

"WE THE PEOPLE" ARE THE 4TH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, THE GRAND JURY BELONGS TO "WE THE PEOPLE"

THE GUIDE TO YOUR LEARNING HOW TO CLEAN UP THE DC, AND THE LOCAL SWAMP, AND TAKE LOCAL CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE, AS SET FORTH IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, THE CONSTITUTION, THEY ALL HAVE THEIR ROOTS AND STRUCTURE WITHIN THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

GOALS

1. SCHOOLS, SERVICES, TAXES, BUSINESS, ZONING ALL MINERAL AND LAND USE, THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND ENFORCE THE SPOKEN OATH GIVEN ON THE BIBLE OF THOSE TO WHOM IT IS REQUIRED OF THOSE THAT WORK FOR "WE THE PEOPLE" PROTECTION FROM TYRANNY AND LAWLESSNESS BY OUR ELECTED OFFICIALS, IN GOVT., OVER REACH BY ALL OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL GROUPS. STATE OR FEDERAL

TOWNSHIP STRUCTURE

1. CALL AN ELECTION DATE FOR THE STRUCTURE ACCEPTANCE.
2. ITEMS TO BE PASSED AND ACCEPTED.
 1. ELECT A CONSTABLE WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE MILITIA PANEL
 2. ELECT A MILITIA PANEL
 3. ELECT A JP FOR THE TOWNSHIP ONLY
 4. ACCEPT AND ELECT VOLUNTEERS FROM THE TOWNSHIP CITIZENS FOR YOUR COMMON LAW GRAND JURY
 5. ELECT A CLERK THAT MUST TAKE THE OATH
 6. THESE POSITIONS ARE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH AND PROTECTING THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWNSHIP.
 7. THE ELECTED COUNTY SHERIFF WILL HANDLE ALL THE NORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, HE ALSO MUST OBEY THE CONSTITUTION ALSO.

THE DOCUMENTS THAT ARE ENCLOSED AND OFFERED IN THE FOLDER ARE THE PURPOSE OF THE SET GOALS OF "WE THE PEOPLE" ALL INFORMATION HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM A LAW LIBRARY AND OR FROM A LEGAL COUNSEL.

TIPS ON OUR WORK

1) COMMON LAW TWPS. - When we speak on Constables, this is in no way designed to undermine our local sheriff. It is to work WITH him. No one is claiming that he is not doing his job. To the contrary. In our County, our Sheriff is very well respected. The purpose of the COMMON LAW is to stop the illegal Plans by the Walz Admin and his cronies. (Sourcewell, Region 5, League of Cities). In 1992, the Scalia Supreme Court ruled that these Citizen Grand Juries are fully Constitutional. Many MN Laws are in direct opposition to the US Constitution, especially in our schools. See website www.conorg.org and contact Rick at [REDACTED]

Wiley 947 @ gmail .com

2) Sourcewell and Company – Please go to Website Page Education & Curricula (cplaction.com) Much of the page(s) are devoted to the school programs specifically brought to you by Sourcewell like SEL, SEED, Common Core. These are UNITED NATIONS backed programs specifically designed to UNDERMINE our entire culture. It is called CULTURAL TERRORISM. Please read these for yourself and visit our webpage for more details on their plans SAVE YOUR CITIES – Tools to Take back your Community

Common law (not written law) is based on custom and usage and includes the Magna Carta and the great Charter of the Forest. Common law has two basic requirements 1. Do not offend anyone. 2. honor all contracts

The 7th amendment guarantees a trial by jury according to the rules of the common law when the value in controversy exceeds \$20 (in silver species not FRNs) "when injustice becomes law, resistance becomes duty"
Thomas Jefferson

BEFORE

Lawful or Unlawful: Based on God's law the common law and any law that any prudent man will abide by under normal circumstances without giving up one's rights or infringing upon another's rights.

Today:

Legal or illegal : All legal actions are pursued under the "color of law ". Color of law means "appears to be" law but is not. Because of what appears to be lawful commands on the surface, many citizens, because of their respect for what appears to be law are cunningly coerced into waving their rights due to ignorance. United States v. Minker ,350 US 179 at 187 (1956)

Before

Common law court: is a "court of record "that proceeds according to common law, keeps a record of the proceedings, has power to fine or imprison, and the tribunal is independent of the magistrate (may also have a seal)

Today:

The so called courts are not "in law " and of" but are simply acting on behalf of a corporate business, enforcing its contracts under the disguise of equity courts, superior courts, Federal courts district courts. Municipal courts -- merchant law, summary court, Martial proceedings, and administrative ad hock tribunals (similar to admiralty/ maritime) and appear to be governed by "The Manual of Courts" (under acts of war) and the "War Powers Act of 1933"

We the people of a Constitutional Township

The original Constitution is the true guide to the Constitutional township. Since the 1790's the United States Supreme Court is the rule of law of the Constitution for the United States of America.

- We are aware that the Senate and Congress can level the judgment of impeachment when tyranny has occurred. This action of impeachment is by the highest powers in our government. The impeached individuals shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial judgment and punishment according to law. This is found in Article I, page 3 of the Constitutional handbook, under section 3.

Amendment I. On religion, freedom of speech, the right to peaceably assemble.

Amendment II. A well regulated militia, being necessary for security. (It should be noted here that a militia is not described by size or other regulations. It can be a militia panel of citizens not to exceed a reasonable number of citizens of a township who take the Oath to the Constitution against government tyranny.)

