

October 4, 2011

This is a certification of

A certified copy of an original APOSTILLE document as presented by James Robert Wright and Michael Anthony Radogna for the authenticity of this public document of which has been signed by

WENDY J REPPERT, NOTARY PUBLIC, LEHIGH COUNTY,
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania by

Carol Aichele, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

No: 201132868

On the 28th day of September, 2011.

/s/ James Robert Wright James Robert Wright

/s/ Michael Anthony Radogna Michael Anthony Radogna

On this the 4th day of October, 2011, before me a Notary, the undersigned, personally appeared James Robert Wright and Michael Anthony Radogna known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the individual(s) whose name(s) are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same for purposes of authenticity of said copies of original documents.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Notarial seal.

Stacey A. Kircher
Notary

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
NOTARIAL SEAL
STACEY A. KIRCHER, Notary Public
Palmer Twp., Northampton County
My Commission Expires June 24, 2013

Seal



APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country : United States of America
2. This public document has been signed by **WENDY J REPERT**
3. acting in the capacity of NOTARY PUBLIC
4. bears the seal/stamp WENDY J REPERT , NOTARY PUBLIC, LEHIGH COUNTY, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Certified

5. at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
6. The 28th day of September, 2011
7. by Carol Aichele, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
8. No: 201132868
9. Seal/Stamp
10. Signature



Carol Aichele

Carol Aichele

This Apostille only certifies the authenticity of the signature and the capacity of the person who has signed the public document, and, where appropriate, the identity of the seal or stamp which the public document bears.

This Apostille does not certify the content of the document for which it was issued.

This Apostille is not valid for use anywhere within the United States of America, its territories or possessions.

NOTICE

Official Notification and Certification

An open public jural assembly was held, of “**we the sovereign people**” of the sovereign Commonwealth of Pennsylvania state on August 21, 2011 of which summary of minutes certified are attached and included within along with attached Original 1776 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania constitution and Act of General Assembly to adopt seal of 1775 in Pennsylvania. Also please find attached the Articles of Confederation agreed to by Congress November 15, 1777, ratified and in force March 1, 1781, specifically calling attention to; **Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.** In so ratifying and adopting the amendable usage of the above attachments, “we the sovereign people” of the alleged Commonwealth of Pennsylvania desire to serve **Notice** upon the World, through any and/or all available media applied and freely dispersed; including by, but not limited to/through, de facto United States Postal Service in accord with this **Notice** establishing, through this **Notice**, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania sovereign state/nation (status), by the will of “we the sovereign people” on/in/of Pennsylvania state, the land. No assumptions and/or presumptions shall be presented against, nor changes made to this **Notice**. We do not intend to join any affiliations with IMF, World Banks, United Nations, Federal Reserve or any such organizations. We are not affiliated with the Republic for the united States of America or any other organizations seemingly representing states. We revolt and are independent against all foreign alleged encumbrance/claims associated with the corporate United States and corporate States and others, as debtors in every/any circumstance past/present/future contracts alleged to hold private individual sentient, flesh and blood, living beings as collateral for same, through fictional established NAMES, governmental trust, religious trust, taxation, fees, permits, fines, ordinances, licensing etc., and unlimited other implied contractual sources as so brought forth by agents and agencies affiliated with the same; and corporate entities Internationally and Worldwide, without full knowledgeable disclosure and consent to/of each and every individual. We adhere to a Republican form of government using the common law of which shall be a permanent law form, through contractual agreements, privately. We adhere to the separation of church and state, whereas no particular nor any religious influence of conscience shall be involved with the public policy of governmental affairs.

Jural Assembly Meeting

August 21, 2011

Pennsylvania free state Jural Assembly Meeting August 21, 2011

Opening prayer by Jamey Behringer

Call to order by Wil Spencer

First speaker, Steve Shelly

Review of the previous Grand Jury findings

Timeline of events per Steve's Affidavit of Fact, attached

His authority as witness for Grand Jury procedure was to recuse himself

1983 Congress recognized the Holy Scriptures as basis for law

Matthew chapter 18, verse 15-18, provide substance for our Grand Jury actions

Nathan was spoken to multiple times

Witnesses were taken to speak to him again

The complaint was taken to the Jury

Scripture instructs, then if not resolved, treat like a pagan or a tax collector

Discuss the concurrent, unlawful jural assembly taking place at Simion's

We have determined to be open on all our actions

Steve realizes Nathan placed a 7 page article on the Republic website as a Judicial Press

