

Declaration of the People's Supreme Authority, Immutable Principles, and Lawful Accountability

Preamble:

When, in the proper course of human affairs, those entrusted with the sacred charge of governance betray their solemn oaths, forsake the just principles upon which they were commissioned, and infringe upon the unalienable rights of the People, it is not merely the right, but the solemn obligation of the People to rise, not in insurrection, but in virtuous correction, to restore justice, liberty, and lawful order under the supreme authority of Almighty God, whose dominion is everlasting, and in the peace and love of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

We, therefore, the People, acknowledging with due reverence that our unalienable rights are endowed by our Creator, the Lord God Almighty, and secured by the immutable principles of Christian natural law, do solemnly declare and affirm that our lawful authority to act doth arise not from the mutable passions of men, nor from fleeting political expediencies, but from those eternal precepts of right reason and divine justice which are ordained by Nature's God. Thus, as the prophet hath enjoined:

"Learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed" (Isaiah 1:17),

and as it is further warned:

"If the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet... his blood will I require at the watchman's hand" (Ezekiel 33:6);

we are compelled, by conscience, by duty, and by the supreme law, to stand in resolute defense of life, liberty, and justice.

We affirm, in full accord with the great legal scholar Blackstone, that:

"The law of God and the law of the land are all one; and both preserve and command that which is right and prohibit that which is wrong."

In this, we uphold that no human ordinance may lawfully contravene the immutable and eternal laws of God, which are the very foundation of all just governance.

Let it be known that we do not undertake this grave endeavor lightly, nor do we proceed out of sedition or unruliness, but in full submission to the divine mandates which, being superior to all human institutions, bind the hearts of men and the rulers of nations alike. In this righteous cause, we invoke the favor and guidance of Almighty God and commit our labors to the restoration of rightful governance and the enduring peace of the land.

Foundational Authority:

Be it known to all who shall read these words, that we, the People, assembled in lawful capacity, do hereby assert and exercise our original and unalienable right to constitute a grand jury, vested not by grant of government, but by the immutable law of nature and the supreme authority of Almighty God. This grand jury, convened by the People in their sovereign character, is established for the redress of grievances, the correction of maladministration, and the restoration of just governance according to the original compact of our forefathers.

This inherent right, antecedent to all constitutions, statutes, and human ordinances, flows directly from the People's duty to secure the blessings of liberty and to uphold the sacred trust placed in them by their Creator. No legislative act, executive decree, nor judicial edict may lawfully abridge or impede this sacred function, for it is the highest expression of the People's sovereignty and the cornerstone of a free and righteous society. Furthermore, it is an immutable principle that true consent must be knowing, voluntary, and uncoerced; no mere participation in civil society, nor reliance upon its instruments, may be construed as lawful surrender of the unalienable rights endowed by Almighty God.

We hereby declare that our authority to act in this solemn matter is drawn from the eternal principles of divine and natural law, from the foundational charters of our land, and from the enduring witness of those jurists and sages who have, throughout history, affirmed the supremacy of the People over their governments.

- **Massachusetts Constitution:** Articles I (all men are born free and equal), IV, V (sovereignty of the People), VI, VII, VIII (accountability of officials), XVIII, XIX (right to instruct and assemble).
- **Maryland Constitution, Article 6:** *"Whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, the People may, and of right ought, to reform or establish a new Government."*
- **U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 4:** Guarantee of a Republican Form of Government.
- **Vattel's Law of Nations, Locke's Second Treatise of Government, Bastiat's The Law, Paine's Rights of Man.**

Full Rebuttal of Presumptions:

In full measure of prudence, we hold it a settled maxim, borne out by the testimony of ages, that governments, though instituted for the protection of rights, are ever prone to transgress the limits of their lawful authority. As Mr. Madison wisely observed, *"If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary."* It is therefore not from distrust alone, but from the weight of historical experience and sound reason, that we proceed to set forth and rebut the presumptions which those in power may vainly assert to shield their unlawful deeds.

We are acutely aware that when magistrates depart from their just obligations, they oft seek refuge in technicalities, presumptions of superior authority, or the protective veil of corporate and statutory artifice. Against such contrivances, we, the People, do fortify this declaration, disabusing all officers, agents, and pretenders of any notion that they may act contrary to the immutable principles of natural law, divine justice, and constitutional compact without lawful consequence.