Amendment VII. Common Law, the right of trial by jury, shall be preserved. (Again, nowhere is it stated that a common law grand jury is prohibited, so a Constitutional township can have a common law grand jury.)

-A constable of a township will be responsible for keeping the peace . A minor rule of a law violation in our Constitutional Township by elected officials in County, State, and Federal government can be brought to a grand jury for indictment or not. The county sheriff is the superior authority to handle serious crimes.

-A legal citizen of a Constitutional township has a right to bring his issues to the common law grand jury.

www.conorg.org
763-248-5252

Republic for the United States of America

Information about the interim government, restoring Operations under the Constitution for the United States of America

REPUBLIC

1776 (years following 1776 – declaration of independence)

Constitution FOR the United States of America

For Union States, a Republic for the People

"In whom all Power is inherent"

Money: Gold and Silver coin

Money: Birth Certificate/Bond

"Holder in Due Course"

Courts: Common Law/Grand Jury

Law: Injured Party Only

Total Freedom and Ownership of Property

No property Tax

No income tax

Free Speech Churches

Sheriff and Militia

People's Court: Grand Jury and ***

Right to Travel

CORPORATION

Act of 1871

Constitution OF the United States, Inc

For the District of Columbia

"A bankrupt corporation"

Money: Federal Reserve Notes

Same: Birth Certificate Bond/SM

"Holder-in-due-course"

State Franchise District Courts, Inc

All commercial crimes of statutes

Privileges and Licenses

Property Tax

Income Tax

501(c) 3 – no freedom of speech

Sheriff goes Trader, works for attorneys and DC
Foreign courts MN St 303.02 Foreign Agents not
registered: State, Inc. County, Inc. of Cities, inc.

DC, inc. District Courts

Commercial Drivers License

Last edited 4 months ago by **RobSmith**

Administrative Procedure Act 1946

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), Pub.L. 79–404, 60 Stat. 237, was enacted June 11, 1946. It is the UNITED STATES federal statute that governs the way in which Agencies of the Fourth Branch of THE U.S. Federal Government called the ADMINISTRATIVE STATE may propose and establish regulations. It grants U.S. federal courts oversight over all agency actions. It formalizes the establishment of this seditious, treasonous and unconstitutional Progressive Globalist Elites', Fourth Branch of U.S. Government.

This Fourth Branch of Government known as the Administrative State was established under Progressive President Woodrow Wilson (Pages 40-49, "Illiberal Reformers: Race, Eugenics and American Economics in the Progressive Era" 2016 by hardcore, practicing Progressive Professor, Thomas Paine. The Administrative State was created premised on the Progressive Globalist Elite's assertion that the masses are too stupid to govern themselves. (Pages 51-53, Ibid.) and that the concept of unalienable Natural Rights of the Individual was "nonsense" (Pages 24-25, Ibid).

This Fourth Branch was inserted between the original three branches of government and WE THE PEOPLE, to reduce governments' accountability to the allegedly ignorant masses.

This Administrative State was the spearhead for the Progressive Elites' unconventional method of revolution they adopted from their UK Fabian Socialist allies. This new method of revolution is known as Gradualism or Permeation. This paradigm shift in revolution and warfare calls for slow, covert, incremental infiltration of the target society over generations so no one generation experiences enough change to be moved to resist, revolt or mount a counter-revolution. There was no "shot heard around the world" to mark the beginning of this evolution, unlike the original American Revolution. The whole point of this nontraditional method of revolution is not to signal the individuals in the target society of the need to defend themselves by taking up arms.

The Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 was an incremental step forward in advancing the Progressive Globalist Agenda.

Louisiana Purchase Treaty (1803)

In this transaction with France, signed on April 30, 1803, the United States purchased 828,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River for \$15 million. For roughly 4 cents an acre, the United States doubled its size, expanding the nation westward.

Originally, negotiators Robert Livingston and James Monroe were authorized to pay France up to \$10 million solely for the port of New Orleans and the Floridas. However, when they were offered the entire territory of Louisiana – an area larger than Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal combined – the American negotiators swiftly agreed to a price of \$15 million.

Although President Thomas Jefferson was generally a strict interpreter of the Constitution who wondered if the U.S. Government (and especially the President) was authorized to acquire new territory, the desire to expand the United States across the entire continent trumped his ideological beliefs. As Napoleon threatened to take back the offer, Jefferson squelched whatever doubts he had and prepared to occupy a land of unimaginable riches.

The Louisiana Purchase was the first major cession of land in a long series of expansions that span the 19th century. Within 50 years, the present-day borders of the contiguous United States would be solidified with the Gadsden Purchase.

Each expansion, though greatly increasing the size of the United States, also exposed the sectional weaknesses between the North and South, especially related to the issue of slavery. As new territories and states were created, the desire to maintain a balance between "free states" and "slave states" required a series of fragile compromises (notably the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850). Eventually, as agreements became more difficult to achieve, civil war became inevitable.



Citation: Louisiana Purchase Treaty, April 30, 1803; Perfected Treaties, 1778 - 1945; General Records of the United States Government, Record Group 11; National Archives Building, Washington, DC.

[View All Pages in the National Archives Catalog](#)

[View the French Exchange Copy in the National Archives Catalog](#)

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In addition, the Louisiana Purchase ignored the potential impact on Native Americans. The land ceded in this agreement (and later expansions) was populated with thousands of American Indians across dozens of tribes. As territories and states were established, more and more Americans from the East traveled west, leading to conflict with Native Americans. Ultimately, Native people were forcibly moved on to reservations, losing vast acreage of their tribal lands, and the U.S. Government would force them to change their ways of life and try to erase their religions and cultural heritage.

