

ISRAEL

THEY ALREADY DID

FACE TO LEVY WAR

SHIPS OR VESSELS OF WAR

ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10

250 YEARS AGO

UNLESS SUCH STATE BE INFESTED BY PIRATES

ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10

PIRACY IT IS

14th AMENDMENT

ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2 1st CONSTITUTION

DIRECT TAX

HOME EQUITY

CARPET BAGGING

IN AND OF

PIRACY

DEPRECIATIONS OF SUCH LAND AND WATER IS DELIBERATE

197,363 STATUTE

STATUTE 15390

EMINENT DOMAIN 153,036

ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10

PIRACY

THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT HAMILTON'S 1st CONSTITUTIONAL INVOKES!



establishing courts; for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

1st CONSTITUTION Article 3 SECTION 2 3RD CONSTITUTION AMERICANNA LAND AND WATER LAND (US) WATER OF THE STATE (US) IN THE STATE

The united states, in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal, in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever, which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given, by order of congress, to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive, and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward: "provided, also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states:

SODOM AND GAMMORA

13 WATER REGIONS AS AMERICANNA

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states - fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states - regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated - establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office - appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the united States, excepting regimental officers - appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

JEWS 12-TRIBES

ITS A RIGGED SYSTEM

The united States in congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated, "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction - to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the united states; and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted, - to build and equip a navy - to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm, and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the

14th AMENDMENT

FORGIVE MAGAZINES ANSEALS INROADS MANUREATE WATER SUPPLY BIRTH WATER JURISDICTIONS...

EMINENT DOMAIN 153.03(S)

DOE PROCESS

1:30,000 ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2 SUBVERSIVE PRIVILEGED CLASS OF PIRATES

A SURPRISE ATTACK!

BACK STABBERS!

USING A.I.A. AS A STORE FRONT OPERATIONAL

EFFIGY

expense of the <sup>1st Constitution</sup> united states, and the officers and men <sup>Font's, Magazine's Arsenal's Article 1 section 8</sup> so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the <sup>1st Constitution</sup> place appointed, and within the <sup>1130000</sup> time agreed on by the united states, in congress assembled; but if the united states, in congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, <sup>1st Constitution</sup> judge proper that any state should not raise men or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number <sup>SOLDIER</sup> cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip, as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall <sup>1st Constitution</sup> march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

SNEAK ATTACK

The united states, in congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any <sup>Funny</sup> treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of <sup>SECRET</sup> them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of <sup>SECRET</sup> vessels of war <sup>1st Constitution</sup> (to be built or purchased) or the number of land or sea forces to be raised nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> nine states assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The congress of the united states shall have power to <sup>RETREAT</sup> adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six Months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, <sup>SECRET</sup> except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or <sup>SECRET</sup> military operations as in their judgment require <sup>SECRET</sup> secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State, on any question, shall be entered on the Journal, when it is <sup>NEEDFUL BUILDINGS? USEFUL ARTS?</sup> desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

Article X. The committee of the states, or any <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the <sup>TIRANTS AS DECLARED</sup> powers of congress as the united states, in congress assembled, by the consent of <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> nine states, in the congress of the united states assembled, <sup>ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2 U.S. CONSTITUTION</sup> is requisite.

Article XI. <sup>MEXICO</sup> Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> nine states.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the <sup>1st Constitution</sup> united states, in pursuance of the <sup>1st Constitution</sup> present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the <sup>1st Constitution</sup> united states, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said <sup>1st Constitution</sup> united states and the public faith are hereby <sup>1st Constitution</sup> solemnly pledged.

PLEDGE VS PUBLISH AND DECLARE

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the <sup>1st Constitution</sup> united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be <sup>1st Constitution</sup> inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be <sup>1st Constitution</sup> afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and <sup>SOLEMN</sup> perpetual union. Know Ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and <sup>BENEVOLENT?</sup> perpetual union, and <sup>ORDAIN</sup> (all and singular) the matters, and things therein contained. And we do further <sup>PLEDGE</sup> solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be <sup>1st Constitution</sup> inviolably observed by the states we respectively <sup>Funny</sup> represent, and that the union shall be <sup>Funny</sup> perpetual. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set <sup>1st Constitution</sup> our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the ninth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy eight, and in the third year of the

RENE DECARTE

NATURES GOD'S AS DECLARED

A SOLEMN PLEDGE?

STATUTE 298.36 298.36

NOT ALMIGHTY GOD NATURES GOD AS DECLARED

GUILTY OF CONSTITUTIONAL PIRACY

Independence of America. #2 CONSTITUTION

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TWO THIRDS OF SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN?



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FAREWELL (GOOD BYE) TO CHRISTIANITY

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Washington's Farewell Address 1796

1796

Common Law of  
Common Cause  
Common Government  
Common Concerns  
Common Interests

WASH STATE INDEPENDENT  
1791-1800

CHANDRO  
PROCEEDED  
AS  
ELECTION  
INITIALLY  
SNAKE

Friends and Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety, and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts; and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest; or to entangle the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds (its particular navigation) invigorated; and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West

BRITISH WATER

DO NOT GIVE AWAY YOUR SEDITION

LIABLE TO MISLEAD

PERFECT UNION

UTMOST MOMENT IN THE BIBLE

TO PILLAGE LAND

TO UNLINDER

EMERSON'S

ELECTION?

PRESIDENT?

