



The Moorish American National Common Law Grand Jury

HANDBOOK



Admired Noble Drew Ali; Sheik Sharif Abdul Ali said, "Help me to save my people who have fallen from the constitutional laws of government. I am depending on your support to get them back to the constitutional fold again that they will learn to love instead of hate, and will live according to Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice, supporting our free national Constitution for the United States of America."



***The Supreme Creator of Everything Seen and Unseen; Giver of Breath,
Life, and Our Being, Endowed Our Rights***

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COMMON LAW GRAND JURY

The Moorish Common Law Grand Jury's have the unbridled right to empanel, take their oaths of office, and duty is to investigate all manner of civil disputes presented by complaint for private rights and remedies, and all manner of crime, and allegations of crime occurring on our organic North American continent and jurisdiction. The jury determines whether an injury, violation, or death occurred. In civil, it is determined if further action for enforcement, or protection of a right, or redress, or prevention of a wrong for personal action is needed to compel or settle something that is purely civil. In criminal, it is determined whether aforementioned offenses were probably and provably caused by deliberate criminal intent (probable cause) that demands further action. If probable cause is found; then the grand jury hands down either a formal written indictment or presentment as a "true bill" which is required to commence further action of criminal proceeding. If there is no probable cause found; then no further action is taken. Both instances of civil and criminal are relievable at Law and Equity. A Common Jury is assembled in accord with the American Republic Seventh Amendment trial by jury at the Moorish Consular Court. The Commonn Law Grand Jury serves as a "buffer" that the people can rely upon for justice when public officials, including judges, criminally violate the law."

The power of the Common Law Grand Jury is to write true bills of indictment, true bills of presentments, true bills of information and file them in Article III Courts [Consular Court] and other Constitutional courts.

The Common law and Court Systems were founded by Moors and introduced to Albion Europeans by and during the Rule of the Moors and the historical Renaissance or literal "rebirth," or revival of learning of Albion Europeans and their decay or disuse. The Moors of the Moroccan/Moorish Empire gave the Albion European high teachings of the Science, and the workings of nature/law during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries; Thus, common law is a product of Noble Moors. The Philosophies were given to Europeans to raise them from the dark-ages of superstition, savagery, filth and ignorance into a new world of knowledge and High Culture, which is referred to as, "Light" "Illumination".

POINT OF AUTHORITY

Years before Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia (March 11, 1936 - February 13, 2016) of the corporate united states was murdered; in a 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 administered to; directly by, and on behalf of the American/Aboriginal Indigenous 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. See Amendment V (1791) Bill of Rights Constitution for the united States of America. The Republic (Article 4, section 4). See United States v. Williams, 112 S.Ct. 1735, 504 U.S. 36, 118 L.Ed.2d 352 (1992).

“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.” ... “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.”...“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

JURY POOL QUALIFICATIONS

1.	Must be of the de jure Sovereign Moorish Nation on, and of the organic American soil.
2.	Must have proclaimed Nationality.
3.	Must demonstrate basic knowledge of American Republic Constitutional, Bill of Rights, and Morocco Empire Treaty.
4.	Must demonstrate a basic knowledge of how protected rights are violated.
5.	Must be willing to learn Juror duties, functions, procedures, and the same for Moorish Consular Court
6.	Must be able to function fair, unbiased, and in confidentiality

Naturalized or otherwise U.S. / United States incorporated citizen do not qualify.

IMPORTANT BEFORE TAKING THE JUROR's OATH

Before taking our oath, we will review some very important points to take at heart

The oath taken by the Moorish American Common Law Grand Jurors binds us to investigate attentively and objectively into all crimes committed on the soil of our organic North American Homeland where we will have, or we can obtain evidence, and to conduct inquiries without malice, fear, ill will, or other emotions.

De jure Law imposes upon each Common Law Grand Juror a strict obligation of strict secrecy which protects us from pressure by people who might be subjects of investigations by the common law grand jury, or the associates of such people.

It prevents the escape of those against whom an indictment is being considered because if its unknown that they are being investigated; there's no need to run from something they are unaware of.

It encourages witnesses before the common law grand jury to give full and truthful information about the commission of a crime because they trust that their information is secured and confidential.

It also prevents tampering with or intimidation of such witnesses before they testify at trial, and finally, it prevents the disclosure of investigations that result in no action by the common law grand jury and avoids any stigma the public might attach to one who is the subject of a mere investigation by the common law grand jury.

The Moorish American Common Law Grand Jury does not investigate matters outside our proper scope merely because someone suggested an investigation, or because the investigation would be interesting.

The Moorish American Common Law Grand Jury never discuss cases we have under investigation with anyone, except fellow common law grand jurors and the Moorish National Republic Federal Government at Northwest Africa, Northwest Amexem, North America; then only in the designated common law grand jury room unless we might seek the advice of the Consular Court Wazir Judges.

Finally, every Moorish Moslem who is selected to serve on the Common Law Grand Jury must bring to this duty; the determination required to participate in a responsible manner, and to make every effort to ensure that the Moorish American Common Law Grand Jury will be a credit to the Moorish community that we represent, and to Humanity.

OATH OF JUROR'S COMMON LAW GRAND JURY



I, _____ do solemnly affirm before the Creator of everything seen and unseen - the life-giver and sustainer as my witness. I will uphold the 5 Divine Moorish Principles of love, truth, peace, freedom, and justice, and support the Moorish Zodiac Constitution, the Morocco Empire Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and the de jure organic Constitution for the united States of America; the Republic, and all laws made pursuant to said agreements, and in conformity therewith, as a Noble American Moor Common Law Grand Juror.

I will attentively investigate and make a true presentment of all offenses against the United States where perpetrated or triable at our North American home land whereby the Moorish Common Law Grand Jury will have, or can obtain lawful evidence.

Further, I will not disclose any evidence brought before the Common Law Grand Jury, nor anything which I, or any other common law grand juror may say, nor the manner in which I, or any other common law grand juror may have voted on any matter that is before the Moorish American Common Law Grand Jury.

I will keep the duties entrusted to me by the Common Law Court and the trust that I will accomplish by law and fact in the interest of justice for humanity.

HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW AND PROCESS FLOW

(THE COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, COMMON JURY, & CONSULAR COURT)

- (A) The Common Law Grand Jury ("Grand Jury") takes a written notice of any offense from their own knowledge and/or observation, or a Civilian files a communication with the Aboriginal Indigenous People's Tribal Consulo.
- (B) Out of the vast jury pool of Moorish Civilians, at least 4 Moors are selected to review the claim, and conduct an initial investigation based on evidence.
- (C) If Criminal Probable Cause is Found
 - 1. A formal "truebill" presentment or indictment is endorsed by all Grand Jurors, and handed/filed with the Moorish Consular Court.
 - 2. Notice of *alleged* crime committed is given
 - 3. The accused is arraigned
 - 4. Out of the vast pool of American National Civilians, 13 oath taking Jurors are affirmed and empaneled for the Consular Court to be the temporary Common Jury for the particular violation
 - 5. If accused is physically present
 - (a) Seventh Amendment Common Law Trial by Jury is held
 - (b) Common Jury hands verdict to Presiding Juror to deliver verdict
 - Otherwise
 - (a) Seventh Amendment Common Law Trial by Jury held in absentia
 - (b) Default judgement in favor of victim/accuser/claimant
 - (c) Enforcement based on de jure Law via Consular Court
 - End
- Otherwise
 - Notice of No further action given
 - End
- (D) If Civil Matter Needs Attention
 - 1. Notice of *alleged* Wrong is Given
 - 2. Grand Jury gives *alleged* wrongdoer 40 days to remedy the issue
 - 3. If remedied by wrongdoer
 - Notice of No further action given
 - Otherwise
 - 1. Hand issue/filed with the Moorish Consular Court
 - 2. Out of the vast pool of American Nationals 13 oath taking Jurors are affirmed and empaneled to be the temporary Common Jury for the particular violation communication
 - 3. Call alleged wrongdoer to be present at Trial to face accuser
 - 4. If accused is physically present
 - (a) Seventh Amendment Common Law Trial by Jury is held
 - (b) Common Jury hands verdict to Presiding Juror to deliver verdict
 - (c) Enforcement based on de jure Law via Consular Court
 - Otherwise
 - (a) Seventh Amendment Common Law Trial by Jury held in absentia
 - (b) Default judgement in favor of victim/accuser

(c) Enforcement based on de jure Law via Consular Court

End

End

Otherwise

Notice of No further action given

End

JUROR MEETINGS

Jurors are selected as mature responsible men and women, but during the life of a common law grand jury, certain problems inevitably arise such as jurors falling asleep during a session, some ask inappropriate questions, some jurors chronically arrive late or not showing up at all; and some hold side conversations during the presentations. All of these issues should not occur, but if they do, the issue is addressed by the presiding juror - with the exception of the question issue. If the issue(s) are unable to be resolved personally with a juror, the presiding juror must report the problem to the Jury Administrator, and he or she will decide how to handle the problem. It is the prerogative of the presiding common law grand juror to recommend by letter; the dismissal of any grand jury member for due cause. The letter would be addressed to the Jury Administrator that detail the reasons why a dismissal is necessary, as well as the attempts made to remedy the problem(s), and how long the problem(s) has existed. The Jury Administrator might discuss the matter further prior to a decision. The juror will then be notified by mail.

CONSULAR COURT

<p>ADMIRALTY. A court which has a very extensive jurisdiction of maritime causes, civil and criminal, controversies arising out of acts done upon or relating to the sea, and questions of prize. It is properly the successor of the consular courts, which were emphatically the courts of merchants and sea-going persons, established in the principal maritime cities on the <u>revival of commerce after the fall of the Western Empire</u>, to supply the want of tribunals that might decide causes arising out of maritime commerce. Also, the system of jurisprudence relating to and growing out of the jurisdiction and practice of the admiralty courts. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 68</p>	<p>CONSULAR COURTS. Courts held by the consuls of one country, within the territory of another, under authority given by treaty, for the settlement of civil cases. In some instances they have also a criminal jurisdiction, but in this respect are subject to review by the courts of the home government. See Rev.St. U.S. § 4083 (22 U.S.C.A. § 141.) Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 388</p> <div data-bbox="1018 719 1214 960" data-label="Image"> </div>
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AMERICAN REPUBLIC CONSTITUTION

(Supreme Law of the Land)

(The Constitution for the united States of America; the Republic (Article IV, Section 4) is a contract between the foreign European union state corporations, and the State/ American Nationals. Ordained by the American Nationals for the American Nationals; The Republic for our protection)



The Ancient Moorish Insignia is on the ONE DOLLAR

The Hidden History of the Moorish People with the United States of America is recorded on the back of the one-dollar Federal Reserve Note (U.S. Currency). There are two seals on the back; on the left side is the Great Seal of the Moorish Empire and on the right is the seal of the United States. There are over "THIRTY THREE" (33) passwords on the note. The INDIGENOUS SOVEREIGN PEOPLE (Moors) were snaked (betrayed) by some of the European Colonial State Citizens who enslaved the

Moors and branded them nigger, negroe, black, colored, afro, hispanic, west indian, etc., In order to conceal the Moors true identify. See: *Annointed News Journal*, June 1998, Page 23. America is the code word for Africa, and Morocco is in Africa.

See: AmeRICA decoded is AfRICA and MoRoCo decoded is aMeRiCa.

ARTICLE III AND THE CONSULAR COURT

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States [*political agreement between aboriginal Moors and Europeans*] shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress [*private formal meeting of Moors and European delegates/representatives*] may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; — between a State and Citizens of another State; — between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State [*Moors or Europeans*] shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction [*first in order*]. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State [Morocco Empire] where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3. Treason [*breach of allegiance*] against the United States [Moors and treated Europeans] shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.



Article 21. "If a Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor [National], or on the contrary if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country [Morocco Empire/Amexem/North America] shall take place and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Tryal, and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever." 1786 Morocco Empire Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States/colonies.

Article 11. "As the government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian Religion, -as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Musselmen, -and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mehomitan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries." 1791 Morocco Empire Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States/colonies, the Bey, and subjects of Tripoli of Barbary



Judges are not Prosecutors, and violate the Law if they act as Prosecutors, and practice Law from the bench. Judges hold limited authorized positions (being Referees). Law only holds for them to hear and to decide Civil and Criminal Cases brought into their assigned jurisdictional venues and Courts of Law. Jurisdiction and Venue are limiting aspects of their Authority, however. In controversies between Moors and the foreign Christian Union Citizens, the United States Courts already have the lawfully prescribed venue and jurisdiction for hearing such cases; and that is Consular Courts. Inferior Ministerial Courts are non-Article III, and definitely are not in Judicial Law, but are colorable.