The Louisiana Purchase Agreement is made up of the Treaty of Cession and the two conventions regarding the financial aspects of the transaction.

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Transcript

Note: The three documents transcribed here are the treaty of cession and two conventions, one for the payment of 60 million francs (\$11,250,000), the other for claims American citizens had made against France for 20 million francs (\$3,750,000).

Treaty of Cession | First Convention | Second Convention

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French People desiring to remove all Source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the Second and fifth articles of the Convention of the 8th Vendémiaire an 9 (30 September 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States in virtue of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the 27 of October 1795, between His Catholic Majesty & the Said United States, & willing to Strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the Said Convention was happily reestablished between the two nations have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries to wit The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Said States; Robert R. Livingston Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and James Monroe Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy extraordinary of the Said States near the Government of the French Republic; And the First Consul in the name of the French people, Citizen Francis Barbé Marbois Minister of the public treasury who after having respectively exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following Articles.

Article I

Whereas by the Article the third of the Treaty concluded at St Ildefonso the 9th Vendémiaire an 9 (1st October) 1800 between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty it was agreed as follows.

"His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to cede to the French Republic six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and Stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the Colony or Province of Louisiana with the Same extent that it now has in the hand of Spain, & that it had when France possessed it; and Such as it Should be after the Treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States."

And whereas in pursuance of the Treaty and particularly of the third article the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said Territory--The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship doth hereby cede to the United States in the name of the French Republic for ever and in full Sovereignty the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances as fully and in the Same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned Treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

Art: II

In the cession made by the preceeding article are included the adjacent Islands belonging to Louisiana all public lots and Squares, vacant lands and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private property.--The Archives, papers & documents relative to the domain and Sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependances will

be left in the possession of the Commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the Magistrates and Municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

Art: III

The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all these rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the Religion which they profess.

Art: IV

There Shall be Sent by the Government of France a Commissary to Louisiana to the end that he do every act necessary as well to receive from the Officers of his Catholic Majesty the Said country and its dependances in the name of the French Republic if it has not been already done as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the Commissary or agent of the United States.

Art: V

Immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty by the President of the United States and in case that of the first Consul's shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all military posts of New Orleans and other parts of the ceded territory to the Commissary or Commissaries named by the President to take possession--the troops whether of France or Spain who may be there shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

Art: VI

The United States promise to execute Such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations other Suitable articles Shall have been agreed upon.

Art: VII

As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty until general arrangements relative to commerce of both nations may be agreed on; it has been agreed between the contracting parties that the French Ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her Said Colonies; and the Ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her

Colonies shall be admitted during the Space of twelve years in the Port of New-Orleans and in all other legal ports-of-entry within the ceded territory in the Same manner as the Ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their Colonies without being Subject to any other or greater duty on merchandize or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During that Space of time above mentioned no other nation Shall have a right to the Same privileges in the Ports of the ceded territory--the twelve years Shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications if it Shall take place in France or three months after it Shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government if it Shall take place in the United States; It is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, Commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain So far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish Shall make into the Said Ports of the United States without in any Sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make Such regulations.

Art: VIII

In future and for ever after the expiration of the twelve years, the Ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favoured nations in the ports above mentioned.

Art: IX

The particular Convention Signed this day by the respective Ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the Citizens of the United States by the French Republic prior to the 30th Sept. 1800 (8th Vendémiaire an 9) is approved and to have its execution in the Same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty, and it Shall be ratified in the same form and in the Same time So that the one Shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular Convention Signed at the Same date as the present treaty relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties is in the like manner approved and will be ratified in the Same form, and in the Same time and jointly.

Art: X

The present treaty Shall be ratified in good and due form and the ratifications Shall be exchanged in the Space of Six months after the date of the Signature by the Ministers Plenipotentiary or Sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have Signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless that the present Treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris the tenth day of Floreal in the eleventh year of the French Republic; and the 30th of April 1803.

Robt R Livingston [seal]

Jas. Monroe [seal]

Barbé Marbois [seal]

**A CONVENTION BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC**

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana which has been Signed this day; wishing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the Said cession have authorized to this effect the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say the President of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Said States, nominated for their Plenipoten tiaries, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy-Extraordinary of the Said United States, near the Government of the French Republic; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as Pleniopotentiary of the Said Republic the citizen Francis Barbé Marbois: who, in virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the followings articles:

Art: 1

The Government of the United States engages to pay to the French government in the manner Specified in the following article the sum of Sixty millions of francs independant of the Sum which Shall be fixed by another Convention for the payment of the debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

Art: 2

For the payment of the Sum of Sixty millions of francs mentioned in the preceeding article the United States shall create a Stock of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand Dollars bearing an interest of Six percent per annum payable half yearly in London Amsterdam or Paris amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty Seven thousand five hundred Dollars, according to the proportions which Shall be determined by the french Govenment to be paid at either place: The principal of the Said Stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States in annual payments of not less than three millions of Dollars each; of which the first payment Shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications:--this Stock Shall be transferred to the government of

France or to Such person or persons as Shall be authorized to receive it in three months at most after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty and after Louisiana Shall be taken possession of the name of the Government of the United States.

