

Organizational Meeting Records

of the Congress

of

The Nation That Never Was

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WITHIN THE REGION KNOWN AS THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, WHEREIN THE (“SUCH”) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS LOCATED.

THE SENATE

JOURNAL

OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE SENATE

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

MARCH 4, 1789,

AND IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SAID STATES.

Printed by order of the Senate of the United States.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.

BUT State of New York NOT Included.

JOURNAL

OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1789,
AND IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE
SAID STATES: VIZ.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,	NEW JERSEY,	VIRGINIA,
MASSACHUSETTS,	PENNSYLVANIA,	SOUTH CAROLINA, AND
CONNECTICUT,	DELAWARE,	GEORGIA.
NEW YORK,	MARYLAND,	

Being the eleven States that have respectively ratified the Constitution of Government for the United States, proposed by the Convention held at Philadelphia, on the 17th September, 1787.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1789.

The following members of Senate appeared and took their seats:

From New Hampshire,	the Honorable	{ John Langdon, and
Massachusetts,	the Honorable	{ Paine Wingate,
Connecticut,	the Honorable	{ Caleb Strong,
Pennsylvania,	the Honorable	{ William S. Johnson, and
Georgia,	the Honorable	{ Oliver Ellsworth,
		{ William Maclay, and
		{ Robert Morris,
		{ William Few.

The number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, they adjourned from day to day, until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1789.

The same members present as on the 4th: Agreed, that the following circular letter should be written to the absent members, requesting their immediate attendance.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1789.

SIR: Agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, eight members of the Senate, and eighteen of the House of Representatives, have attended here since the 4th of March. It being of the utmost importance that a quorum sufficient to proceed to business be assembled as soon as possible, it is the opinion of the gentlemen of both Houses, that information of their situation be immediately communicated to the absent members.

New York NOT Included. Also, NOTICE that this page was given an appearance as though it were like the same page printed for the House of Representatives, shown below, however the top part of this page was created by the same printing company named on the previous page, which corresponding "House" page below has the same "Outline Font," but its following page, similar to this page, does Not. Note the "Outline Font," not a font used for this official purpose, March 4, 1789, hence the dates, 1820 and 1826 respectively, instead. The *idea* that it should be made to look similar to that of the House Journal, in order to give rise to and sustain the Fraudulent claim that both Houses had recognized the proposed Constitution for any official purpose, is grounds to link the 1820 Senate Journal Fraud to the Frauds committed March 4, 1789 to April 30, 1789.

ABSENTEES.

March 4, 1789, there being no quorum present the Senators attending, adjourned from day to day until March 11, when they addressed a letter to their absent colleagues, urging them to attend as soon as possible. Another request was sent on the 18th, and it was not until April 6 that a quorum was obtained.

Rule XIX, one of the rules first adopted, forbids any Senator to absent himself without leave. June 25, 1798, the rule was amended by authorizing the minority, in the absence of a quorum, to send the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person authorized for the purpose for absent members. May 15, 1798, the Secretary was directed to request the attendance of the members absent without leave and those whose leave had expired. Absent Senators were commanded to attend May 21, 1826, and May 29, 1830. April 12, 1830, it was proposed to deduct from a Senator's compensation the per diem allowance for the number of days he should have been absent without leave, but the motion was withdrawn. May 4, 1864, it was ordered that the names of Senators absent during a call of the yeas and nays be printed in a separate list in the publication of the proceedings.

August 6, 1850, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent members. In 1877 the form of the rule provided that Senators present might direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to "request, and when necessary to compel, the attendance of absent Senators." Under this rule the Senate decided February 24, 1879, that a motion to "request" must precede a motion to compel attendance.

Several instances of proceedings under this rule will be found below.

1 J. of S., 5.]

MARCH 4, 1789.

[Eight Senators were present and took their seats.]

The number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, they adjourned from day to day until

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1789.

The same members present as on the 4th; agreed that the following circular letter should be written and sent to the absent members, requesting their immediate attendance.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1789.