Moors / Africans /Al Moroccans /Americans can not be U.S. Citizens because the Moroccan Empire has a business arrangement with the British Empire [*European Corporate Contract Citizens Caucasian Men*]. The United States is a foreign European corporation conducting trade and commerce in foreign lands. See: *In Re Merrian's Estate*, 36 N.Y. 479, *Affirmed in U.S. v. Perkins* 163 U.S. 625. See 1786 Morocco Empire treaty

For proof that Moors are not United States citizens and can never be, see the *Original 13th Article of Amendment*¹ via *Congressional Globe 38th Congress 1st Session April 1864 Section 12*.

For proof that the Fraudulent 14th Amendment² via *Congressional Record-June 13 1967* is treasonous, and never ratified, got to link in footnotes.

Moors only owe allegiance to our American land; our ancestral (E)state / Amexem, the Al Moroccan Empire (North, South, Central and the adjoining Islands). The Moorish Nation are the descendants of; and are the true 'possessors' and the aboriginal and indigenous People; Nationals of the Land. .

LAW, HISTORY, AND POLITICS INTRODUCTION

The United States is a private service corporation originally registered in 1750, in France by Benjamin Franklin that was promised service contracts to do business at Morocco in the west which is referred to as the Maghrib (*Al-Maghrib al-Aqṣá - Morocco the most extreme west*). The United States is not a country or government³. North America is the heartland of the Moorish Empire that fell to Rome which is under occupation of the United States and all of its corporate "COLONY OF COLONY" "STATE OF STATE" inquisition franchises (i.e., STATE OF FLORIDA, STATE OF TEXAS, etc.) that metastasized (spread like cancer) from the original thirteen colonies. The spanish inquisition never ended. Politics exist to keep the reality covered up from the heirs (Moors) of the world's largest Estate. Heirs are the Moors branded negro, black, colored, indian, etc., and the source of our problems.

For the National Moors that truly want real liberation from colonialism and not just talk; also for Moors who truly want to help our people – not just boosting egos; our people must know that there is no such thing as "black power". The branding of indian, negro, black, colored, etc., is European social engineering. During Arthur St. Clair's one year administration (February 2, 1787 - November 4, 1787), the 1787 Treaty with Morocco Empire was finalized. St. Clair was a soldier and politician born in Thurso, Scotland, where he served in the British Army during the European British versus European French war on American soil; misnomered, "French and Indian War (1754 -1763)" (aka, Seven Years' War [actually nine] La guerre de la Conquête (the War of the Conquest) and Fourth Intercolonial War) because the French was dependent on, and had American allies fighting against their own interests (*Wabanaki Confederacy members Abenaki, Mi'kmaq, Algonquin, Lenape, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Wyandot Moors*), and the British colonies were supported by American allies fighting against their own interests as well (*Iroquois, Catawba, and Cherokee*

1. Source: http://moor4igws.org/uploads/3/4/4/2/34429976/original_13th_article_of_amend_20_sections_-_congressional_globe.pdf

2. Source: http://moor4igws.org/uploads/3/4/4/2/34429976/congressional_record-june_13_1967_-_14th_amendment_fraud.pdf

3. Title 28 US Code § 3002 Definitions: (15) "United States" means - (A) a Federal Corporation; (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or (C) an instrumentality of the United States."

Moors). It was a war of European vulchers over Moorish land and confluence (Junction) of the Allegheny River and Monongahela River called the Forks of the Ohio. St. Clair served in that army before settling in Pennsylvania, where he held local office. During another one of the European's commercial mercenary wars of Great Britain versus its own European 13 Colonies - having nothing to do with American people; misnomered, American Revolutionary War (1775 -1783) aka, American War of Independence; St. Clair rose to the rank of major general in the Continental Army, but lost his command after a controversial retreat from Fort "Ticonderoga" derved from the Iroquois word *tekontaró:ken*, meaning "it is at the junction of two waterways"⁴

The foreign European colonial occupation must keep Moors preoccupied using a multitude of methods, such as, deceptions, frauds, and murder, etc., so that Moors will never figure out that racism and prejudice has nothing to do with our problems, however its centuries old "1302 Unam Sanctum" and "Doctrine of Discovery" operations aka Spanish Inquisition that never ended, and should always be our argument as the reason for the turmoil happening now in world events, and our condition.

One of the main methods is to keep Moors mentally disconnected from the land, so that the heirs will not be motivated to claim their own land inheritance by birthright nor be convinced to claim our land inheritance if we believe that we came from somewhere else in sardine ships.






The mental trick is to make us blind to the fact that the land is ours, so we won't know that it is ours, and abandon it. For more information, see the AA series of Great Seal works by Charles Mosley Bey – filed with the Library of Congress, as well as information by the Amir of the Great Seal, Taj Tarik Bey – who freely shares liberating information.

The cherry tree that George Washington chopped down is the Moorish Empire flag. December 1, 1789. The Ninth President of the United States corporation; George Washington, apologizes to his Masonic Brother Emperor Mohammed III, for not sending the regular advices (*tribute: a payment by one ruler or nation to another as acknowledgment of submission or price of protection, excessive tax*). Also, President Washington asked the Emperor to recognize their newly formed government.

The Moroccan Empire (Moors) were the first nation to recognize the thirteen colonies as a sovereign nation. Allegedly the Emperor agreed to their recognition because 25 Moors were members of the first Continental Congress. See: The Writing of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Source 1745 - 1799, Editor John C. Fitzpatrick, Volume 30, pages 474 – 476. Moorish/Morocco Empire has a multide of tribes/nations on the organic territory (land), and many many tribal flags; however,

4. Afable, Patricia O.; Beeler, Madison S. (1996). "Place Names". In Goddard, Ives, ed. Languages. Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 17. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution. ISBN 978-0-16-048774-3. OCLC 43957746.

we are all Moors (i.e., Seminole Moors, Creek Moors, Choktah Moors, Blackfoot Moors, Keetowan Moors, etc., - not indian because the Americas are not India – but we are called indian). We are not black or people of color which means Dutch Master property; thus when claiming to be black, they are claiming to be christian property. Is has nothing to do with identity, or bloodline; however, dealt with – with the Christian black codes. See Supreme Court: *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. (How.) 393, 15L Ed., 691; case of status.

