

The Committees of Protection, Correspondence and Safety of the  
various States United under and by the Constitution for the United  
States of America –  
Resolutions of a Boston Town Meeting Against the King

“Because Boston had become the focal Point of colonial opposition to British tax policies, General Gage ordered British troops to be stationed there in the spring of 1768. This news caused an immediate reaction in Massachusetts. When the Boston town meeting requested Governor Bernard to call a special session of the legislature, he refused on the grounds that he had to have permission from Britain. On September 13, the town meeting adopted resolutions stating the rights of the colonists, and proceeded to call a provincial convention to meet in Boston on September 22. These revolutionary proceedings were printed in town newspapers, and copies were circulated throughout the colony.”

The Annual Register . . . for the Year 1768, London, 1768, pp.  
235-241.

# What did the resolutions from this town meeting say?

THE COMMITTEE appointed to take the state of our public affairs into consideration reported the following declaration and resolves:

Whereas it is the first principle in civil society, founded in nature and reason, that no law of the society can be binding on any individual without his consent, given by himself in person or by his representative of his own free election; and whereas in and by an act of the British Parliament passed in the First year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and blessed memory, entitled "An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown," the preamble of which act is in these words, viz.: Whereas the late King James II, by the assistance of diverse evil councilors, judges, and ministers employed by him did endeavor to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom," it is expressly among other things declared that the levying money for the use of the Crown by pretense of prerogative, without grant of Parliament for a longer time or in other manner than the same is granted, is illegal.

And whereas the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, the metropolis of the province in said charter mentioned, do hold all the rights and liberties therein contained to be sacred and inviolable; at the same time publicly and solemnly acknowledging their firm and unshaken allegiance to their alone and rightful sovereign King George III, the lawful successor of the said King William and Queen Mary to the British throne: Therefore,

Resolved, that the said freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston will at the utmost peril of their lives and fortunes take all legal and constitutional measures to defend and maintain the person, family, crown, and dignity of our said sovereign Lord George III; and all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities granted in the said royal charter, as well as those which are declared to be belonging to us as British subjects by birthright, as all others therein specially mentioned.

Therefore:

Voted, as the opinion of this town, that the levying money within this province for the use and service of the Crown in other manner than the same is granted by the Great and General Court or assembly of this province is in violation of the said royal charter; and the same is also in violation of the undoubted natural rights of subjects, declared in the aforesaid act of Parliament, freely to give and grant their own money for the service of the Crown, with their own consent, in person or by representatives of their own free election.

And whereas in the aforesaid act of Parliament it is declared that the raising or keeping a standing army within the Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law, it is the opinion of this town that the said declarations are founded in the indefeasible right of the subjects to be consulted, and to give their free consent in person or by representatives of their own free election to the raising and keeping a standing army among them; and the inhabitants of this town being free subjects have the same right derived from nature and confirmed by the British constitution, as well as the said royal charter; and therefore, the raising or keeping a standing army without their consent in person or by representatives of their own free election would be an infringement of their natural, constitutional, and charter rights; and the employing such army for the enforcing of laws made without the consent of the people, in person or by their representatives, would be a grievance.

# FOUR BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

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1ST – effectively WE THE PEOPLE  
in JURAL ASSEMBLIES / GRAND  
JURIES

2nd – Legislative

3rd – Executive

4th – Judicial

1<sup>st</sup> Amendment – Redress  
of Grievances to the  
elected people

2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment –  
Unregulated militia

7<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Grand  
Juries of the people  
through the assemblies