SIR: Agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, eight members of the Senate and eighteen members of the House of Representatives have attended here since the 4th of March. It being of the utmost importance that a quorum sufficient to proceed to business be assembled as soon as possible, it is the opinion of the gentlemen of both Houses that information of their situation be immediately communicated to the absent members.

We apprehend that no arguments are necessary to evince to you the indispensable necessity of putting the Government into immediate operation, and therefore earnestly request that you will be so obliging as to attend as soon as possible.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servants,

JOHN LANGDON.
PAYNE WINGATE.
CALEB STRONG.
WILLIAM S. JOHNSON.
OLIVER ELLSWORTH.
ROBERT MORRIS.
WILLIAM MACLAY.
WILLIAM FEW.

To the honorable—

TRISTRAM DALTON.
WILLIAM PATTERSON.
JONATHAN ELLMER.
GEORGE READ.
RICHARD BASSETT.
CHARLES CARROLL.
JOHN HENRY.
RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.
RALPH IZARD.
PIERCE BUTLER.
JAMES GUNN.

108

To a total of 12, not 14, alleged Senators, New York NOT Included.

We apprehend that no arguments are necessary to evince to you the indispensable necessity of putting the Government into immediate operation; and, therefore, earnestly request, that you will be so obliging as to attend as soon as possible.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servants,
 JOHN LANGDON,
 PAINE WINGATE,
 CALEB STRONG,
 WILLIAM S. JOHNSON,
 OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
 ROBERT MORRIS,
 WILLIAM MACLAY,
 WILLIAM FEW.

To the Honorable

Tristram Dalton,
 William Paterson,
 Jonathan Elmer,
 George Read,
 Richard Bassett,
 Charles Carroll,
 John Henry,
 Richard Henry Lee,
 William Grayson,
 Ralph Izard,
 Pierce Butler,
 James Gunn.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1789.

Present, as yesterday.

The number sufficient to make a quorum not appearing, they adjourned from day to day, until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1789.

Present, the same as on the 12th.

Agreed, that the following circular letter should be written to eight of the absent members, urging their immediate attendance.

New York, March 18, 1789.

SIR: We addressed a letter to you the 11th instant, since which no Senator has arrived. The House of Representatives will probably be formed in two or three days. Your presence is indispensably necessary. We therefore again earnestly request your immediate attendance, and are confident you will not suffer our, and the public anxious expectations to be disappointed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servants,
 JOHN LANGDON,
 PAINE WINGATE,
 CALEB STRONG,
 WILLIAM S. JOHNSON,
 OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
 ROBERT MORRIS,
 WILLIAM MACLAY,
 WILLIAM FEW.

To the Honorable

Jonathan Elmer,
 William Paterson,
 George Read,
 Richard Bassett,
 Charles Carroll,
 John Henry,
 Richard Henry Lee,
 William Grayson.

To a total of 8, not 14, alleged Senators, New York NOT Included.

TUESDAY, *March 12, 1789.*

Present as yesterday.
The number sufficient to make a quorum not appearing, they adjourned from day to day until

WEDNESDAY, *March 18, 1789.*

Present, the same as on the 12th.
Agreed that the following circular letter should be written to eight of the absent members, urging their immediate attendance:

NEW YORK, *March 18, 1789.*

SIR: We addressed a letter to you on the 11th instant, since which no Senator has arrived. The House of Representatives will probably be formed in two or three days. Your presence is indispensably necessary. We therefore again earnestly request your immediate attendance and are confident you will not suffer our, and the public anxious expectations to be disappointed.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servants,

JOHN LANGDON.
PAINE WINGATE.
CALEB STRONG.
WILLIAM S. JOHNSON.
OLLIVER ELLSWORTH.
ROBERT MORRIS.
WILLIAM MACLAY.
WILLIAM FEW.