				
First Nation Washitaw	Haudenosaunee Hiawatha	Thunder Mountain	Crow	Jatibonicu Taino

The descendants of these North American Moors are the present day Iroquois, Algonquin, Anasazi, Hohokam, Olmec, Apache, Arawak, Arikana, Chavin, Cherokee, Cree, Hupa, Hopi, Makkah, Mohawak, Naca, Zulu, Zuni... These words also, derive from Arabic and Islamic root origins. See: *Precolumbian Muslims in the America* by Dr. Yousef Mroueh.

1913 A.D., Knowledge of our Moorish Heritage would have been lost if it was not for the Moorish-Mason, our illustrious Brother Noble Drew Ali, who founded the Moorish Science Temple, in Newark, New Jersey (1913). For the unconscious denationalized Moors i.e., negroes, blacks and coloreds; Moorish represents our Nationality. Science represents our Ancestors Spiritual Arts maintained in Esoteric Free Masonry, and the Temple represents our Body the dwelling place of the Creator of the Universe. Also, Noble Drew Ali, is responsible for the Moorish flag flying once again on American (extreme northwest Moroccan Empire) soil in 1913. The State of Morocco (kingdom across the atlantic) was not allowed to fly the Moorish flag until 1956 A.D., after their independence from France.

Law and history go together which must always be connected. Lincoln being a member of the BAR (British Registry) could not hold office because the constitution for the United States was derived from Moslem law (Fatwa), and because this is an agreement between the Moslem and the Christians to stop the hundreds of years of wars between Moors and Christianity. The United States is a political agreement. A political metaphor; it itself is not a country. Feudal law of governmental and Judicial systems operating in the jurisdiction of the United States of America are artificial person abstracts, and private corporate entities. Therefore, Moors need to know Law because they need to know what they are dealing with every day. These foreign private entities are of British crown origins and owned by the crown / pope / queen which is why our land is riddled with churches, 501c3's and still building. These churches have nothing to do with Jesus; they are mercenary military out posts

guarded by Roman solders called priests and their minions misnomered as pastors. All heads of churches, and all corporation heads are Roman Curia crown members, and not knowing this is dangerous.

These are all synonymous: Crown Templar of Constantine creed, knights templar, etc. The order was founded circa 1118; it's a religious and military order that was organized on the land at Jerusalem, and ancient city at Canaan- also known as Palestine which is why they did the fake Israel thing... all to cover up history. Canaan is also known as Jerusalem the area Palestine who have since 1948 been politically designated as part of the contemporary body politic and political state now called Israel. The shraird is so the mystery system can be eliminated, and the reason for all the BS goes on in what they now misnomer the Middle East - which is a fakery because there is no such thing as a left east, right east, or Middle East. All licensed BAR members (foreign barrister association) are really Attorns doing business at North America under the U.S. colonial corporate jurisdiction, and their Allegiance and solemn oaths are pledged to the crown templar (notice some blatantly have Esq. (Esquire) title of Knight.

The aboriginal indigenous authoctionous Moor Nationals have inherent powers which cannot be overstepped by the foreign European settlers calling themselves Americans and calling their British colonies; states. Once their constitutional and treaty agreements were breached, they no longer have a united States of America. All power reverts back to the Moors. Prior to 46 BC., the Ancient Moors were referred to by their National names like Washitaw, Almoravides, Almohades, Moabites, Canaanites, Yisraelites, etc...See: Circle Seven Holy Koran.

1789 A.D., On December 1, 1789. The Ninth President of the United States George Washington, apologizes to his Masonic Brother Emperor Mohammed III, for not sending the regular advices (tribute: a payment by one ruler or nation to another as acknowledgment of submission or price of protection, excessive tax). Also, President Washington asked the Emperor to recognize their newly formed government. The Moroccan Empire (Moors) were the first nation to recognize the thirteen colonies as a sovereign nation. Allegedly the Emperor agreed to their recognition because 25 Moors were members of the first Continental Congress. See: The Writing of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Source 1745-1799, Editor John C. Fitzpatrick, Volume 30, pages 474-476.

1790 A.D., On Wednesday, January 20, 1790, A petition was presented to the House of Representatives from the Sundry (numerous) Free Moors, Subjects to the Prince under the Emperor of Morocco in Alliance with the United Stats of America. The Sundry Free Moors Act states that all Free Moors may be tried under the same Laws as the Citizens of (South Carolina) and NOT under the Negro Act. See: South Carolina Department of Archives and History: SC House of Representatives Journal, 1789-90, p. xxii, 353-364, 373-374: In Re. Sundry Free Moors.

DEFINITIONS

Act of Attainder. A legislative act, attainting a person. See Attainder. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 43.

American. (noun) an Aboriginal or one of the various copper-colored natives found on the American Continent by the Europeans; the original application of the name. *Webster's 1828 American Dictionary of the English language and 1936.* Webster's unabridged 20th century dictionary. "Some examples will now be cited from the Americas to illustrate the use of 'negro' and 'black' in English as applied to people of American ancestry." *Jack D. Forbes*⁵: *Africans and Native Americans, Chp.3. Negro, Black and Moor* p. 85 ¶ 3. **America, united States "of "means:** the original British European's thirteen colonies declared or announced their independence from their European Great Britain Masters as the incorporated united States "of" (expressing the relationship between a part and a whole) the aboriginal indiginous America/Amexem; but not America itself. The Europeans are not Americans, and can never be; they are Europeans and will always be that.

Arraign. In criminal practice. To bring the accused to court to answer the matter charged upon him in the indictment by calling them and reading them the indictment and whether he be guilty or not guilty.

Attainder. (noun) etymology: mid-15c., in law, "extinction of rights of a person sentenced to death or outlawry," from noun use of Old French ataindre "to touch upon; strike, hit; seize; accuse, condemn" (see attain). For use of French infinitives as nouns, especially in legal language,

Bill of Attainder. A legislative act, directed against a designated person, pronouncing him guilty of an alleged crime, (usually treason,) without trial or conviction according to the recognized rules of procedure, and passing sentence of death and attainder upon him. "Bills of attainder," as they are technically called, are such special acts of the legislature as inflict capital punishments upon persons supposed to be guilty of high offenses, such as treason and felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. If an act inflicts a milder degree of punishment than death, it is called a "bill of pains and penalties," but both are included in the prohibition in the Federal constitution. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 162. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 162.

