

Question 14 Comments to a son

Hello Steven, with all due respect to your son, he is wrong. In the North Carolina 1776 Declaration of Rights we were declared Freeman. When the 1776 North Carolina Constitution was voted in, they then became members of the state, when the state incorporated into the State of North Carolina, a sub corporation of the United States, any member of the small s state became a resident in the large S State, subject to the laws of the U.S. corporation and the sub corporation, State of North Carolina. No status, contract or grant of land could be allowed to violate the private agreement reached in the 1783 Peace Treaty where the king gave his blessing on the planned 1787 Constitution and the corporation it created, and this was also the case in section 25 of the 1776 Declaration of Rights, unbeknownst to the people of North Carolina. The purpose of section 25 of the 1776 Declaration of Rights was exactly the same as in the third section of the 1689 Declaration of Rights. Overruling any status, contract or grant of land, that may conflict with earlier charters.

"And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall affect the titles or possessions of individuals holding or claiming under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George II, or his predecessors, or the late lords proprietors, or any of them."

Declaration of Rights 1776, North Carolina Constitution

III. Provided that no charter or grant or pardon granted before the three and twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-nine shall be any ways impeached or invalidated by this Act, but that the same shall be and remain of the same force and effect in law and no other than as if this Act had never been made.

1689 Declaration of Rights

"By an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, passed in April, 1777, it was, among other things, enacted, "That all persons, being subjects of this State, and now living therein, or who shall hereafter come to live therein, who have traded immediately to Great Britain or Ireland, within ten years last past, in their own right, or acted as factors, storekeepers, or agents here, or in any of the United States of America, for merchants residing in Great Britain or Ireland, shall take an oath of abjuration and allegiance, or depart out of the State." Treaties are the "Law of the Land" HAMILTON v. EATEN, 1 N.C. 641 (1796), HAMILTON v. EATEN. 2 Mart., 1. U.S. Circuit Court. (June Term, 1796.)

"The states are to be considered, with respect to each other, as independent sovereignties, possessing powers completely adequate to their own government, in the exercise of which they are limited only by the nature and objects of government, by their respective constitutions and by that of the United States. Crimes and misdemeanors committed within the limits of each are punishable only by the jurisdiction of that state where they arise; for the right of punishing, being founded upon the consent of the citizens, express or implied, cannot be directed against those who never were citizens, and who likewise committed the offense beyond the territorial limits of the state claiming jurisdiction. Our Legislature may define and punish crimes committed within the State, whether by citizen or strangers; because the former are supposed to have consented to all laws made by the Legislature, and the latter, whether their residence be temporary or permanent, do impliedly agree to yield obedience to all such laws as long as they remain in the State;"

STATE v. KNIGHT, 1 N.C. 143 (1799), 2 S.A. 70

In STATE v. KNIGHT, 1 N.C. 143 (1799), 2 S.A. 70, your presence in the state makes you subject to its laws. Below you will see that those in the State are subject to the laws of the United States, and by voting you are automatically a citizen of the U.S.. A citizen of the United States is not a Freeman, because of the obligations a citizen incurs. As a resident you are subject to the laws of the U.S., and the corporate State in which you live, period. Look up Citizen and subject in Black's Law Dictionary. All of this is before the 1787 Constitution was made null and void during the Civil War.

Article VI

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office.

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this state twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county, in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time, for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

SEC. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office; but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, , do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent there with, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God."

SEC. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, All persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second; All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption, or malpractice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

Your son is wrong about the United States government not being a centralized government. Read the federalist papers, or Patrick Henry's speeches, etc. etc., there are many documents that settle this. The United States was a monarchy right out of the gate, the Congress was the house of lords. The WE THE PEOPLE our fore fathers were talking about was themselves, those that created the corporation not the common people, who never got to see or vote on the contents of the U.S. Constitution. From the very beginning the federal government ruled over and taxed the common people.

Your son says it was not a centralized government, he is dead wrong. He is basing his statements on what he was taught in public school. Ask him, did they teach him about Washington being given monarchical powers beyond and outside the Constitution? Ask him, was he ever taught that Washington divided the States into District States in 1791? Ask him, was he taught about Congress granting Washington power not granted to the President in the Constitution? Ask him, was he taught about Washington being given emergency war powers, long before the Civil War, to do what Congress had been granted the power to do under the Constitution? This gave Washington the power to operate outside of the restraints of the Constitution, such as allowing the Bank of the United States to receive their Charter. I would continue, but I feel the best thing to do is tell him to read the attached email and British Colony parts I, II and III, also the New History of America by the Informer. He needs to also read Which One Are You by the Informer, since his knowledge is so far behind regarding historical and legal fact. I am sending this to the Informer for him to add his comments, your son needs to be made aware of his misunderstanding of history and law.

James