To the honorable—

JONATHAN ELLMER,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
GEORGE READ.
RICHARD BASSETT.
CHARLES CARROLL.
JOHN HENRY.
RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

[A quorum was not obtained until April 6, 1789.]
[See Ann. of Cong., Vol. I, 16.]

To a total of 8, not 14, alleged Senators, New York NOT Included.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1789.

Present, as yesterday.

The Honorable William Paterson, from the state of New Jersey, appeared and took his seat.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1789.

Present, as yesterday.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1789.

Present as yesterday.

The Honorable Richard Bassett, from the state of Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

The number sufficient to constitute a quorum not appearing—adjourned from day to day, until

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1789.

Present, as on the 21st.

The Honorable Jonathan Elmer, from the state of New Jersey, appeared and took his seat.

The number sufficient to constitute a quorum not appearing, adjourned from day to day, until April the 6th; when the Honorable Richard Henry Lee, from the state of Virginia, appeared and took his seat in the Senate.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present,

From New Hampshire,	{ Mr. Langdon and
Massachusetts,	{ Mr. Wingate,
Connecticut,	{ Mr. Strong,
New Jersey,	{ Mr. Johnson and
Pennsylvania,	{ Mr. Ellsworth,
Delaware,	{ Mr. Paterson and
Virginia,	{ Mr. Elmer,
Georgia,	{ Mr. Maclay and
	{ Mr. Morris,
	Mr. Bassett,
	Mr. Lee,
	Mr. Few.

Being a Quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of Senators of the United States.

The credentials of the afore-mentioned members were read, and ordered to be filed.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States.

JOHN LANGDON, Esquire, was elected.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth inform the House of Representatives, that a quorum of the Senate is formed; that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several states in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready in the Senate Chamber, to proceed, in the presence of the House, to discharge that duty: And that the Senate have appointed one of their members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpose—Who reported, that he had delivered the message.

Mr. Boudinot, from the House of Representatives, communicated the following verbal message to the Senate:

New York NOT Included. Only 1 “Senator” from Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia. Due Election of 2 Senators by uniform same time acting / voting by actual State Legislature— Art. I, Section 3, Clause 1 ? Or Just 1 Only somehow “Appointed” going around a true legislature, under the “authority” of the Continental Congress / former Politicians in Power instead? Also, No South Carolina, Maryland either. Must have been terrible rains in those days for those particular States. Or had the resistance of New York to the ongoing Constitution Frauds therein started to spread?

and apply to the Board of Treasury for such sums as you may judge necessary for the expenses of the journey.

JOHN LANGDON, President pro tem.

To CHARLES TROMSON, Esq.

IN SENATE, April 6, 1789.

SIR: The Senate of the United States have appointed you to wait on John Adams, Esq. with a certificate of his being elected to the office of Vice President of the United States. You are therefore to set out with the dispatches herewith sent you as soon as possible, and to apply to the Treasury Board for one hundred dollars, towards defraying the expenses of your journey.

JOHN LANGDON, President, pro tem.

To Mr. SYLVANUS BOURN.

Ordered, That Mr. Paterson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Ellsworth, be a committee to prepare the certificates of the election of the President and of the Vice President of the United States; and to prepare letters to George Washington, Esq. and to John Adams, Esq. to accompany the said certificates respectively.

The certificates and letters are as follow:

Be it known, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the city and state of New York, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the underwritten, appointed President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes of the Electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and count all the votes of the electors for a President and for a Vice President; by which it appears, that GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. was unanimously elected, agreeably to the constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

JOHN LANGDON.

New York, April 6, 1789.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the information of your unanimous election to the office of President of the United States of America. Suffer me, Sir, to indulge the hope, that so auspicious a mark of public confidence will meet your approbation, and be considered as a sure pledge of the affection and support you are to expect from a free and an enlightened people.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of respect,
Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN LANGDON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.

Be it known, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the city and state of New York, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, the underwritten, appointed President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes of the electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and count all the votes of the electors for a President and for a Vice President; by which it appears, that JOHN ADAMS, Esq. was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of Vice President of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

JOHN LANGDON.