Common Jury. In practice. The ordinary kind of jury by which issues of fact are generally tried, as distinguished from a special jury, (q. v.). Fair and Impartial Jury.

5. (Jack D. Forbes was an American writer, scholar and political activist, who specialized in Native American issues. He is best known for his role in establishing one of the first Native American Studies programs)

Common Law. As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 346

Congressional Power. The power of Congress to regulate commerce is the power to enact all appropriate legislation for its protection or advancement; to adopt measures to promote its growth. **REGULATE.** To fix, establish, or control; to adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1451.

Constitution. The organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, which may be written or unwritten, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed, organizing the government, and regulating, distributing, and limiting the functions of its different departments, and prescribing the extent and manner of the exercise of sovereign powers. A charter of government deriving its whole authority from the governed [The People] **Constitution.** In American law. The written instrument agreed upon by the people of the Union or of a particular state, as the absolute rule of action and decision for all departments and officers of the government in respect to all the points covered by it, which must control until it shall be changed by the authority which established it, and in opposition to which any act or ordinance of any such department or officer is null and void. Cooley, Const. Lim. 3. **Constitutional.** Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution; not conflicting with any provision of the constitution or fundamental law of the state. Dependent upon a constitution, or secured or regulated by a constitution; as "constitutional monarchy," "constitutional rights." Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 384, 385.

Consul. International Law An officer of a commercial character, appointed by the different states to watch over the mercantile interests of the appointing state and of its subjects in foreign countries. There are usually a number of consuls in every maritime country, and they are usually subject to a chief consul, who is called a "consul general." The word "consul" has two meanings: (1) It denotes an officer of a particular grade in the consular service; (2) it has a broader generic sense, embracing all consular officers. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 388.

Corruption of blood is one of the consequences of attainder. The descendants of an attainted person could not inherit either from the attainted person (whose property had been forfeited by the attainder) or from their other relatives through him. Thus, corruption of blood as a result of attainder of treason [*breach of allegiance*] was cited

as an example of the former and was defined as the disability of any of the posterity [future generations] of the attained person "to claim any inheritance in fee simple [*allodial*], either as heir to him, or to any ancestor above him."

Equity. In its broadest and most general signification, this term denotes the spirit and the habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing which would regulate the intercourse of men with men, - the rule of doing to all others as we desire them to do to us; or, as it is expressed by Justinian, "to live honestly, to harm nobody, to render to every man his due." Inst. 1, 1, 3. It is therefore the synonym of natural right or justice. But in this sense its obligation is ethical rather than jural, and its discussion belongs to the sphere of morals. It is grounded in the precepts [maxim, rule of conduct] of the conscience, not in any sanction of positive law. In a restricted sense, the word denotes equal and impartial justice as between two persons whose rights or claims are 'in conflict; justice, that is, as ascertained by natural reason or ethical insight, but independent of the formulated body of law. This is not a technical meaning of the term, except in so far as courts which administer equity seek to discover it by the agencies above mentioned, or apply it beyond the strict lines of positive law. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 634. Adequate Remedy: A remedy which is plain and complete and as practical and efficient to the ends of justice and its prompt administration as the remedy in equity. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 61

indian (adj., n.) "inhabit of India or South Asia; pertaining to India," c. 1300 (noun and adjective), from Late Latin *indianus*, from India. Applied to the aboriginal native inhabitants of the Americas from at least 1553 as a noun (1610s as an adjective), reflecting Spanish and Portuguese use, on the mistaken notion that America was the eastern end of Asia ..."In Connecticut, in 1711, a family of 'Indian servants' ...were distributed by will and were called 'blacks'. Fryer, *Staying Power*, p. 27n;

Indictment. An accusation in writing found and presented by a grand jury, legally convoked and sworn, to the court in which it is impaneled, charging that a person therein named has done some act, or been guilty of some omission, which, by law, is a public offense, punishable on indictment. A presentment differs from an indictment in that it is an accusation made by a grand jury of their own motion, either upon their own observation and knowledge, or upon evidence before them; while an indictment is preferred at the suit of the government, and is usually framed in the first instance by the prosecuting officer of the government, and by him laid before, the grand jury, to be found or ignored. An information resembles in its form and substance an indictment, but is filed at the mere discretion of the proper law officer of the government, without the intervention or approval of a grand jury, and an affidavit is a charge made and preferred by an individual.

Juror. The term is not inflexible, and besides a person who has been accepted and sworn to try a cause "juror" may also mean a person selected for jury service (ie.,

contact other Moors for availability of jury duty). The term may apply to special jurors as well as members of regular panel. As a **juror** in a trial setting, when it comes to your individual vote of either innocent or guilty, you truly are answerable only to The Supreme Creator of everything seen and unseen in fairness and honesty (Law and Equity). The First Amendment to the Constitution for the united States of America; the republic - relates to this science. The role of the jury defends against political oppression, and have the power to return a verdict of not guilty whatever the facts, but you must decide not only the facts placed in evidence but also the validity or application the Law. One **juror** can stop tyranny with a "not guilty" vote. One juror can nullify bad law in any case, by "hanging the jury"

Jury. In practice. A certain number of men, selected according to law, and sworn (jurati) to inquire of certain matters of fact, and declare the truth upon evidence to be laid before them. Black's Law Dictionary Revised 4th Ed. p. 63. A jury is a body of men temporarily selected and invested with power to present or indict for a public offense, or to try a question of fact. As understood at common law and as used in constitutional provision, "jury" imports body of twelve men. "Jury trial" is not merely a trial by twelve men, but by twelve men selected by law; drawn and selected by officers free from all bias in favor of or against either party, duly impaneled and sworn to render a true verdict according to the law and the evidence.

Law. The term is also used in opposition to "fact." Thus questions of law are to be decided by the court, while it is the province of the jury to solve questions of fact Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1028

NAME. The designation of an individual person, or of a firm or corporation. Riley v. Litchfield, 168 Iowa 187, 150 N.W. 81, 83, Ann.Cas.1917B, 172. Black's Law Dictionary rev 4th ed. p. 1174

Nation. A people, or aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organized jural society, usually inhabiting a distinct portion of the earth, speaking the same language, using the same customs, possessing historic continuity, and distinguished from other like groups by their racial origin and characteristics, and generally, but not necessarily, living under the same government and sovereignty. [*The foreign Albion European union states is not the same as the aboriginal Moorish Nation*] The words "nation" and "people" are frequently used as synonyms, but there is a great difference between them. A nation is an aggregation of men speaking the same language, having the same customs, and endowed with certain moral qualities which distinguish them from other groups of a like nature. It would follow from this definition that a nation is destined to form only one state, and that it constitutes one indivisible whole. Nevertheless, the history of every age presents us with nations divided into several states.