It is further agreed that if the french Government Should be desirous of disposing of the Said Stock to receive the capital in Europe at Shorter terms that its measures for that purpose Shall be taken So as to favour in the greatest degree possible the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the Said Stock.

Art 3

It is agreed that the Dollar of the United States Specified in the present Convention shall be fixed at five francs 3333/100000 or five livres eight Sous tournois.

The present Convention Shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications Shall be exchanged the Space of Six months to date from this day or Sooner it possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have Signed the above articles both in the french and english languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the french language; to which they have hereunto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris the tenth of Floreal eleventh year of the french Republic
30th April 1803 .

Robt R Livingston [seal]

Jas. Monroe [seal]

Barbé Marbois [seal]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French People having by a Treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a Solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations and being desirous in compliance with the Second and fifth Articles of the Convention of the 8th Vendémiaire ninth year of the French Republic (30th September 1800) to Secure the payment of the Sums due by France to the citizens of the United States have respectively nominated as Plenipotentiaries that is to Say The President of the United States of America by and with the advise and consent of their Senate Robert R. Livingston Minister Plenipotentiary and James Monroe Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Said States near the Government of the French Republic: and the First

Consul in the name of the French People the Citizen Francis Barbé Marbois Minister of the public treasury; who after having exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following articles.

Art: 1

The debts due by France to citizens of the United States contracted before the 8th Vendémiaire ninth year of the French Republic (30th September 1800) Shall be paid according to the following regulations with interest at Six per Cent; to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French Government.

Art: 2

The debts provided for by the preceeding Article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present Convention and which, with the interest cannot exceed the Sum of twenty millions of Francs. The claims comprised in the Said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, Shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

Art: 3

The principal and interests of the Said debts Shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their Minister Plenipotentiary on their treasury, these orders Shall be payable Sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty and the Conventions Signed this day, and after possession Shall be given of Louisiana by the Commissaries of France to those of the United States.

Art: 4

It is expressly agreed that the preceding articles Shall comprehend no debts but Such as are due to citizens of the United States who have been and are yet creditors of France for Supplies for embargoes and prizes made at Sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the Said Convention 8th Vendémiaire ninth year, (30th Sept 1800)

Art: 5

The preceding Articles Shall apply only, First: to captures of which the council of prizes Shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the Government of the French republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors--2d the debts mentioned in the Said fifth Article of the Convention contracted before the 8th Vendémiaire an 9 (30th September 1800) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual Government of France and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States;-- the Said 5th Article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has

been or Shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present Convention to reclamations of American citizens who Shall have established houses of Commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where Such house exist.--All agreements and bargains concerning merchandize, which Shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said Conventions, Saving however to Such persons their claims in like manner as if this Treaty had not been made.

Art: 6

And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States Shall name three persons, who Shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the Bureaus established for this purpose by the French Republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present Convention and the principles established in it or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their Certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American Citizen or his representative and that it existed before the 8th Vendémiaire 9th year (30 September 1800) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the 3d Article.

Art: 7

The Same agents Shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present Convention.

Art: 8

The Same agents Shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgement ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Art: 9

In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles Shall be admitted they Shall be discharged with interest at Six per Cent: by the Treasury of the United States.

Art: 10

And that no debt shall not have the qualifications above mentioned and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the Commercial agent of the United States at Paris or such other agent as the Minister Plenipotentiary or the United States Shall think proper to

nominate shall assist at the operations of the Bureaus and cooperate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent Shall be of the opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion the Bureaus established by the french Government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which Support it, and report the result to the Minister of the United States.--The Minister of the United States Shall transmit his observations in all Such cases to the Minister of the treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French Government Shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim Shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French Government reserving to itself, the right to decide definitively on Such claim So far as it concerns itself.

Art: 11

Every necessary decision Shall be made in the course of a year to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation Shall be admitted afterwards.

Art: 12

In case of claims for debts contracted by the Government of France with citizens of the United States Since the 8th Vendé miaire 9th year/30 September 1800 not being comprised in this Convention may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the Same manner as if it had not been made.

Art: 13

The present convention Shall be ratified in good and due form and the ratifications Shall be exchanged in Six months from the date of the Signature of the Ministers Plenipotentiary, or Sooner if possible.

In faith of which, the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the above Articles both in the french and english languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the french language, to which they have hereunto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic.
30th April 1803.

Robt R Livingston [seal]
Jas. Monroe [seal]
Barbé Marbois [seal]

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

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911JusticeCampaign

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The Grand Jury Belongs to The People—Antonin Scalia (1992)

Dec 8, 2013 by [Edken](#)

United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992)

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/504/36>

NEW YORK IS “GROUND ZERO” – Major grassroots movement in 48 States, Constituting Common Law Grand Juries. In a stunning six to three, 1992 Decision that went unnoticed, until now, Justice Antonin Scalia writing for the majority said:

In the Supreme Court case of United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992), Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government “governed” and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights, the acts of the Grand Jury is the consent of the people.

“The grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It ” ‘is a constitutional fixture in its own right. In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people’. — Justice Antonin Scalia

“Thus, citizens have the unbridled right to empanel their own grand juries and present “True Bills” of indictment to a court, which is then required to commence a criminal proceeding. Our Founding Fathers presciently thereby created a “buffer” the people may rely upon for justice, when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law.” — Justice Antonin Scalia

“The grand jury is an institution separate from the courts, over whose functioning the courts do not preside, we think it clear that, as a general matter at least, no such “supervisory” judicial authority exists. The “common law” of the Fifth

Amendment demands a traditional functioning grand jury.” — Justice Antonin Scalia

“Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional

relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm’s length. Judges’ direct involvement in

the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together

and administering their oaths of office. The grand jury’s functional independence from the judicial branch is evident

both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised.”