Release saying Affidavits always work and are binding

Suggests we create an Affidavit of Truth regarding our assembly vs theirs

Ours is lawful

We give sufficient notice

We make no exclusions

We hold public meetings

We place no limitations or requirements

Theirs is unlawful

They make exclusions

They give short notice

They have requirements to attend

They meet in a private home with possible conflict of venue

Our elected Delegates are attending there

They are being renegade, not representing us

We can recall their positions in our Affidavit

There have been 2 covenants of Indigenous power used to register people into the Republic

One seems to be National one State

Most people have only one

Steve is submitting his resignation from the National Republic today

Bob shares material, asking Steve to read

“So You Really Want a Republic”

Multiple examples of confirmation of corporate status of military, government agencies, schools, Dept of State, etc

Suggests people obtain a copy of corporate seal, public seal and CAFR from county seat

Compare the CAFR report to the actual budget

See proof of money stolen from the people

In 1976 the public seal was replaced with a corporate seal

They backed the seals up to 1722 to the king's bench

This means the public government is there but no longer occupied

Pennsylvania shows 250 billion on its CAFR books

Suggests we build a case, take PA to task, Notice and Demand original seals

When you register to vote you admit to being a persona without a brain

You provide power of attorney for only 3 electoral votes

The other electoral votes are owned

Wil reads his Affidavit of Truth

See attached

Discussion on the whole assembly rescinding their National covenant

Jim Wright discuss the American citizen has no home

It has been corporate since 1790 with the de facto constitution

Suggests we reclaim our home

Our PA 1776 constitution was never presented to the people for ratification

Discuss ratification of 1776 constitution

Supporting the rest of the original 13 colonies to do same

Define terms; nation, country, state

Michigan, Wisconsin, Idaho all have structure de facto is recognizing – trust agreements

Jim wants to adopt 1776 Constitution

Take it to Harrisburg for Apostile

File Notice of same with the Hague

This would complete separation from England that was never completed

Motion to remove the Pennsylvania free state from the **Republic for the united states of America**

Moved – Wil Spencer

Second – Elly Hushour

Vote – unanimous

Motion to **change our designation** and our designation on all official documents from Pennsylvania free state to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Moved – Steve Shelly

Second – Jamey Behringer

Vote – unanimous

Motion to **ratify the 1776 Constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania**

Moved – Elly Hushour

Second – John Martin

Vote – unanimous

Motion to adopt Wil's Affidavit of Truth as an expression of Truth for the whole Assembly

Motion – Jamey Behringer

Second – Marilyn Moore

Vote – unanimous

Discuss Notice and Demand for original public seals

Suggestion to create committee to investigate

Agree to bring seals from individual counties of residence to next meeting as first step toward action

Discuss quarterly meetings and monthly conference call.

How do newcomers join us?

Next meeting discuss Covenant and structure

Schedule next meeting to be telephone conference on Sunday September 18 at 6:00 PM

Number to be provided by Wil.

Steve shares his calling to set up a refuge for the people. Investigating the Cumberland Plateau, TN

Motion to adjourn the meeting

Move – Ethel

Second – Karl Behringer

Voter – unanimous

17 members in attendance

2 proxy votes provided

Certification

I, Delanna Walts certify that the foregoing summary of minutes for the jural assembly meeting of August 21, 2011 are true, correct and understood to be the will of "we the sovereign people" of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania attending said same meeting.

/s/ Delanna Walts Delanne Walts

On this the 26th day of September, 2011, before me a Notary, the undersigned, personally appeared Delanne Walts known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that she executed the same for purposes therein contained.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal.