Let it be understood: the burden of proof rests ever upon those who wield power, and no presumption shall be permitted to subvert the sovereignty of the People or to obscure the eternal truths upon which just governance is founded.

Presumption 1: Grand Jury Sovereignty

Claim:

That only government-sanctioned bodies may convene grand juries, and that statutory enactments may modify, limit, or abolish this right.

Rebuttal:

We hold as self-evident and incontestable that the authority to convene grand juries resides inherently within the People, from whom all just powers of government are derived. This right is not granted by the legislature, nor is it sustained by the favor of magistrates; it is an original right, preexistent to all constitutions and antecedent to every human ordinance. To assert that only government-sanctioned bodies may exercise such a sacred function is to invert the very foundations of liberty and to place the servant above the master.

As the Constitution of Massachusetts doth affirm:

“The people have a right... to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request... redress of the wrongs done them.” (Art. XIX)

And as Blackstone, that venerable jurist, declares:

“The law of God and the law of the land are all one.”

No statute, however artfully contrived, may lawfully curtail that which it did not create. Emer de Vattel wisely instructs:

“The fundamental laws of a state are excepted from the legislative power; they are regulations which the nation adopts... and which the legislature cannot abolish.” (Law of Nations, Book I, §34)

The Declaration of Independence itself invokes the supreme authority of *“the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God,”* and proclaims that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, *“it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it.”*

Thus do we declare: any enactment, decree, or policy purporting to abolish, restrict, or hinder the People's inherent right to convene grand juries is null, void, and without lawful force from the moment of its assertion.

Maxims of Law:

- *"The law of nature is unchangeable."*
- *"No statute can contradict the law of God."*
- *"That which is against right and reason is void in law."*
- *"What is not permitted is forbidden."*

Conclusion:

Let it be known and remembered: the grand jury is the People's own institution, **a bulwark of liberty and a sentinel of justice**, and no earthly power may lawfully impede its rightful exercise.

Presumption 2: Peaceful Assemblies Mistaken for Insurrection

Claim:

That assemblies of the People, lawfully gathered to seek redress of grievances and to restore constitutional order, are to be deemed acts of insurrection or rebellion.

Rebuttal:

It is a principle long established among free men that the right peaceably to assemble is not a mere indulgence granted by rulers, but a right inherent and inalienable, flowing directly from the sovereign character of the People. To brand as insurrection that which is but the lawful and dutiful exercise of redress is to confound justice and tyranny, and to cloak oppression under the false banner of order.

As the Constitution of Massachusetts declares in no uncertain terms:

"The people have a right... to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request... redress of the wrongs done them." (Art. XIX)

And as the Founders enshrined in the Declaration of Independence:

"...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..."

Mr. Jefferson spoke plainly when he affirmed:

"When injustice becomes law, resistance becomes duty."

Likewise, John Locke, in his *Second Treatise of Government* (Ch. XIX), observed:

"He who uses force without right... is guilty of rebellion."

It is not those who seek lawful redress who are the rebels, but those who, by corruption, maladministration, or oppression, drive the People to seek such remedy. Those who would crush lawful assemblies under pretense of security are themselves the true fomenters of disorder and the agents of rebellion against lawful governance.

Maxims of Law:

- *“The law regards the intention.”*
- *“He who does not prevent what he can, seems to commit the thing.”*
- *“No right can arise from a wrong.”*
- *“In every crime, the intention is looked to.”*

Conclusion:

Let it be understood by all: we act not in sedition, but in fidelity, to God, to the Constitution, and to justice. It is not rebellion to restore rightful governance; it is rebellion to suppress the lawful exercise of the People’s sovereign rights.

Presumption 3: Charters, Statutes, and Corporate Devices Displacing Rights

Claim:

That any charter, statute, corporate device, or policy may lawfully confer authority sufficient to displace, diminish, or infringe upon the inherent rights, sovereignty, or natural law protections of the People.

Rebuttal:

We affirm, as an eternal truth, that no act of legislation, no charter however adorned, nor any corporate instrument, be it devised by the cunning of men or endorsed by the hand of princes, possesses lawful power to abridge or annul the inherent and inalienable rights of the People. Rights are not granted by governments; they are endowed by Almighty God and secured by immutable natural law, to which all human governance must be subject.

