

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMON LAW GRAND JURY –

LEX NATURALIS DEI GRATIA

We the people of the United States of America do pledge to the Governor of the Universe, in our capacity as Jurist, both Grand and Trial, to uphold the US Constitution, to carry out the principles of natural law in all of our judgments; in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity by deliberating under Natural Law, principled under Justice¹, Honor² and Mercy³ for a perpetual administration of trust on behalf of the people, acknowledging the foundation upon which all Law weighs, charity. Inasmuch as for the sake of God, for the bettering of our sovereignty, if any of our civil servants shall have transgressed against any of the people in any respect and they shall ask us to cause that error to be amended without delay, or shall have broken some one of the articles of peace or security, and their transgression shall have been shown to four Jurors of the aforesaid twenty five and if those four Jurors are unable to settle the transgression they shall come to the twenty-five, showing to the Grand Jury the error which shall be enforced by the law of the land.

It is the Duty of the Grand Jury, if anyone's unalienable rights have been violated, or removed, without a legal sentence of their peers, from their lands, home, liberties or lawful right, we [the twenty-five] shall straightway restore them. And if a dispute shall arise concerning this matter it shall be settled according to the judgment of the twenty-five Grand Jurors, the sureties of the peace.

A legal maxim - every right when withheld must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress⁴. - William Blackstone⁵

There is a Common Law principle which states that for there to be a crime, there must first be a victim, corpus delicti. In the absence of a victim there can be no crime. The State cannot be the victim.

Statutes are not law⁶, servant legislators cannot write statutes⁷ to control the behavior of their masters.

¹ **JUSTICE.** [Bouvier's Law] The constant and perpetual disposition to render every man his due. Just. Inst. B. 1, tit. 1. Toullier defines it to be the conformity of our actions and our will to the law. Dr. Civ. Fr. tit. prel. n. (5) In the most extensive sense of the word, it differs little from virtue, for it includes within itself the whole circle of virtues. Yet the common distinction between them is that that which considered positively and in itself, is called virtue, when considered relatively and with respect to others, has the name of justice. But justice being in itself a part of virtue, is confined to things simply good or evil, and consists in a man's taking such a proportion of them as he ought.; * Luke 6:19 And the whole multitude sought to touch him: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all.

² **1 Peter 2:17** Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.

³ **Rom 12:19-21** Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

⁴ **Marbury v. Madison, 5 u.s. 137 (1803)** "...the government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. it will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."

⁵ **Hoke v Henderson, 15, n.c. 15,25 am dec 677.** "...that statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land".

⁶ **Rodrigues v. Ray Donovan (U.S. Department of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985).** "All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not human/Creators in accordance with God's laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process..."

⁷ **Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945** "For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of Constitutional rights."