Virginia de jure Assembly

2021

Pursuit of Happiness

# We the People

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

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. 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 State shall have a Representative in Congress less than three Members, but no State shall have more than three Representatives, unless such Number be increased by an equal Proportion of other States, in which Case the Increase shall be in such Manner, as the Legislature of such State shall direct. There shall be no more than two Representatives from any State, and they shall be chosen for the Term of two Years; but the Electors in each State shall have the Qualification requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Electors in such State shall choose in the Manner directed by the Legislature thereof, a Person to fill the Vacancy. The House of Representatives shall assemble on the first Monday in December, but they may, by Law, alter the Time of meeting. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for the Term of six Years, and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Immediately after their Organization, they shall take an Oath or Affirmation, which shall be administered by one of their Members. They shall meet on the first Monday in January, but they may, by Law, alter the Time of meeting. They shall choose their President pro tempore, and other Officers; and shall have the sole and exclusive Power of trying all Impeachments, when the President is absent, and when the President is present, and shall decide by a Majority of two thirds of the Members present. The President shall hold his Office for the Term of four Years, and shall be eligible for one Term; but no Person shall be elected President, who has not attained to the Age of thirty five Years, who was not born a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, have attained to the Age of thirty five Years. If any Person be elected President, who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, or who shall not have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, or who shall not, when elected, have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, he shall nevertheless qualify as President, if he will take the Oath of Office, and be sworn in; but he shall nevertheless be ineligible for Election to the Office of President, and shall be ineligible to the Office of Vice President, if he shall have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, or if he shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, or if he shall, when elected, have attained to the Age of thirty five Years. The President shall have the Power and Duty, to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Term of his Office, by appointing and commissioning such Persons as he shall think proper, who shall hold their Offices until they shall be qualified in their stead. He shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace. He shall have the Power to make Treaties, provided he shall have the Consent of the Senate and two thirds of the Members present. He shall have the Power to nominate and to receive, and to commission and to remove, Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are in his Power; but they shall hold their Offices during the Term of Years for which they shall be appointed, unless they shall be sooner removed. He shall have the Power to grant all Pardons and Reprieves for Offences against the United States, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace. He shall have the Power to grant all Pardons and Reprieves for Offences against the United States, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace. He shall have the Power to grant all Pardons and Reprieves for Offences against the United States, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace.



# Declaration of Independence Continues...

2<sup>nd</sup> Paragraph... “That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed,...that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government...

...it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government and to provide new Guards for their future Security.”

# *HOW DID AMERICA GET HERE?*

- The South's Secession
  - When the Southern states walked out of Congress on March 27, 1861, the quorum to conduct business under the Constitution was lost. Congress was adjourned Sine Die – “without a day”. Lincoln could not legally reconvene Congress because the lawful deliberative body ceased to exist.
- Start of Civil War – April 12, 1861
- Executive Order #1 – April 24, 1863
  - Lincoln issues General Order 100 (Lieber Code) which puts country under marshal law, shutting down assemblies and people self-governance.
- 1871 – Act of 1871 – Turning US Govt into Corporation
- 1913 – Creation of the Fed
- 1929 – US takes gold out of market

# The Original Thirteenth Amendment

*Ratified March 12, 1819*

“If any citizen of the united States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them”...*National Archives*

# Why the Assemblies?

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of the Declaration of Independence states...

“That to secure these rights (Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness), Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,...

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government,

...But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”



# 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment of Original Constitution

“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.”



# How Do We Accomplish Returning to Self-Governance?

We assemble ourselves into jural assemblies and reclaim the land through the same process that the first Americans did.

Following the lawful pattern set up by Michigan State Jural Assembly in 2013

# STEPS FOR ASSEMBLING

STEP 1: Meet regularly (once a week) and take official minutes of each meeting. Suggested to use Roberts Rules of Order to conduct meetings

STEP 2: Elect officers: Moderator, Scribe, & Sgt at arms (perhaps Treasurer & Historian), & record in minutes.

STEP 3: Grow numbers as quickly as possible to 13 in a county and 27 in a state for your Common Law de jure Grand Jury.

STEP 4: GIVE NOTICE – THIS IS WHAT SETS US APART FROM OTHER ASSEMBLIES. THIS STEP MAKES US LEGAL AND LAWFUL / CONSTITUTIONAL.

# County Settlement Covenant

## Prince William County

### PREAMBLE

We the sovereign people living on the land in Prince William County, Virginia, a Free and Independent state, in order to live together in harmony under common law of the Almighty Creator, to facilitate the avoidance of disputes; to facilitate the quick settlement of disputes which might arise; to provide for organized defense of life, liberty, and private property; to protect and administer public property for the benefit of the inhabitants; and to make certain limited agreements with other settlements of sovereign people for mutual benefit, ordain common accord and recognition the following:

### NOTICE

Date: (First date of the read on court house steps)

COMES NOW, Inhabitants of Prince William County by ABSOLUTE WRIT of HABEAS CORPUS, and with absolute resolve rebut all corporate authority.

And with absolute resolve rebut all corporate authority!