— Justice Antonin Scalia

“The grand jury ‘can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance

that it is not.’ It need not identify the offender it suspects, or even “the precise nature of the offense” it is investigating.

The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation, nor does the prosecutor

require leave of court to seek a grand jury indictment. And in its day-to-day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. It swears in its own witnesses and deliberates in total secrecy.” —

— Justice Antonin Scalia

“Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said the 5th Amendment’s constitutional guarantee presupposes

an investigative body ‘acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge” — Justice Antonin Scalia

“Given the grand jury’s operational separateness from its constituting court, it should come as no surprise that we have

been reluctant to invoke the judicial supervisory power as a basis for prescribing modes of grand jury procedure. Over

the years, we have received many requests to exercise supervision over the grand jury’s evidence-taking process, but we

have refused them all. “it would run counter to the whole history of the grand jury institution” to permit an indictment

to be challenged “on the ground that there was incompetent or inadequate evidence before the grand jury.” —

Justice

Antonin Scalia

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1.

edwinalowes

December 18, 2013

The one thing that i remember the most clearly over the past 40 years of my school days at Brandeis University in 1970's are my student adviser's words that when he was growing up that his grand parents and parents used the term "goyishe kup," meaning that the "Non-Jews are Stupid". Later in life I learned that the exact translation of "GOYISHE KUP" means that the "Cattle are STUPID".. I remember him recalling what his father told him when he was growing up in Eastern Europe. One of them being that when his father was in high school he and a group of friends would skip school early on Fridays and go over to his friend's father's butcher shop. That they would buy at cost any cows , that had not been butchered by the end of the day on Friday before the start of Shabat . They would take the cow home and wash it and then the boys would procede to "beat the udders of the cows so that they would swell up and turn pink" so as to sell them to the "GOYISHE KUP" as milk producing cows. The part that I remember him asking me if the East Europeans are so "naive, so gullible and so stupid" to buy an old "non milk producing cows" from a bunch of young Jewish Boys. So re-thinking of it now I agree with the Jewish saying that the "GOYISHE KUP" are indeed "Stupid" as they believe that a Bunch of Arab Moslem Kids who were not able to Fly a Cessna Airplane took it upon themselves to FLY a Jumbo 747 and outwitted the US Military and Civilian authorities. The "Jewish Lightning Insurance Scam" of the 1960's is still alive and well has been put to good use by Larry Silverstein in putting 15 million down and getting 7 billion dollars for buildings that no one wanted to buy because it would have cost a billion dollars to remove the asbestos from. Then on top of that the people in America actually believe that they actually decide who is elected President or for that that actual VOTE is really counted and makes a difference in deciding who represents them in the White House and congress.

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[whatreallyhappened.com](http://www.whatreallyhappened.com) [rense.com](http://www.rense.com)

[undergrounddocumentaries.com](http://www.undergrounddocumentaries.com), <http://www.brasschecktv.com>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/ae911truth>

Oy Veh, I agree that the American Non-Jews are indeed "GOYISHE KUP" or "STUPID CATTLE"!

Reply:



alfredingermany

December 19, 2013

Thanks edwinalowes, you have understood very well what we are up against. A book that describes this very well is "The Controversy of Zion" by Douglas Reed. If we do not overcome the cancer of Zionism it will utterly destroy us all. Here is a link that I send each and every person that I know as a "wake-up" and education to try to get them to understand and connect the dots.
<http://www.bollyn.com/a-german-viewpoint-of-9-11-and-the-zionist-threat/>

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NOTE: The following rules only apply to a republic such as the USA.
For a monarchy such as Great Britain substitute the word "baron" for "people",
and substitute the word "subject" for "citizen".
Also, in the USA, a peer is one of the people (not citizens).
In Great Britain, a peer is one of the nobility.
This website last updated May 18, 2009.

Common Law Grand Jury

Rules

APPLICABLE LAW

The government must accept the Magna Carta as common law if pleaded as such.

Source: Confirmatio Cartarum, Article 1

www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/cartarum.htm

Basic requirements and procedures for a common law grand jury:

Source: Magna Carta, Articles 52 & 61

www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/magna.htm#52

www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/magna.htm#61

HOW CONSTITUTED

Grand jury members must be elected by the people (not citizens) of the jurisdiction in which they are operating.

There are no rules defining a procedure for how they are elected. The people, without the influence of government, decide for themselves how the grand jury members are elected.

There must be 25 members.

QUALIFICATIONS

The members must be "people" of the jurisdiction and not "citizens" of the jurisdiction.

For example, they must be "People of the United States," or "People of California," or "People of the State of California"; not "citizen of the United States," nor "citizen of California," nor "citizen of the State of California."

www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/pvc.htm

<http://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/sovrein.htm>

Each member must be sworn in and promise to observe all of these rules and, so far as within his power, cause all the rules to be observed.

QUORUM

When the grand jury meets, if any are absent after being summoned, then those present constitute a quorum.

All decisions of grand jury are decided by majority vote of members present.

If any member dies or leaves the country, or in any other way is prevented from carrying out the grand jury's decisions, the remaining grand jurors shall choose another to fill his place and he shall likewise be sworn in.