New York, April 6, 1789.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the information of your being elected to the office of Vice President of the United States of America. Permit me, Sir, to hope, that you will soon safely arrive here, to take upon you the discharge of the important duties, to which you are so honorably called by the voice of your country.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of respect,
Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN LANGDON.

To JOHN ADAMS, Esquire.

Vol. I

New York NOT Included. Plus, noting that a "Treasury Board" has already been created on April 6, 1789, with funds to allocate therein, but as of yet no form of Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 Revenue having yet been authorized, the "one hundred dollars" mentioned therein could have been provided payment for – ONLY by way of Constitution[al] FRAUD, again.

Mr. President: I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate, that the House is ready forthwith to meet the Senate, to attend the opening and counting of the votes of the Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States."—And he withdrew.

Ordered, That Mr. Paterson be a teller on the part of the Senate.

The Speaker and the House of Representatives attended in the Senate chamber, for the purpose expressed in the message delivered by by Ellsworth— and after some time withdrew.

The Senate then proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President of their body, *pro tempore*.

JOHN LANGDON, Esq. was duly elected.

The President elected for the purpose of counting the votes, declared to the Senate, that the Senate and House of Representatives had met, and that he, in their presence, had opened and counted the votes of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States, which were as follow:

STATES.	George Washington, Esq.	John Adams, Esq.	Samuel Huntington, Esq.	John Jay, Esq.	John Hancock, Esq.	Robert H. Harrison, Esq.	George Clinton, Esq.	John Rutledge, Esq.	John Milton, Esq.	James Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Telfair, Esq.	Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.
New Hampshire, . . .	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts, . . .	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut, . . .	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey, . . .	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania, . . .	10	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware, . . .	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland, . . .	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia, . . .	10	5	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina, . . .	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Georgia, . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1

Whereby it appears, that

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. was unanimously elected President, and

JOHN ADAMS, Esq. was duly elected Vice President, of the United States of America.

Mr. Madison came from the House of Representatives with the following verbal message:

Mr. President: I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate, that the House have agreed, that the notifications of the election of the President and of the Vice President of the United States, should be made by such persons, and in such manner, as the Senate shall be pleased to direct. And he withdrew.

Whereupon, the Senate appointed Charles Thomson, Esq. to notify George Washington, Esq. of his election to the office of President of the United States of America, and Mr. Sylvanus Bourn to notify John Adams, Esq. of his election to the office of Vice President of the said United States.

The instructions to the messengers are in the following words:

IN SENATE, April 6, 1789.

SIR: The Senate of the United States have appointed you to wait upon General Washington, with a certificate of his being elected to the office of President of the United States of America. You will therefore prepare to set out as soon as possible,

New York NOT Included.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as on Saturday.

The committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President, reported, That it appears to them more eligible that the oath should be administered to the President in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber than in the Representatives' Chamber, and, therefore, submit to the respective Houses the propriety of authorizing their Committee to take order as to the place where the oath shall be administered to the President, the resolution of Saturday, assigning the Representatives' Chamber as the place, notwithstanding.

Read and accepted.

Resolved, That, after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress already appointed.

Sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

A letter of the 25th instant, from the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, to the Secretary, signifying his acceptance of the appointment of Chaplain to Congress, was read, and ordered to be filed.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

A letter was received from the Speaker of the House by the President of the Senate, containing the two following enclosures:

The report of a Joint Committee upon the ceremonial to be observed in administering the oath, &c. to the President, as accepted in the House of Representatives; and, A bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths."

The above mentioned report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill was read the first time, and to-morrow was assigned for a second reading.

The Committee appointed to report a mode of communication to be observed between the Senate and House of Representatives, with respect to papers, bills, &c. and to whom the subject was re-committed, having again conferred with the committee of the House of Representatives, agreed upon a report; which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning

VOL. I.