County Settlement Covenant in Prince William County

Original Assembly and Library of Records on date: (First Date Assembly took minuet)

### Gives this County Settlement Announcement

~~My County~~ County Settlement Covenant, and in harmony with all **eighty-eight** counties we FIND:

### Article One

By ALMIGHTY God granting us FREEDOM: By unanimous decree the Local people(s) in Local Peaceable Lawful Assembly; in Settlement Covenant in (My State), a Free and

## STEP 5: What To Do After Settlement Process is Complete

Develop your Assembly plan:

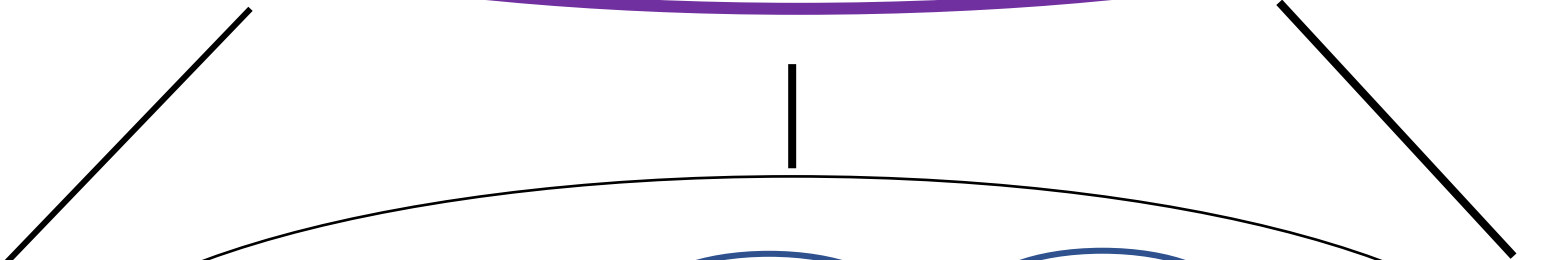
- Write your assembly by-laws / functions & operations / organizational documents – this is what your Assembly will look like on paper. This is how you want your county government to look.

Develop Functions & Operations of Grand Jury

- This should be modeled after Clause 61 of the Magna Carta and Common Law

Develop Functions and Operations of Sheriff and Militia

**GOD / CREATOR OF THE  
UNIVERSE**



Education

**Assembly – the People**

**Sheriff**

Treasury

**Grand Jury**



July 7, 2020

## LAWFUL NOTIFICATION LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Andrew Mark Cuomo

This lawful notification letter addressed to you, Andrew Mark Cuomo, requires your specific written response within 10 days of receipt of service to the above-titled subject matter, (PO Box 863516, Ridgewood, NY 11386).

The first essential step of due process of law is notification of legal/lawful responsibility. Silence, being acquiescent under the law, can be equated to fraud when the legal or moral duty to speak is considered or when such unanswered inquiry is misleading, whether intentional or not. Responses that are immaterial or irrelevant to the subject matter, or that are generally non-substantive, will be treated merely as a provision of information, and legally, as a non-response with willful intent to defraud.

In order to ensure unequivocal clarity and affect the removal of any and all assumptions and presumptions, you are hereby put on notice. This notification is not directed to the legal fictional person, ANDREW MARK CUOMO, but to you, Andrew Mark Cuomo, in your private capacity, as a non-fictional entity who has sworn an Oath of Office, and who, by virtue of that Oath, has a mandate to serve We The People (see Title 4 USC sec.101).

Every ordinance of man that inherently recognizes the supremacy of God and of the pre-eminence of His Law, Biblical Law, (e.g. The People's contracts of the Ancient Charters and Statutes confirming the subjects' liberties; the Treaty of Paris 1783; the Maxims of Common Law; the Constitution of the united States of America with the Bill of Rights; and the Constitution of the State of New York), together with the mandated Oath of Office of the above named PUBLIC SERVANT, do constitute irrevocable and unconditional offers of intent by the respective and adoptive governments and their officers to act, or refrain from acting, in a specified way toward private Citizens, being binding upon those who choose to be subject to it, as your Oath of Office has so bound you, as a PUBLIC SERVANT of our government.

Be it therefore known by those present, that we, the members of the New York Assembly, a competent assembly of natural born men and women upon the land, do hereby and herein give formal Notice of Acceptance of the mandated Oath of Office of the above named PUBLIC SERVANT, (Andrew Mark Cuomo). Your Oath of Office, an open, binding and irrevocable offer to which our acceptance does hereby ratify it into a firm and binding, private, bilateral contract, does secure your agreement to uphold the Supreme Law of the Land (also known as the Constitution of the united States of America with the Bill of Rights), to perform all of your duties as a PUBLIC SERVANT, to uphold and to protect all of our rights, and in agreement we receive the said, and the implied protections and provisions of your Oath, and of our rights, both, and further of the services of your Office as the valuable consideration passing between us consummates the acceptance of this contract as it was offered.