Wendy J. Reppert
Notary

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Notarial Seal
Wendy J. Reppert, Notary Public
City of Bethlehem, Lehigh County
My Commission Expires June 1, 2012
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

CONSTITUTION

of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1776

WHEREAS all government ought to be instituted and supported for the security and protection of the community as such, and to enable the individuals who compose it, to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which the Author of existence has bestowed upon man; and whenever these great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common consent to change it, and take such measures as to them may appear necessary to promote their safety and happiness. AND WHEREAS the inhabitants of this commonwealth have in consideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the king of Great Britain; and the said king has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced, and still continues to carry on, with unabated vengeance, a most cruel and unjust war against them, employing therein, not only the troops of Great Britain, but foreign mercenaries, savages and slaves, for the avowed purpose of reducing them to a total and abject submission to the despotic domination of the British parliament, with many other acts of tyranny, (more fully set forth in the declaration of Congress) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the said king and his successors, are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceased in these colonies. AND WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of said colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that just, permanent, and proper forms of government exist in every part of them, derived from and founded on the authority of the people only, agreeable to the direction of the honourable American Congress.

We, the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general convention met, for the express purpose of framing such a government, confessing the goodness of the great Governor of the Universe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happiness mankind may attain, by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common consent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themselves such just rules as they shall think best, for governing their future society; and being fully convinced, that it is our indispensable duty to establish such original principles of government, as will best promote the general happiness of the people of this State, and their posterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality, for, or prejudice against any particular class, sect, or denomination of men whatever, do, by virtue of the authority vested in us by our constituents, ordain, declare, and establish, the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be the Constitution of this commonwealth, and to remain in force therein for ever, unaltered, except in such articles as shall hereafter on experience be found to require improvement and which shall be the same authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great end and design of all government, herein before mentioned.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA - 1776

On May 15, 1776, The Continental Congress adopted a resolution recommending to the several colonies the adoption of such a government as would best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents and America in General. In consequence a number of Gentlemen met in Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, and issued an address to the People of Pennsylvania, proposing the election of deputies, and the holding of a convention for the purpose of framing a government. The convention met on July 15, 1776, in the State House at Philadelphia, and Benjamin Franklin was unanimously chosen president, George Ross, vice-president, and John Morris, secretary. The convention completed its labors on September 28, 1776. This constitution was never submitted to the people for ratification.

Robert J. Lee
Steven R. Shelley

David Embert
Michael A. Sadogus

James R. Winger

Jr H

Lillian Martin

Ethel Dell Balton

Marilyn Ruth Moore

Gloria Jean Keady

Wil Spence

James W. Holt

Ely Heshaw

Harold B. Behmger

James Lee Behmger

Sally A. Behmger

A T H E
A C T S

O F T H E

General Assembly

O F T H E

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Carefully compared with the ORIGINALS.

A N D A N

A P P E N D I X,

Containing the LAWS now in Force, passed between the 30th
Day of September 1775, and the REVOLUTION.

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the State of
Pennsylvania; and the Articles of Confederation of the United
States of America.

Published by order of the General Assembly.



P H I L A D E L P H I A :

PRINTED AND SOLD BY FRANCIS BAILEY,
IN MARKET-STREET.

M,DCC,LXXXII.

1778.
 The second Year
 of the Common-
 wealth.

An ACT to continue in force an act of general assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, intituled, "An Act to empower the supreme executive council of this commonwealth, to provide for the security thereof in special cases, where no provision is already made by law."

Filed January 2d, 1778. Recorded in Law Book Vol. 1. Page 155, &c.
 Expired.

CHAPTER XLI.

An ACT for establishing a new seal for the supreme court and for altering the place of holding the said court, and the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, in the counties of Chester and Bucks, for a limited time.

Preamble. SECTION 1. **W**HEREAS since the late glorious revolution, it is become expedient and proper to have a new seal for the supreme court and the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery of this state; Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That a new seal shall be procured and made under the direction of the prothonotary or clerk of the said supreme court, having the arms of the state engraven thereon, with such other devices as the justices of the said court shall direct, with an inscription round the edge and near the extremity thereof in these words, to wit, *Seal of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*, and with the figures 1776 underneath the arms; and that the same from and after the receipt thereof by the prothonotary of said court, shall be the seal of the said courts, and used as such upon all occasions whatsoever, the expence of which seal shall be paid for by a draught of the prothonotary upon the treasurer of this state, who is hereby directed to pay the same out of the public monies in his hands: And the seal of any of the justices of the said courts is hereby established as the seal of the said courts until such new seal shall be made and received by the said prothonotary.

New seal
 and device.