Moor, n More, Maure, L. Maurus a Moor 2. (Hist.) Any individual of the swarthy [dark complexion] races..." [relative to the Albion European] 1895 Noah Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language: being the authentic edition of Webster's unabridged dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, 1879, and 1884 by Webster, Noah, 1758-1843; "Since moor and moren had also been used for American (Antwerp, 1563, and Brazil, 1550s, 1640s), we can see a pattern where both moor and swart were flexible enough to embrace a broad range of brown to dark brown people." Jack D. Forbes; *Africans and Native Americans. Chp. 3. Negro, Black and Moor p. 81 ¶ 3*; "I say my client may be a Moor, but he is not a Negro." *Abraham Lincoln's case: Dungey v. Spencer (1855) File ID: L00567*, as a trial lawyer before president of the United States Corporation Company. April 17, 1855

Nationality. That quality or character which arises from the fact of a person's belonging to a nation or state. Nationality determines the political status of the individual, especially with reference to allegiance; while domicile determines his civil status. Nationality arises either by birth or by naturalization. According to Savigny, "nationality" is also used as opposed to "territoriality," for the purpose of distinguishing the case of a nation having no national territory; e. g., the Jews. 8 Say. Syst. § 346; Westl.Priv.Int. Law, 5. Black's Law Dictionary rev 4th ed. p. 1176

Positive Law. Law actually and specifically enacted or adopted by proper authority for the government of an organized jural society. "A 'law,' in the sense in which that term is employed in jurisprudence, is enforced by a sovereign political authority. It is thus distinguished not only from all rules which, like the principles of morality and the so-called laws of honor and of fashion, are enforced by an indeterminate authority, but also from all rules enforced by a determinate authority which is either, on the one hand, superhuman, or, on the other hand, politically subordinate. In order to emphasize the fact that 'laws,' in the strict sense of the term, are thus uthoritatively imposed, they are described as positive laws." Holl.Jur. 37. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1324

Presentment: The written notice taken by a grand jury of any offense, from their own knowledge or observation, a prosecutor or a prosecutor's bill of indictment laid before them. The writing contains the accusation so presented by a grand jury. Its an informal statement in writing, by the grand jury, representing to the consular court that a public offense has been committed which is triable, and that there is reasonable ground for believing that a particular individual named or described therein has committed it. It's an accusation of crime, made by a grand jury from their own knowledge or from evidence furnished them by witnesses or by one or more of their members. An indictment differs from a presentment in that the former must be indorsed "A true bill," followed by the signature of the grand jury foreman; a presentment is to be signed by all the grand jurors, and hence does not have to be indorsed "A true bill." The special presentment of the grand jury is returned into the

consular court, and upon it the accused is arraigned and tried. It has the same force and effect as a bill of indictment. The only formal difference between the two is that a prosecutor prefers a bill of indictment, and a special presentment has no prosecutor, but, in theory, originates with the grand jury. A bill of indictment and a special presentment is basically the same, and the finding of the grand jury is prepared by the solicitor-general and called a bill of indictment, or a special presentment, at his/her will. See Black's Law Dictionary Rev. 4th ed p. 1347 (1968)

Social Contract, or Compact. In political philosophy, a term applied to the theory of the origin of society associated chiefly with the names of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, though it can be traced back to the Greek Sophists. Rousseau (Contract Social) held that in the pre-social state man was unwarlike and timid. Laws resulted from the combination of men who agreed, for mutual protection, to surrender individual freedom of action. Government must therefore rest on the consent of the governed. Encycl. Br. Rousseau concluded that the social contract was not a willing agreement, as Hobbes, Locke, and Montesquieu had believed, but a fraud against the people committed by the rich. In 1762, Rousseau published his most important work on political theory, The Social Contract. See Black's Law Dictionary rev 4th ed. p. 1561

State, n. A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. United States v. Kusche, D.C.Cal., 56 F. Supp. 201, 207, 208. The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power in behalf of the people. Delany v. Moraitis, C.C.A.Md., 136 F. 2D 129, 130. ***State, Foreign.*** A foreign country or nation. The several United States are considered "foreign" to each other except as regards their relations as common members of the Union

Status. Standing, state or condition. Reynolds v. Pennsylvania Oil Co., 150 Cal. 629, 89 P.610, 612. The legal relation of individual to rest of the community. Duryea v. Duryea, 46 Idaho 512, 269 P. 987, 988. The rights, duties, capacities and incapacities which determine a person to a given class. Campb. Austin 137. A legal personal relationship, not temporary in its nature nor terminable at the mere will of the parties, with which third persons and the state are concerned. Holzer v. Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft, 159 Misc. 830, 290 N.Y.S. 181, 191. While term implies relation it is not a mere relation. De La Montanya v. De La Montanya, 112 Cal. 101, 115, 44 P. 345, 348, 32 L.R.A. 82, 53 Am.St.Rep. 165. It also means estate, because it signifies the condition or circumstances in which one stands with regard to his property. In the Year Books, it was used in this sense; 2 Poll. & Maitl. Hist, E. L. 11. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1580

True Bill. In criminal practice. The indorsement made by a grand jury upon a bill of indictment, when they find it sustained by the evidence laid before them, and are satisfied of the truth of the accusation. 4 Bl.Comm. 306. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1680

United States. This term has several meanings. It may be merely the name of a sovereign [i.e., Moors] occupying the position analogous [according to due proportion] to that of other sovereigns in family of nations, it may designate territory over which sovereignty of United States extends, or it may be collective name of the states [Union States] which are united by and under the Constitution. [political agreement] Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1703.

The **United States properly**, is a metaphor [figure of speech], a compilation of the people (aboriginal and indigenous) of the United (E)states, who established the United States of America, which is a compilation of the various original [European] Union States and the Constitution that goes with it as the 'Law of the land'. Although most had or have an allegiance to, and thought they were a citizen of the United States, it is to be made VERY clear, that your nationality determines your political status and allegiance. The UNITED STATES and the acronyms U.S. and U.S.A were all formed in 1870 as a corporation, being the corporate united states and you CANNOT be a member / citizen of a corporation or any of its many enclaves, which by the way all are defunct anyway, as they went bankrupt in 1933 and are feigning to operate as a properly seated government, when they are NOT!