State of New York NOT Included. NOTE That on April 27th, a Chaplain has been appointed by the 2 "Houses" for "the Congress. But How could that be Lawfully done in the face of Article VI, Clause 3's "No Religious Test?" One wonders whose religion wasn't being tested there? Also, for the violation of Article I, Section 7, Clause 3? Both Houses acting requires President to concur, or be overridden. No President. Not to mention The Clause 18 TEST itself, even if not known by that term.

But on April 28, we see that a bill is introduced titled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," and realize, officially again, that NONE of the "Senators" had uttered a single word swearing Allegiance to the proposed Constitution and NOT to the Continental Congress that was their True Benefactor. For NONE of them were TOLD that they had to actually read the proposed Constitution At All – just follow the directions of the political leaders of the Continental Congress, and everything would be "alright." No accountability, no liability. (NO Eligibility) Anything goes. Just the way the Continental Congress had been conducting its own affairs for years. That explains their Fraudulent act of April 27, 1789, as well as many others.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

Proceeded to the second reading of the bill; entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths;" and, after debate, it was committed to Mr. Strong, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Read, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Henry.

A letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives to the Vice President was read, communicating the concurrence of the House on a report of a joint committee, on the mode of communicating papers, bills, and messages, between the Senate and House of Representatives;

Also, the concurrence of the House with the Senate on the appointment of a committee, respecting the future disposition of the papers in the office of the late Secretary; and,

Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Cadwallader, and Mr. Jackson, were joined.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

The report of the Committee on the mode of communication between the Senate and House of Representatives, was taken up, and, after debate, postponed.

Mr. Lee, in behalf of the committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President of the United States, having informed the Senate that the same was adjusted; the House of Representatives were notified that the Senate were ready to receive them in the Senate Chamber, to attend the President of the United States while taking the oath required by the Constitution. Whereupon, the House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker, came into the Senate Chamber, and took the seats assigned them; and the joint committee, preceded by their chairman, agreeably to order, introduced the President of the United States to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by the Vice President, who conducted him to the Chair; when the Vice President informed him, that "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were ready to attend him to take the oath required by the Constitution, and that it would be administered by the Chancellor of the state of New York." To which the President replied, he was ready to proceed: and being attended to the gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, by the Vice President and Senators, the Speaker and Representatives, and the other public characters present, the oath was administered. After which the Chancellor proclaimed, "*Long live George Washington. President of the United States.*"

State of New York NOT Included.

Here we see that Chief Justice Robert R. Livingston has now been Elevated, or Nobilized, to Chancellor of New York. A Chancellor by definition is: "the secretary of a nobleman, prince, or king; a Roman Catholic priest heading the office in which diocesan business is transacted and recorded." Chancellor Robert R. Livingston has just proclaimed for the new alleged President: "long live [the King] George Washington, [his Highness the] President of the United States."

On May 14, 1789, the alleged Senate, as a matter of the report of its 9th Instant Committee, actually proposed the idea that President George Washington should be referred to as "**his Highness** the President," symbolizing the nobility of a King. Had any of those in such 9th Instant Committee actually read the proposed Constitution at all, they would never have even considered such an idea, to propose to the alleged Senate floor for further debate.

The proposal to refer to George Washington as "his Highness" exhibiting the very nature or disposition of certain of those in UnLawful Power, was not immediately denied for UnConstitution[ality], but was only tabled for the time, to be take up at a later time, when it was actually "debated." Even though it lost in debate, the use of such a concept, in the face of Article I, Section 9, Clause 8, was open Contempt of Constitution, to say the least of it.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"*Mr. President:* I am commanded by the House of Representatives to bring to the Senate the proceedings of the House on a resolution of the Senate of the 27th of April: Also, to communicate to the Senate the appointment of the Reverend William Lynn, D. D. to be one of the Chaplains to Congress, agreeably to the resolves of the 15th of April." And he withdrew.

The concurrence of the House of Representatives on the resolve of the 27th, is as follows:

*"In the House of Representatives of the United States,
"the 29th of April, 1789.*

"The House proceeded to consider the following resolution of the Senate, to wit:
"In Senate, April 27th, 1789.