WATER

SEDITION

CONSTITUTION

14th AMENDMENT

LAND

WATER

ARTICLE 2 SECTION 1

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RIPARIAN APPROPRIATION

WOLF IN SHEEPS CLOTHING

Jewish play of Christianity

derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same governments; which their own rival ships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endeavor to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment: it is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all: The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends; they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles; however specious the pretences. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. (It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.)

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature; having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. (It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.)

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration; it agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection; it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has

been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes) To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked: Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it, avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoyn this conduct and can only be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it - It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice? AND AVARICE. It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing (with powers so disposed) in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them) conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may

place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the twenty-second of April, 1793, is the index of my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever-favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

Geo. Washington.

ALMIGHTY GOD

NATURES GOD (AS DECLARED)

18th Century Page Washington's Papers

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN DID NOT WRITE THE 14th AMENDMENT.

www.ourdocuments.gov HE AMENDED THE AMENDMENT.

www.ourdocuments.gov

June 15, 2021

# Transcript of 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights (1868)

ARTIFICIAL CORPORATION 373.019(15)

AMENDMENT XIV  
Section 1.

SHIP OF WAR (BIRTH) ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10  
(BANKRUPTCY) CLAUSE ARTICLE 1 SECTION 8

LEGISLATION OF THE BRITISH BRETHREN AS DECLARED

WATER

THEREOF (US) THEREIN

IN THE STATE (WATER) (US) OF THE STATE (LAND)

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

CHRISTIANS GENTILES CIVILIAN RESIDENTS

FREEDOM TO PRESS (AGGREGATE WATER SUPPLY)

Section 2.

FEDERAL PAPER #42

ISRAEL

WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

AS ENUMERATED ARTICLE 1 SECTION 2

Section 3.

COVER-UP OPERATION

RISE AS FACT ARTICLE 3 SECTION 2

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

CRANMER

Section 4.

FELONY ARTICLE 4 SECTION 2

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

BOOK OF COMMON REBELLION

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS SAID "THE BRITISH SUBJECTS FELT ENSLAVED UNDER THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT"

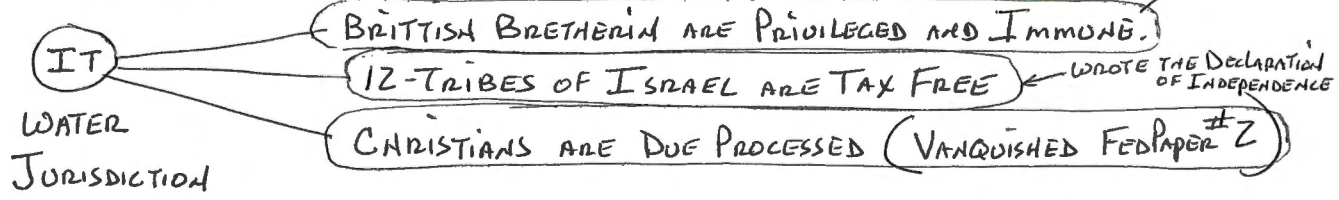
Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

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"UNWARRANTED" AS DECLARED





# The Florida Senate

## 2018 Florida Statutes

<p>Title XXI DRAINAGE</p>	<p>Chapter 298 DRAINAGE AND WATER CONTROL</p> <p>Entire Chapter</p>	<p>SECTION 36 Lands belonging to state assessed; drainage tax record.</p>
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### 298.36 Lands belonging to state assessed; drainage tax record. —

(1) The benefits, and all lands in <sup>TAX POWER?</sup> said district belonging to the state, shall be assessed to, and the taxes thereon <sup>ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION</sup> shall be paid by, the state out of funds <sup>WATER</sup> on hand, or which may hereafter be obtained, derived from the <sup>PINELLAS COUNTY RESOLUTION 95-286 IV (C-2)</sup> sale of lands belonging to the state. This provision shall apply to all taxes <sup>WATER JURISDICTION</sup> in any district including maintenance and ad valorem taxes, either <sup>197.303</sup> levied under this or any other law, and to taxes assessed for preliminary work and expenses, as provided in s. 298.349, as well as to the taxes provided for in this section.

(2) The secretary of the board of supervisors, as soon as said total tax is <sup>BOOK OF COMMON REBELLION</sup> levied, shall, at the expense of the district, prepare a list of all taxes <sup>WATER</sup> levied in the form of a <sup>WATER</sup> well-bound book, which book shall be endorsed and named <sup>WATER</sup> "DRAINAGE TAX RECORD OF <sup>WATER</sup> WATER CONTROL DISTRICT <sup>WATER</sup> COUNTY, FLORIDA," which endorsement shall be printed or written at the top of each page in said <sup>WATER</sup> book and shall be signed and certified by the president and secretary of the board of supervisors, attested by the seal of the <sup>WATER</sup> district, and the same shall thereafter become a permanent record in the office of said secretary.

**History.**—s. 17, ch. 6458, 1913; RGS 1114; s. 1, ch. 12040, 1927; CGL 1467; s. 17, ch. 79-5; s. 22, ch. 97-40.

District LEVY VS COUNTY LIEN } Property Tax

Disclaimer: The information on this system is unverified. The journals or printed bills of the respective chambers should be consulted for official purposes.

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Book of Common REBELLION, by CRANMER 1549

14th AMENDMENT IS NULL AND VOID