Verdict, False. One obviously opposed to the principles of right and justice; an untrue verdict. Formerly, if a jury gave a false verdict, the party injured by it might sue out and prosecute a writ of attain against them, either at common law...for the purpose of reversing the judgment and punishing the jury for their verdict; but not where the jury erred merely in point of law, if they found according to the judge's direction. Black's Law Dictionary rev. 4th ed. p. 1730.



CONSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS

1786 Morocco Empire Treaty of Peace and Friendship

Treaty of Peace and Friendship, with additional article; also Ship-Signals Agreement. The treaty was sealed at Morocco with the seal of the Emperor of Morocco June 23, 1786 (25 Shaban, A. H. 1200), and delivered to Thomas Barclay, American Agent, June 28, 1786 (1 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in Arabic. The additional article was signed and sealed at Morocco on behalf of Morocco July 15, 1786 (18 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in Arabic. The Ship-Signals Agreement was signed at Morocco July 6, 1786 (9 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in English.

Certified English translations of the treaty and of the additional article were incorporated in a document signed and sealed by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, Thomas Jefferson at Paris January 1, 1787, and John Adams at London January 25, 1787.

Treaty and additional article ratified by the United States July 18, 1787. As to the ratification generally, see the notes. Treaty and additional article proclaimed July 18, 1787.

Ship-Signals Agreement not specifically included in the ratification and not proclaimed; but copies ordered by Congress July 23, 1787, to be sent to the Executives of the States (Secret Journals of Congress, IV, 869; but see the notes as to this reference).

[Certified Translation of the Treaty and of the Additional Article, with Approval by Jefferson and Adams)

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known- Whereas the United States of America in Congress assembled by their Commission bearing date the twelvth day of May One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty four thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them or a Majority of them full Powers to confer, treat & negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make & receive propositions for such Treaty and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification, And by one other (commission bearing date the Eleventh day of March One thousand Seven hundred & Eighty five did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary or a majority of them, by writing under the* hands and Seals to appoint such Agent in the said Business as they might think proper with Authority under the directions and Instructions of the said Ministers to commence & prosecute the said Negotiations & Conferences for the said Treaty provided that the said Treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And Whereas, We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by

writing under the Hand and Seal of the said John Adams at London October the fifth, One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five, & of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris October the Eleventh of the same Year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, Agent in the Business aforesaid, giving him the Powers therein, which by the said second Commission we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath arranged Articles for a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which Articles written in the Arabic Language, confirmed by His said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco & seal'd with His Royal Seal, being translated into the Language of the said United States of America, together with the Attestations thereto annexed are in the following Words, To Wit.

In the name of Almighty God,

This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this Book and sealed with our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco on the twenty fifth day of the blessed Month of Shaban, in the Year One thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

.1.

We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty consisting of twenty five Articles shall be inserted in this Book and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose Approbation it has been made and who is duly authorized on their Part, to treat with us concerning all the Matters contained therein.

.2.

If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever, the other Party shall not take a Commission from the Enemy nor fight under their Colors.

.3.

If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever and take a Prize belonging to that Nation, and there shall be found on board Subjects or Effects belonging to either of the Parties, the Subjects shall be set at Liberty and the Effects returned to the Owners. And if any Goods belonging to any Nation, with whom either of the Parties shall be at War, shall be loaded on Vessels belonging to the other Party, they shall pass free and unmolested without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

.4.

A Signal or Pass shall be given to all Vessels belonging to both Parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at Sea, and if the Commander of a Ship of War of either Party shall have other Ships under his Convoy, the Declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

.5.

If either of the Parties shall be at War, and shall meet a Vessel at Sea, belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a Boat with two or three Men only, and if any Gun shall be Bred and injury done without Reason, the offending Party shall make good all damages.

.6.

If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored, and in like Manner, if any Moor not a Subject of these Dominions shall make Prize of any of the Citizens of America or their Effects and bring them into any of the Ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.

.7.

If any Vessel of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and have occasion for Provisions or other Supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

If any Vessel of the United States shall meet with a Disaster at Sea and put into one of our Ports to repair, she shall be at Liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any Duty whatever.

.9.

If any Vessel of the United States shall be cast on Shore on any Part of our Coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the Owners and no one shall attempt going near her without their Approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our Protection; and if any Vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our Ports, by Stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her Cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity untill the Commander shall think proper to proceed on his Voyage.

.10.

If any Vessel of either of the Parties shall have an engagement with a Vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers within gunshot of the Forts of the other, the Vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible untill she is in safety; And if any American Vessel shall be cast on shore on the Coast of Wadnoon [\(1\)](#) or any coast thereabout, the People belonging to her shall be protected, and assisted untill by the help of God, they shall be sent to their Country.

.11.

If we shall be at War with any Christian Power and any of our Vessels sail from the Ports of the United States, no Vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow untill twenty four hours after the Departure of our Vessels; and the same Regulation shall be observed towards the American Vessels sailing from our Ports.-be their enemies

Moors or Christians.

.12.

If any Ship of War belonging to the United States shall put into any of our Ports, she shall not be examined on any Pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive Slaves on Board, nor shall the Governor or Commander of the Place compel them to be brought on Shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

.13.

If a Ship of War of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the Fort, with an equal Number of Guns, not with more or less.

.14.

The Commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the Commerce with Spain or as that with the most favored Nation for the time being and their Citizens shall be respected and esteemed and have full Liberty to pass and repass our Country and Sea Ports whenever they please without interruption.

.15.

Merchants of both Countries shall employ only such interpreters, & such other Persons to assist them in their Business, as they shall think proper. No Commander of a Vessel shall transport his Cargo on board another Vessel, he shall not be detained in Port, longer than he may think proper, and all persons employed in loading or unloading Goods or in any other Labor whatever, shall be paid at the Customary rates, not more and not less.

.16.

In case of a War between the Parties, the Prisoners are not to be made Slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, Officer for Officer and one private Man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican Dollars for each Person wanting; And it is agreed that all Prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve Months from the Time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a Merchant or any other Person authorized by either of the Parties.