FINALITY OF DECISIONS

No decision of a grand jury is reviewable in any court of the government.

JURISDICTION

Any government transgression against anyone in any respect.

Any government breaking of articles of peace or security.

Any dispute regarding anyone who has been disseized or removed, by the government without a legal sentence of his peers, from his lands, castles, liberties or lawful right.

PROCEDURE I Dispute Settlement

If the grand jury is informed of any dispute regarding anyone who has been disseized or removed (by the government without a legal sentence of his peers) from his lands, castles, liberties or lawful right, then the dispute shall be settled by the grand jury.

PROCEDURE II Enforcement

Four of the members must be shown that because of the government,
A. A transgression has occurred against any one in any respect, or
B. Some one of the articles of peace or security has been broken

The four members must show to the government the government's error.

The four members must ask the government to amend that error without delay.

If the government does not amend the error within 40 days after being shown the error, then the four members shall refer the matter to the remainder of the grand jury.

The grand jury may distrain and oppress the government in every way in their power, namely, by taking the homes, lands, possessions, and any way else they can until amends shall have been made according to the

sole judgment of the grand jury.

LIMITATION OF POWERS

The grand jury may not imprison or execute any government personnel or their children.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Anyone (people or citizen) who chooses to help enforce the grand jury decision must first swear that he will obey the mandates of the grand jury, and that with them to the extent of his power he will impose the grand jury's decisions upon the government.

The authority to support the grand jury is pre-authorized by the government.

If anyone refuses to support a grand jury decision, the government will force him to swear his support of the grand jury.

LIMITATIONS ON GOVERNMENT

The government is prohibited from doing anything to diminish the effect of the grand jury.

If the government does prohibit or diminish the effectiveness of the grand jury, it shall be vain and invalid and may not be used in any later proceeding by the government or anyone else.

TERMINATION OF ENFORCEMENT

When all issues are settled to the satisfaction of the grand jury, things shall return to normal as they were before. No grudges.

Reactivating the Common Law Grand Jury

A Brief Strategy Suggestion

BACKGROUND

When the colonies separated from England, King John retaliated by revoking the charters. Technically, the colonies were without any legal authority to operate. However, civics (the branch of political philosophy concerned with individual rights) was generally taught and known by the people who asserted their rights and maintained order by applying the common law. The people united in the form of common law grand juries and continued the functioning of government.

As the legislatures matured they slowly increased governmental power while simultaneously reducing personal sovereign power. This was done through a combination of passing pro-government legislation and reducing or eliminating education about civics. Today, two and a quarter centuries later, hardly anyone even knows the meaning of the word, "civics."

Despite the fact that the state and federal constitutions still acknowledge the common law as the ultimate law system, people everywhere are conditioned to believe that the statutory law and codes are the only source of law. The only remaining common law term generally known among the public is "common law marriage."

The common law grand jury is now dormant only because of the public ignorance of its powers that supercede all other government entities, including the modern statutorily defined grand jury. Awakenning the grand jury will not be graciously accepted by the government. A strategy is needed to reintroduce this fundamental protection against tyranny and injustice.

STEP 1 - ESTABLISH LEGITIMACY

The first step is to get public acceptance. Every dictator in history understood the power of the people and cultivated their support either through enticements or threats. Reactivating the grand jury concept will go through four traditional stages: denial, ridicule, violent opposition, then self-evident acceptance.

Theoretically, the grand jury can meet anywhere, anytime. But that is hardly good image. One way to get public acceptance and minimize denial, ridicule, and violent opposition, is to hold the grand jury sessions in the public court house. The foreman could apply to a court administrator for use of one of the rooms in the public courthouse. If it is refused, then the court administrator should, under common law procedures, be sued for his dereliction of duty.

The grand jury should follow normal protocol. In other words, if the grand jury begins a process on its own, the resulting accusation is called a *presentment*. If a prosecutor originates a process, then the jury returns to the prosecutor an *indictment* (also called a "true bill") on acceptance, or a "no bill" on denial. [Note: be careful with your words. wrong words may result in inaction! If you call the presentment an indictment, the prosecutor may feel no obligation because he did not initiate the process!]

STEP 2 - GAIN PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

The second step is to start small. The grand jury could take on issues which anyone can easily see should be prosecuted. As public acceptance increases, the grand jury can enlarge its field of inquiry. The grand jury should have a strong public relations program for this step.

STEP 3 - TAKE ON LARGER PROJECTS

The third step is to take on grander objectives. If the first two steps are well executed, then this step will be the easiest. With both legitimacy and acceptance established the grand jury can make itself felt.

See United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992) for a discussion of separation of powers of government and grand jury.

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COMMON LAW GRAND JURIES

U. S. Supreme Court Validates
Common Law Grand Juries



Supreme Court Validates People's Rights to Establish Common Law Grand Jury May 4, 1992

The Common Law 4th Branch Of Government-Legally Is The Common Law Grand Jury -- Voted 6 to 3 Decision In The U.S. Supreme Court-- Already started in CA and NY.

In a stunning 6 to 3 decision Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, confirmed that the American grand jury is neither part of the judicial, executive nor legislative branches of government, but instead belongs to the people. It is in effect a fourth branch of government "governed" and administered to directly by and on behalf of the American people, and its authority emanates from the Bill of Rights.