The Massachusetts Constitution, in its wisdom, proclaims:

“All power residing originally in the people... magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents and are at all times accountable to them.” (Art. V)

Texas likewise affirms in her charter:

“Everything in this ‘Bill of Rights’ is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.” (Art. I, Sec. 29)

Emer de Vattel instructs with clarity:

“The fundamental laws of a state are excepted from the legislative power... the legislature cannot abolish them.” (Law of Nations, Book I, §34)

Blackstone, echoing the immutable standard, wrote:

“No human laws are of any validity if contrary to the law of nature.”

Therefore, any statute or device which presumes to displace the sovereignty of the People or the protections afforded by natural law is, in its essence, a legal nullity, void from the moment of its conception, no matter how long it may be suffered by the inattentive or the timid.

Maxims of Law:

- *“No statute can contradict the law of God.”*
- *“The law of nature is superior in obligation to any other.”*
- *“That which is against reason is against law.”*
- *“What is mine cannot be taken from me without my consent.”*

Conclusion:

Let it be known: no government, no corporate body, and no legislative scheme may lawfully dispossess the People of the rights and liberties that are their divine inheritance. Any such attempt is a fraud upon the People and an affront to the Author of liberty Himself.

Presumption 4: Counsel, Attorneys, and Policies Shielding Officers

Claim:

That legal counsel, attorney advice, or internal policies may shield public officers from personal liability and lawful accountability for breaches of their constitutional and sworn duties.

Rebuttal:

We hold it to be a principle beyond dispute that no man, having assumed a public trust, may absolve himself of its obligations by recourse to the advice of counsel, the comfort of internal policy, or the cloak of institutional procedure. Duty is personal and inescapable; and whosoever accepts the privileges and emoluments of office binds himself fully to the lawful burdens that attend it.

The maxim stands:

“He who does anything through another is regarded as doing it himself.”

And further:

“Advice does not excuse wrongdoing.”

It is no defense to plead that one’s actions were taken upon the advice of attorneys or under the direction of supervisors. The Massachusetts Constitution plainly asserts:

“All power residing originally in the people... magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents and are at all times accountable to them.” (Art. V)

Blackstone reminds us that:

“Every man must be answerable for his own acts or defaults.”

Therefore, no policy manual, no internal directive, and no legal stratagem may serve to shield the public officer from the lawful consequences of his breaches. Such defenses, though artfully presented, are but shadows that dissolve before the light of justice.

Maxims of Law:

- *“Where there is a duty, there is liability.”*
- *“No one can transfer to another a greater right than he himself possesses.”*
- *“He who orders an unlawful act is as guilty as he who commits it.”*
- *“Everyone is presumed to know the law.”*

Conclusion:

Let it be well understood: every officer of government stands personally liable for his acts. No shield of policy, no advice of counsel, no directive of a superior can dissolve that sacred bond of duty which ties the servant to the People and to the eternal law of right.

Presumption 5: Superior Orders Excuse Breaches of Duty

Claim:

That directives, policies, or commands from superiors excuse public officers from their personal obligation to uphold constitutional and lawful duties.

Rebuttal:

It is a truth plain to all men of reason and conscience that no directive, however lofty its source, and no command, however imperious its delivery, can relieve a public officer from his solemn and personal obligation to uphold justice, the Constitution, and the immutable principles of natural law. To follow an unlawful order is not the mark of duty, but the brand of complicity.

As was declared by the framers of enduring wisdom:

“All power residing originally in the people... the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents and are at all times accountable to them.” (Massachusetts Constitution, Art. V)

The Nuremberg Principles, emerging from the ashes of grievous tyranny, reaffirm this eternal maxim:

“The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility... provided a moral choice was in fact possible.”

Blackstone concurs:

“It is an ancient and fundamental principle that obedience to the law must override obedience to any man.”

It is not the superior alone who bears guilt when unlawful acts are done, but all those who, by deed or compliance, bring those acts to fruition. No man may plead that he was but a cog in the machine when that machine crushes the rights of the innocent.