This, our Notice of Acceptance of your Oath of Office, is made in good faith and explicitly without recourse. The contract between us, now irrevocably consummated, pertains to your receipt of knowledge of the law, and thus the duty to stop a wrong from being done, particularly where such a wrong results in, or causes any deprivations to our spiritual, faith-based freedoms, civil rights, natural rights and/or liberties, the deprivation of which, in whole or in part, shall be deemed a breach of contract, a violation of substantive due process, a breach of public trust, and a breach of fiduciary duty, all or any of which you shall be held liable without recourse and

- 1<sup>st</sup> Notice of Acceptance of Office to Andrew Mark Cuomo on July 7, 2020

2<sup>nd</sup> Notice of  
Acceptance of  
Office to Andrew  
Mark Cuomo on  
July 7, 2020

*We the People  
In Lawful Assembly  
Article I, Bill of Rights*

*We the People hereby accept the oath of  
office of Governor Andrew Mark Cuomo, et  
al., as tendered on December 28, 2018.*

*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 IV, Section 4*

*The New York Assembly*





September 30, 2020

### Lawful Notice of Violations and Cure

*The de jure New York Assembly (NYA) by We the People hereby reminds you that on July 16, 2020 you were served with a Lawful Notice of Acceptance of Oath of Office, and therefore, are contracted to the NYA.*

*Andrew Mark Cuomo, et al., you are hereby on notice for violations against your oath of office to support the US and the New York Constitutions. NYA hereby orders you, Andrew Mark Cuomo et al., to Cease and Desist any and all actions that contradict the US Constitution, the supreme Law of the Land.*

*Andrew Mark Cuomo, et al., personally and professionally, you have and continue to use your de facto gubernatorial powers to subject We the People to a jurisdiction in conflict with the US Constitution, the supreme Law of the Land and unacknowledged by our laws. We the People have never and will never surrender our free will and natural rights and are not bound by any statutes, laws, mandates or regulations that apply to Government employees and members.*

*Whereas, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, any rules, statutes, regulations, mandates and codes that are not in accordance with the US Constitution, the supreme Law of the Land, are declared null and void.*

*The US Constitution, the supreme Law of the Land, cannot be suspended during a state of emergency or martial law. The God-given rights of We the People cannot be removed by any individual, corporation, foreign agency or Government. In times of emergency, it is imperative to protect and enforce the US Constitution, the supreme Law of the Land.*

*Andrew Mark Cuomo, et al., some of your violations are as follows:*

1. 5 U.S. Code §7311 - Loyalty and striking
2. 18 U.S. Code §241 - Conspiracy against rights
3. 18 U.S. Code §242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law
4. 18 U.S. Code §1091 - Genocide
5. 42 U.S. Code §1986 - Action for neglect to prevent
6. 10 U.S. Code §904, Art. 104. Aiding the enemy
7. FARA (Foreign Agents Registration Act)
8. Meremberg Code

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Notice of Acceptance of Office to Andrew Mark Cuomo on July 7, 2020

*Let it be it known that you, Andrew Mark Cuomo, et al., have 10 days from the receipt of this notice to stand down all mandates, fines, restrictions, suspensions, closures and to restore the natural liberties to We the People. Failure to comply is a continuation of the deprivation of rights and/or liberties, in whole or in part and shall be deemed a breach of contract; a violation of substantive due process; a breach of public trust and a breach of fiduciary duty.*

*Be it resolved by the authority of the good People of New York, in agreement, that We the People comprehend the statements above and do not consent or recognize any unlawful decisions made by you, Andrew Mark Cuomo, et al. The US Constitution is the supreme Law of the Land, upheld by We the People. This notice has been presented, voted and agreed upon by the NYA.*

New York Assembly  
PO Box 80200  
Ridgewood - New York - (718)6-3510

[www.nyassembly.info](http://www.nyassembly.info)

# What Does My Commitment Require?

The assembly is a way of life. This is how this country maintained rule by the people for many years, before and after the constitution was signed...they considered it critical for this nation's survival.

It is even more critical today!

1. Meet as often as assembly needs – once a week / month
2. Start county assembly if it is not yet settled
3. Educate, educate, educate – yourself and others
4. Affirm your commitment with a statement of affirmation (oath)
5. Take on an assembly position, if you have time and interest – moderator, peace-keeper, scribe, committee member, grand jury member
6. Hold corporate employees accountable through redress of grievances