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Judge Scalia decision: United States vs. Williams click the following link to read:

"Judge Scalia's Majority Opinion"

In Justice Scalia's majority opinion, he wrote this:

"[R]ooted in long centuries of Anglo American history," Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S. 420, 490 (1960) (Frankfurter, J., concurring in result), the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three Articles. It "is a constitutional fixture in its own right." " United States v. Chanen, 549 F. 2d 1306, 1312 (CA9) (quoting Nixon v. Sirica, 159 U.S. App. D.C. 58, 70, n. 54, 487 F. 2d 700, 712, n. 54 (1973)), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 825 (1977). In fact the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people. See Stirone v. United States, 361 U.S. 212, 218 (1960); Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 61 (1906); G. Edwards, The Grand Jury 28-32 (1906). Although the grand jury normally operates, of course, in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been, so to speak, at arm's length. Judges' direct involvement in the functioning of the grand jury has generally been confined to the constitutive one of calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office. See United States v. Calandra, 414 U.S. 338, 343 (1974); Fed. Rule Crim. Proc. 6(a).

The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner in which that power is exercised. "Unlike [a] [c]ourt, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the grand jury 'can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not.' " United States v. R. Enterprises, 498 U. S. ___, ___ (1991) (slip op. 4) (quoting United States v. Morton Salt Co., 338 U.S. 632, 642-643 (1950)). It need not identify the offender it suspects, or even "the precisenature of the offense" it is investigating. Blair v. United States, 250 U.S. 273, 282 (1919). The grand jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation, see Hale, supra, at 59-60, 65, nor does the prosecutor require leave of court to seek a grand jury indictment. And in its day to day functioning, the grand jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge. See Calandra, supra, at 343. It swears in its own witnesses, Fed. Rule Crim. Proc. 6(c), and deliberates in total secrecy, see United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc., 463 U. S., at 424-425.

True, the grand jury cannot compel the appearance of witnesses and the production of evidence, and must appeal to the court when such compulsion is required. See, e. g., Brown v. United States, 359 U.S. 41, 49 (1959). And the court will refuse to lend its assistance when the compulsion the grand jury seeks would override rights accorded by the Constitution, see, e. g., Gravel v. United States, 408 U.S. 606 (1972) (grand jury subpoena effectively qualified by order limiting questioning so as to preserve Speech or Debate Clause immunity), or even testimonial privileges recognized by the common law, see In re Grand Jury Investigation of Hugle, 754 F. 2d 863 (CA9 1985) (same with respect to privilege for confidential marital communications) (opinion of Kennedy,

below.



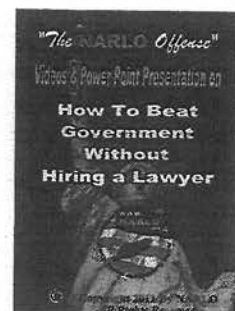
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J.). Even in this setting, however, we have insisted that the grand jury remain "free to pursue its investigations unhindered by external influence or supervision so long as it does not trench upon the legitimate rights of any witness called before it." United States v. Dionisio, 410 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1973). Recognizing this tradition of independence, we have said that the Fifth Amendment's "constitutional guarantee presupposes an investigative body 'acting independently of either prosecuting attorney or judge'. . . ." Id., at 16 (emphasis added) (quoting Stirone, supra, at 218)."

A Video on the clear
distinction between
liberalism and
conservatism

LIBERALISM vs.
CONSERVATISM

What Power Does the Common-Law Grand Jury Hold?

"The grand jury is an English institution, brought to this country by the early colonists and incorporated in the Constitution by the Founders. ... "to provide a fair method for instituting criminal proceedings against persons believed to have committed crimes." [Costello v. United States, 350 U.S. 359 (1956),]

JURISDICTION IN LAW

There is a Maxim of Law I like to quote in instances like this. It goes like this: "One only **has authority over that which One creates.**" Now, in most instances THE STATE did create SOMETHING. That something is called a FICTION, but it most certainly did not create the Living man, therefore has NO authority to enforce its private policy on the Living man, unless YOU VOLUNTEER to be subject to that authority.

The rules of THE STATE (a corporation) are NOT Law, but are only policy of the corporation, applicable to those over whom the corporation has authority, namely the employees and officers of the corporation, and no others. This is something that few people are aware of, but which all need to be aware of and remember.

TREATIES ARE INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. A treaty is a compact made between two or more independent nations with a view to the public welfare treaties are for perpetuity, or for a considerable time. Those matters, which are accomplished by a single act, and are at once perfected in their execution, are called agreements, conventions and actions.
2. On the part of the United States, treaties are made by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. **Constitution Article II, § 2, Ln. 2.**
3. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; **Constitution Article I, §10, Ln. 1**; nor shall any state, without the consent of congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power. **Id. Art.I, see: 10, n. 2; 3 Story on the Const. §1395.**
4. A treaty is declared to be the supreme law of the land, and is therefore obligatory on courts; **1 Cranch, R. 103; 1 Wash. C. C. R. 322 1 Paine, 55**; whenever it operates of itself without the aid of a legislative provision; but when the terms of the stipulation import a contract, and either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial department, and the legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule of the court. **2 Pet. S.C. Rep. 814. Vide Story on the Constitution. Index, h. t.; Serg. Constit. Law, Index, h. t.;**
4 Hall's Law Journal, 461; 6 Wheat. 161; 3 Dall. 199; 1 Kent, Comm. 165, 284.
5. Treaties are divided into personal and real. The personal relate exclusively to the persons of the contracting parties, such as family alliances, and treaties guarantying the throne to a particular sovereign and his family. As they relate to the persons they expire of course on the death of the sovereign or the extinction of his family. Real treaties relate solely to the subject matters of the convention, independently of the persons of the contracting parties, and continue to bind the state, although there may be changes in its constitution, or in the persons of its rulers. **Vattel, Law of Nations b. 2, c.12, 183-197.**" For the language within the definition you can see that a Treaty is the supreme law of the land. The language within the Treaty is sovereign and with sovereign language you acquire Allodial. Now lets look at the language of Allodial (Do you see the paper trail).