Maxims of Law:

- “No man can transfer to another a greater right than he himself has.”
- “He who orders an unlawful act is as guilty as he who commits it.”
- “Delegated power cannot be further delegated.”
- “Everyone is presumed to know the law.”

Conclusion:

Let every officer be reminded: obedience to unlawful orders is itself a violation of duty. Each servant of the People bears personal and unshakable responsibility to ensure that his every act accords with the highest law, the law of God, the law of nature, and the constitutional compact which he is sworn to uphold.

Presumption 6: Requirement of Court Filing for Valid Notice

Claim:

That lawful notice and accountability must be filed with statutory or corporate courts to possess validity and legal force.

Rebuttal:

It is a principle as ancient as liberty itself that lawful notice and the right of accountability belong innately to the People and are not contingent upon the forms or ceremonies of statutory courts or corporate forums. To assert that notice must be filed within the halls of government-controlled tribunals is to enslave the People’s justice to the very institutions that may be the subject of redress.

The People’s authority to hold their servants accountable springs from natural law and divine right, antecedent to and superior over all human contrivances. Notice, once duly given, whether by personal delivery, public proclamation, or publication, stands perfected in law and conscience.

As Justice Scalia most rightly observed in *United States v. Williams*:

“The grand jury belongs to no branch of the institutional government... it serves as a buffer between the Government and the People.”

And as the Founders affirmed in the Massachusetts Constitution:

“The people have a right... to request... redress of the wrongs done them.” (Art. XIX)

Therefore, no artifice of procedural law may lawfully interpose itself to delay or deny justice, for justice is not the servant of form but the master of it.

Maxims of Law:

- *“Notice is knowledge.”*
- *“That which is communicated is presumed known.”*
- *“Silence when one ought to speak equates to fraud.”*
- *“He who fails to deny, confesses.”*
- *“Justice delayed is justice denied.”*

Conclusion:

Let it be plainly stated: lawful notice stands as perfected the moment it is delivered and made known. Courts are but instruments of justice, not its gatekeepers. The People’s lawful notice binds by its very nature, and silence or failure to rebut shall be taken, in law and in honor, as confession and agreement.

Presumption 7: Supremacy of Statutes Over Natural Law

Claim:

That statutes, regulations, or policies may lawfully supersede or override the immutable principles of natural law and the foundational compact of the People’s sovereignty.

Rebuttal:

We hold it to be an inviolable truth that natural law, divine law, and the original compact by which just government is formed stand eternally superior to all statutes, regulations, and policies contrived by men. No act of legislature, however solemnly enacted; no decree of executive, however forcefully pronounced; nor any policy of administration, however widely followed, may lawfully rise above the immutable laws of Nature’s God.

The Massachusetts Constitution proclaims with enduring clarity:

“All power residing originally in the people... magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents and are at all times accountable to them.” (Art. V)

Emer de Vattel, in his great work *Law of Nations*, teaches:

“The law of nature is superior in obligation to any other. Every man and every society are bound to obey it.” (Book II, §154)

And Blackstone, the esteemed commentator, declares:

“No human laws are of any validity if contrary to the law of nature; and such of them as are valid derive all their force... from the law of nature.”

Thus, any statute, regulation, or policy that dares to conflict with these higher laws is rendered null and void at its inception, a mere counterfeit of law, bearing no rightful force over free men.

Maxims of Law:

- *“The law of nature is unchangeable.”*
- *“That which is against Divine law is void.”*
- *“What is against reason is against law.”*
- *“No right can arise from a wrong.”*

Conclusion:

Let every officer and agent of government take heed: they are bound first and foremost to the supreme law of nature and of God. Any effort to enforce statutes in contradiction to this higher law is a breach of trust and an affront to both the People and the Almighty. The People’s sovereignty, once delegated in trust, remains forever guarded by the eternal law, which no statute may lawfully set aside.

Presumption 8: Binding of Office by Assumption

Claim:

That no person is bound to the duties and liabilities of public office unless he has formally sworn an oath or been officially vested with authority.

Rebuttal:

It is an axiom both of law and reason that he who assumes the mantle of public office, by that very act, binds himself wholly to the duties, responsibilities, and lawful obligations that attend it. The oath may solemnize the trust, but it is the exercise of office, the wielding of the People’s delegated power, that seals the bond. No man may cloak himself in the powers and privileges of office and at once plead exemption from its burdens, for to accept the benefit is to accept the duty.