SECT. 2. *And whereas* it may be unsafe to hold the supreme court at the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of April next, or to hold courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery in the borough of Chester and town of Newtown, for the respective counties of Chester and Bucks for some time, on account of the situation of the
 British

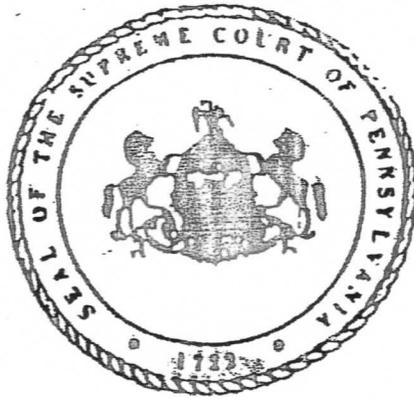
1979; Feb. 27, 1980. eff. March 19, 1980.

Explanatory Note—1979

The legal significance of Supreme Court districts and terms are abolished, without affecting the existing requirement for the maintenance of Prothonotary's offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

**RULE 3302. SEAL OF THE
SUPREME COURT**

The seal of the Supreme Court shall be in the following form:



printing and filing of motions generally relate with the authority to sanction for the violation order.
Adopted effective Sept. 25

RULE 3306. TAXATION

- (a) The prevailing party to Chapter 27 of the preme Court may file within 14 days after final order. An objection within 14 days of service.
- (b) If objections are filed a reply within 7 days. Prothonotary shall enter.
- (c) The action of the Court if the application within 7

The Articles of Confederation

Agreed to by Congress November 15, 1777; ratified and in force, March 1, 1781.

Preamble

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America, agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Article I. The Stile of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and

regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the united States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the united States, he shall, upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Article V. For the most convenient management of the general interests of the united States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislatures of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the united States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests or imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article VI. No State, without the consent of the united States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united States, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind

whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united States in congress assembled, with any King, Prince or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united States in congress assembled, for the defense of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgement of the united States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammuniton and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the united States in congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the united States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or State and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united States in congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the united States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted or surveyed for any person, as such land and the

buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united States in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the united States in congress assembled.

Article IX. The united States in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article — of sending and receiving ambassadors — entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever — of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated — of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace — appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other causes whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgement and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgement, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgement or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to

Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgement, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State, where the cause shall be tried, 'well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgement, without favor, affection or hope of reward': provided also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States — fixing the standards of weights and measures throughout the United States — regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated — establishing or regulating post offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office — appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers — appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States — making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated 'A Committee of the States', and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction — to appoint one of their members to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses — to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half-year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted — to build and equip a navy — to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a solid- like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled. But if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of each State, unless the

legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spread out in the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united States in congress assembled.

The united States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque or reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of the majority of the united States in congress assembled.

The congress of the united States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgement require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several States.

Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united States in congress assembled, by the consent of the nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said Committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled be requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and adjoining in the measures of the united States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the united States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the united States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united States in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the Third Year of the independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett

John Wentworth Junr. August 8th 1778

On the part and behalf of The State of Massachusetts Bay:

John Hancock

Samuel Adams

Elbridge Gerry

Francis Dana

James Lovell

Samuel Holten

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations:

William Ellery

Henry Marchant

John Collins

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut:

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
Oliver Wolcott
Titus Hosmer
Andrew Adams

On the Part and Behalf of the State of New York:

James Duane
Francis Lewis
Wm Duer
Gouv Morris

On the Part and in Behalf of the State of New Jersey, November 26, 1778.

Jno Witherspoon
Nath. Scudder

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania:

Robt Morris
Daniel Roberdeau
John Bayard Smith
William Clingan
Joseph Reed 22nd July 1778

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware:

Tho Mckean February 12, 1779
John Dickinson May 5th 1779
Nicholas Van Dyke

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland:

John Hanson March 1 1781
Daniel Carroll

On the Part and Behalf of the State of Virginia:

Richard Henry Lee
John Banister
Thomas Adams
Jno Harvie
Francis Lightfoot Lee

On the part and Behalf of the State of No Carolina:

John Penn July 21st 1778
Corns Harnett
Jno Williams

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina:

Henry Laurens

William Henry Drayton

Jno Mathews

Richd Hutson

Thos Heyward Junr

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia:

Jno Walton 24th July 1778

Edwd Telfair

Edwd Langworthy