HISTORY OF THE CONSTABLE

Constable Precinct 3 > Constable History

Constable is the oldest law enforcement position in the world. The position originated from the Eastern Roman Empire. History records constables in France in the beginning of the fifth century, when they were known as the Counts of the King's Stables, which was later merged into "Counstables". The position was usually of noble birth. The count was the First Officer of the Crown of France and later became known as the Constable of France. His primary duty was commander of the King's armies and upheld the Crown Rule of Orders. The Constable was the only one permitted to carry the King's sword. According to French authors, the Constable was changed in France in 1600's by King Louis XIV to Garde De Corps.



Early Constables in England serving a warrant

In England, by the turn of the sixth century they were the Chief Household Officers. In the year 871 AD, King Alfred of England, declared the constable was the highest judge in the military offenses and in matters of chivalry and honor. He was also named by the King to be the supreme arbitrator in tilts, tournaments and martial displays. The Shire Reeve "Sheriff" originated in 920 AD, almost 50 years after the constable existed in England. Becoming noted peacekeepers under King William "The Conqueror" in 1066, the constables' responsibilities were expanded with the adoption of the Magna Carta -- which not only became the pattern for most of the world's Constitutions, but also described constables in written law. In 1825, the Statute of Winchester constituted two constables for every 100 people. Their duties: to prevent issues along the roadways. Constables have served the justice court system since 1362. In 1583, Constable William Lambard published the first policy and procedures manual for law enforcement. In 1700's, records indicate the position was elected by the parishioners until the Metropolitan Police Force was established in 1829. Today in England, the entry level position is a constable and unpaid officers are called Special Constables.

In America, the first constable was appointed in the Plymouth Colony in 1632. During that time, the leading official was the justice of the peace. The constable enforced the orders of Colonial and County officials in both civil and criminal matters. The Sheriff was appointed two years later in 1634. Currently only 23 states have Constables -- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut,

Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Vermont. Each state varies from elected to appointed, city or county/parish, to legal jurisdiction and authority.

In Texas on March 5, 1823, Constable Thomas Alley was appointed in Stephen F. Austin's original colony and sworn in by Judge John Tumlinson. Later, another constable was sworn in by Judge Tumlinson making the two constables the first law enforcement in Texas. Three months later, with all the issues across Texas, the original two stayed to protect the local colonies and 10 others -- lead by former Judge Tumlinson -- were sent out to protect the range and guard the frontier. These men later formed the Texas Rangers. Judge Tumlinson is known as the first Texas Ranger and believed to be the first Ranger killed in the line of duty. In 1828, a Sheriff was appointed in Texas to hold the prisoners within each county.

The Constables and Rangers, combined, became an active group of roughly 200 men. In 1836, that same group was strategically used to go in and move out the Native Americans from the areas surrounding San Jacinto to allow Sam Houston's army the opportunity to quietly attack Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto. The constable was later written into Constitutional law and was the only law enforcement defined by the original Texas Constitution. At that time, Sam Houston formally separated the two groups. The constable would be elected by the people in each local area, known as precincts. The Texas Rangers became an officer of the new Republic. Both groups would be commissioned and report directly to the governor. Today that still holds true.

During the civil war, most constables joined their brothers, the Texas Rangers, and fought for the Confederate Army. From 1869 to 1872 there were no elected constables in Texas and only a couple appointed by a few local justices of the peace. The Constitution of 1876 mandated once again that constables be elected at the local precinct level.

Today, constables are elected and serve a four-year term, which runs on the same cycle as the President of the United States. The law defines that the constables are associate members of the Texas Department of Public Safety under Texas Government Code 411.009, which is defined and given the same authority. They are the officers of the justice of the peace court. Each constable will appoint deputies to work under his authority. Each deputy is given the same authority as the constable. A constable is considered to be the "Peoples Police" because of their Constitutional origin and local elected representation of the people.

One sheriff is elected to each county and is primarily responsible for the operation of the jail and upholding law and order. Each Texas County is divided into precincts. Counties will have between four and eight precincts depending on size (Tarrant County has eight), but no less than four. Each precinct has an elected law enforcement representative (constable) and a local judicial representative (justice of the peace). It is the constable's responsibility to observe and uphold the law and order for that precinct.

Constable is given Constitutional authority to enforce both civil and criminal laws. State and city police officers are given the authority to only enforce criminal laws. There are approximately 770 elected constables in the State of Texas. To this day, Texas Constables and Texas State Troopers all work very close together and both use the justice of the peace as their primary judge/court. Constables have the authority to enforce almost every law in the State of Texas. It is not uncommon in Texas for constable offices to have traffic divisions or criminal investigation divisions as well as patrol and special response teams.

Many constables operate differently across the state. Constables have continuous jurisdiction and like the sheriff, they report only to the governor and citizens that elect them to serve. The operation of the constable's office vary, depending upon the expectations of the community and the elected constable.