The Constitution of Massachusetts affirms:

“All power residing originally in the people... the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents and are at all times accountable to them.” (Art. V)

Emer de Vattel, in *Law of Nations*, rightly observes:

“The prince or magistrate is presumed to know the law of his country... ignorance excuses no transgression.”

The sacred principles of law, long established, declare:

- *“He who accepts the benefit must bear the burden.”*
- *“Where there is a duty, there is liability.”*
- *“One who undertakes an office must abide by its terms.”*

Let no officer imagine that absence of a formal oath excuses him from lawful accountability; the People’s sovereignty is not so lightly evaded. The mere exercise of authority, whether by signature, order, or governance, imposes full and binding duty upon the actor, who thereby stands answerable for every act done under the color of that office.

Conclusion:

Be it declared: any individual who steps into the seat of public trust, whether by appointment, election, or assumption, is fully and unavoidably bound by the obligations of that trust. The People's law binds not by mere formality but by the reality of governance; and any who wield public power do so under full liability to the People and to Almighty God.

Presumption 9: Piercing the Corporate Veil of Office**Claim:**

That individuals acting under color of law, corporate charter, or foreign jurisdiction may shield themselves from personal accountability when wielding the powers of public office granted by the People.

Rebuttal:

We assert, as a maxim beyond dispute, that no corporate fiction, no foreign charter, and no artifice of law can serve as a cloak to shield those who wield the sovereign powers of the People from personal liability and full accountability. Whosoever occupies a seat of authority within a government founded by the People pierces his own corporate veil the moment he exercises such powers, and stands, by operation of natural and divine law, naked and exposed before justice.

It is a foundational truth that **all governments and corporate bodies owe their existence to the sovereignty of the People**; and where any such body pretends to act outside or above that sovereignty, it becomes a foreign power, devoid of lawful dominion over the People absent their knowing and explicit consent.

Emer de Vattel confirms in his *Law of Nations* (Book I, §4):

"Every nation has an absolute independence on all the others, and the right to govern itself as it pleases."

The Constitution of Massachusetts again reminds all:

"All power residing originally in the people... the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them." (Art. V)

The immutable maxims of law declare:

- *"Fraud vitiates everything."*
- *"No one can transfer greater rights than he possesses."*
- *"He who does anything by another, does it by himself."*
- *"Where jurisdiction is denied, sovereignty remains."*

Thus, whosoever hides behind corporate veils, foreign charters, or purported immunity while wielding the People's power commits not only a fraud against the lawful government but an affront to Almighty God, who ordained that justice be impartial and no respecter of persons.

Conclusion:

Let it stand as settled: no man may lawfully shield himself from accountability to the People by invoking the false sanctity of corporate fictions or foreign jurisdictions. All who act under the color of law, while exercising powers drawn from the People's sovereignty, are subject fully and personally to the law of the land and the higher law of nature's God.

The law binds all equally; no man is above the law. Every injury has its remedy; justice cannot be denied. Silence when there is a duty to speak equals fraud.

Threshold for Removal and Remedy:

Be it declared that the People, as the original fountain of all just power, possess the unalienable right, and indeed, the solemn duty, to remove from office any magistrate, officer, or agent who, by maladministration, breach of trust, or dereliction of duty, endangers the public liberty or undermines the foundational compact of governance. This power is not contingent upon legislative process nor confined to statutory impeachment; it is a sovereign prerogative vested in the People from the very moment government was instituted among men.

As the Declaration of Independence affirms:

"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..."

And as the Constitution of Massachusetts provides:

"The people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it." (Art. VII)

It is a matter not of mere discretion, but of sacred obligation, that the People must act when their trust is violated and their security imperiled. The threshold for such action is not arbitrary, nor does it rest upon the satisfaction of technicalities imposed by the very officers who stand accused. The threshold is met when maladministration, corruption, or betrayal of the People's trust rises to such a degree that the safety and happiness of the People are jeopardized.

Blackstone affirms the eternal maxim:

"Where there is a right, there is a remedy."

And again:

"Every wrong must have its redress."

Thus, when justice demands it, the People may lawfully remove, correct, and replace those who have failed in their sacred trust, acting peaceably yet firmly under the supreme law of nature's God and the foundational charters of liberty.