.17.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or Sell any kind of Goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of Merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian Nations.

.18.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of Vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband Goods have been sent on board, in which Case the Persons who took the contraband Goods on board shall be punished according to the

Usage and Custom of the Country and no other Person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the Ship or Cargo incur any Penalty or damage whatever.

.19.

No vessel shall be detained in Port on any presence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any Article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full Liberty to agree for the Freight of any Goods he takes on board.

.20.

If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government to enforce his decisions it shall be immediately granted to him.

.21.

If a Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Tryal, and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

.22.

If an American Citizen shall die in our Country and no Will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his Effects, and if there shall be no Consul, the Effects shall be deposited in the hands of some Person worthy of Trust, untill the Party shall appear who has a Right to demand them, but if the Heir to the Person deceased be present, the Property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a Will shall appear, the Property shall descend agreeable to that Will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the Validity thereof.

.23.

The Consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any Sea Port of our Dominions that they shall think proper; And they shall be respected and enjoy all the Privileges which the Consuls of any other Nation enjoy, and if any of the Citizens of the United States shall contract any Debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any Manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a Promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in Writing no Application to him for any redress shall be made.

.24.

If any differences shall arise by either Party infringing on any of the Articles of this Treaty, Peace and Harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, untill a friendly Application shall be made for an Arrangement, and untill that Application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to Arms. And if a War shall break out between the Parties, Nine Months shall be granted to all the Subjects of both Parties,

to dispose of their Effects and retire with their Property. And it is further declared that whatever indulgences in Trade or otherwise shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the Citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

.25.

This Treaty shall continue in full Force, with the help of God for Fifty Years.

We have delivered this Book into the Hands of the before-mentioned Thomas Barclay on the first day of the blessed Month of Ramadan, in the Year One thousand two hundred.

I certify that the annex'd is a true Copy of the Translation made by Issac Cardoza Nunez, Interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THOS BARCLAY

Additional Article – Morocco Empire Treaty

Grace to the only God

I the underwritten the Servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelhack Fennish do certify that His Imperial Majesty my Master /whom God preserve/ having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the United States of America has ordered me the better to compleat it and in addition of the tenth Article of the Treaty to declare " That,

"if any Vessel belonging to the United States shall be in any of the
"Ports of His Majesty's Dominions, or within Gunshot of his Forts,
"she shall be protected as much as possible and no Vessel whatever
"belonging either to Moorish or Christian Powers with whom the
"United States may be at War, shall be permitted to follow or engage
"her, as we now deem the Citizens of America our good Friends.

And in obedience to His Majesty's Commands I certify this Declaration by putting my hand and Seal to it, on the Eighteenth day of Ramadan in the Year One thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

The Servant of the fling my Master whom God preserve
TAMER BEN ABDELHACK(1) FENNISH

I Do Certify that the above is a True Copy of the Translation Made at Morocco by Isaac Cardoza Nunes, Interpreter, of a Declaration Made and Signed by Sidi Hage Tahar Fennish in addition to the Treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America which Declaration the said Tahar Fennish Made by the Express Directions of

His Majesty.

THos BARCLAY

Note, The Ramadan of the Year of the Hegira 1200 Commenced on the 28th June in the Year of our Lord 1786.

Now know Ye that We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid do approve & conclude the said Treaty and every Article and Clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification.

In testimony whereof we have signed the same with our Names and Seals, at the places of our respective residence and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

John ADAMS. [Seal]

LONDON January 25, 1787.

TH: JEFFERSON [Seal]

PARIS January 1, 1787.

(1) The spelling in the original document is uncertain, but Abdelhack is correct, el-Hack or el-Haq being one of the names of God.

Source: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/bar1786a.asp

Ship-Signals Agreement – Morocco Empire Treaty

The following Signals are agreed upon between Commodore Rais Farache, on the Part of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and the Honorable Thomas Barclay Esquire Agent for the United States of America on their Part, to the End that the Vessels of both Parties may be known to each other at Sea.

For Vessels of two or of three Masts,

In the Day, a blue Pendant is to be hoisted on the End of the Main Yard, and in the Night a Lantern is to be hoisted on the same Place.

For Vessels of one Mast only,

In the Day, a blue Pendant is to be hoisted at the Mast-Head, and in the Night a Lantern is to be hoisted on the Ensign Staff.

Done at Morocco the Ninth day of the Month of Ramadan in the Year One thousand two hundred.

THOs BARCLAY

من عظيم المغامر العالم بالاد
على اذن الرئيس قريش

COMMENT OF DR. C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE

In the above two lines of Arabic script (very badly written) there are two gross errors: In the first line instead of 'azim, "great," which is evidently meant, there is written 'adim, which means "destitute of." In the second line the word idhn, "authorization," "permission," has a letter too many, by which it becomes adhan, meaning "call to prayer." The two necessary corrections being made, the words run as follows: "From the Great in Position, the High in God [i. e., the Emperor]. By authorization: Rais [i. e., captain] Faraj."

Source: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/bar1786s.asp

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The Constitution of 1787 for the United States of America

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.

Article I

Section 1. 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.

Section 2. 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.

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.

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 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 enumerations 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.

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

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their

Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the

other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

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;

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

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.

Section 9. 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.

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.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

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

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.

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.

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.

Section 10. 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.

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 it's 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 Controul of the Congress.

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.

Article II

Section 1. 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

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to

which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President: and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:– “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services,

a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;^{3/4}to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State;^{3/4}between Citizens of different States;^{3/4}between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive

Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

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.

Article VI

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.

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.

Article VII

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 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,

G.o Washington—*President and deputy from Virginia*
[signed also by the deputies of twelve States.]

New Hampshire
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King
Connecticut
Wm Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman
New York
Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey
Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm Paterson.
Jona: Dayton
Pennsylvania
B Franklin

Thomas Mifflin
Robt Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris
Delaware
Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland
James McHenry
Dan of St Thos Jenifer
Danl Carroll
Virginia John Blair—
James Madison Jr.
North Carolina
Wm Blount
Richd Dobbs Spaight.
Hu Williamson
South Carolina
J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler.

Georgia
William Few
Abr Baldwin

Attest William Jackson *Secretary*

American Republic 1791 Bill of Rights

Amendment I (1791)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II (1791)

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III (1791)

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV (1791)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V (1791)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI (1791)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be

informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII (1791)

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII (1791)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX (1791)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X (1791)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