Christian Foundation:

It has been rightly observed, and judicially affirmed, that from the dawn of civilization, the religion of a nation is among the most potent forces in shaping its government; and that the stability and prosperity of any people depend, in no small measure, upon the reverence and fidelity they maintain toward their prevailing faith (*State v. Mockus*, 113 A. 39, 42; 120 Me. 84 (1921)).

We, the People, do hereby acknowledge with utmost solemnity and reverence that our unalienable rights are endowed by our Creator, the Lord God Almighty, and are secured and sustained by the immutable principles of Christian natural law. This is not a matter of sectarian devotion alone, but a matter of constitutional foundation and societal order. Christianity, as embraced by our forefathers, was understood not merely as a private faith but as a ****comprehensive system of governance, ****a body of divine precepts and moral laws designed to guide men both in their personal conduct and in their public duties.

Blackstone, ever the faithful expositor of lawful principle, affirms:

"The law of God and the law of the land are all one; and both preserve and command that which is right and prohibit that which is wrong."

Indeed, the Declaration of Independence itself appeals boldly to *"the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God,"* thereby proclaiming that **the supreme sovereignty of Almighty God** is the very cornerstone upon which just governance must rest.

We affirm that Jesus Christ, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, reigns not only in the hearts of men but as the rightful sovereign over all earthly dominions. His commandments form the highest law, and from His truth flow all just statutes, ordinances, and judgments.

As the Psalmist declares:

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein."
(Psalm 24:1)

Christianity, rightly understood, is not a mere adjunct to civil order, it is the very architecture of a righteous society. Its precepts ordain justice; its moral law tempers power with mercy; and its divine authority binds rulers and subjects alike to immutable standards of equity and virtue.

Binding Under Christian Natural Law:

It is a settled maxim of both reason and revelation that all public servants, magistrates, and rulers are bound not only by the oaths they have sworn before men, but by the supreme commands of God's law, revealed and perfected in Christ. The offices they hold are earthly vessels; but the authority by which they act flows from divine ordination and is circumscribed by immutable standards of righteousness.

As the Prophet declared:

“For the Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our Lawgiver, the Lord is our King; He will save us.”
(Isaiah 33:22)

This threefold office of divine sovereignty leaves no room for evasion or deceit: every ruler, every judge, and every lawgiver must bow to the eternal law of God, and any ordinance that departs from it is of no lawful effect.

Maxims of Law:

- *“The law of God and the law of the land are all one.”*
- *“What is against Divine law is void.”*
- *“No one is above the law; justice binds all.”*

No government, no matter how mighty; no official, no matter how high; and no policy, no matter how expedient, may lawfully contravene the eternal and unchanging decrees of God. All acts that offend against His law are void, ab initio, and bind their authors to full accountability before both God and the People.

Closing Affirmation in the Peace and Love of Christ:

We issue this Declaration in the peace, love, and mercy of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer. Our intent is not rebellion, but righteous correction; not strife, but restoration; not destruction, but the renewal of justice and peace in accordance with Christ’s teachings. *“Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.”* (Matthew 5:9)

In full faith and trust in God’s divine justice, and under the supreme authority of Jesus Christ, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, we stand resolute in our duty. We submit all our actions and this Declaration to Almighty God, seeking His guidance, protection, and blessing upon this sacred endeavor. We act with clean hands, pure intent, and unwavering commitment to the restoration of lawful governance and the preservation of liberty.

Final Declaration:

We hereby give formal notice to all officials, agents, and persons acting under any governmental or corporate title that lawful rebuttal of this Declaration must be made by sworn affidavit, under full commercial and personal liability, within thirty (30) days of receipt and/or publication. Such rebuttal must address each point in kind and on point.

Failure to rebut as law requires shall constitute tacit admission, confession, and full acceptance of liability, and shall be taken as agreement with the full truth and force of this Declaration.

We issue this notice and Declaration in the spirit of peace, truth, and unwavering faith, under the supreme authority of Almighty God and in full harmony with the immutable principles of natural and constitutional law.

Issued by the People, standing in peace and in lawful dominion.

Contact: media@peoplesdocket.us

Website: <https://peoplesdocket.us>