"*Resolved,* That, after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress, already appointed; whereupon,

"*Resolved,* That this House doth concur in the said resolution, amended to read as followeth, to wit:

"That, after the oath shall have been administered to the President, the Vice President, and members of the Senate, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, will accompany him to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service performed by the Chaplain of Congress."

Mr. Strong, by order of the committee appointed the 28th of April, on a bill passed the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," reported sundry amendments: and Monday next was assigned to take the same into consideration.

Adjourned until Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as on Saturday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate proceeded in the second reading of a bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," and to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee, which are as follow:

In line 1, strike out the words "Congress of the United States," and insert, "Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

At the end of the second paragraph, add the words "of the Senate," and insert the following clause: "And be it further enacted, That the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the state, in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who shall be chosen or appointed, after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who, by the law of the state, shall be authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner as by the law of the state, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office."

In the last paragraph, strike out the words "of the United States of America," in the third and fourth lines, and insert the same words in the fourth line next after the words "as the case may be;"—and which, being accepted, Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock, was assigned for the third reading of the bill.

The report of the committee, to whom was referred the motion made the 1st instant, upon the mode of sending messages to, and receiving them from, the House of Representatives, was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

State of New York NOT Included. Finding on May 4, 1789, exists the continued proposal for "An Act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," but it is the next paragraph and line that grabs our attention, for it smacks of a Cover Up By Diversion of the misuse of the words, "before the United States in Congress Assembled" in replacement of the "Continental Congress," or the "Congress of the Confederation," which were portrayed in the Betraying Second Session – called by persons not loudly boasted or known, in legal history, to have done same – September 17, 1787. Now, this Act would connect the two terms together – to complete the misdirection caused September 17, 1787, 2nd Session, by connecting that sad, betraying occasion to the alleged Congress now making its equally betraying appearance of May 4, 1789, replacing the one with the other, to make them indistinguishable one from the other, or **Hiding The Truth**— the general practice of all those who commit Fraud in the name of rightness, or justice, or alleged law.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.
 Proceeded in the consideration of the bill, entitled "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States,"

1789.]

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

31

And further postponed the second reading until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.
 The Secretary informed the House of Representatives of the concurrence of the Senate in a resolve of the 28th of May, upon the mode of printing the acts and journals of Congress as agreed to yesterday; and requested the House of Representatives to send to the Senate, "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths."

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk: who brought to the Senate the act last mentioned; informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House of Representatives in their amendment on a resolve of the 28th May, on the mode of printing the acts and journals of Congress. And he withdrew.

Ordered, That Mr. Langdon administer the oath to the Vice President; which was done accordingly.

And the Vice President administered the oath, according to law, to the following members: to Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Strong, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Maclay, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lee, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Gunn.

The same oath was, by the Vice President, administered to the Secretary, together with the oath of office.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Read, and Mr. Lee, be a committee to consider and report the mode of communicating the acts of Congress to the several states in the Union, and the number necessary for that purpose.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

On the report of the committee appointed the 3d June, to consider the mode of communicating the acts of Congress to the several states in the Union,

Resolved, That, in ten days after the passing of every act of Congress during the present session, or until some other regulation shall be adopted, twenty-two printed copies thereof, signed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and certified by them to be true copies of the original act, be lodged with the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause to be transmitted, two of the said copies, so attested as aforesaid, to each of the supreme executives in the several states.

The Secretary carried the aforesaid resolve to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading of the bill, entitled "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States,"

And the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk: who informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House on the resolution of the 4th June, upon the mode of communicating the acts of Congress to the executives of the several states in the Union. And he withdrew.

According to the order of the day, the Senate proceeded in the second reading of the bill, entitled "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States."

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as on Friday.

The honorable Pierce Butler, from the state of South Carolina, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat in the Senate.

The Vice President administered the oath to Mr. Butler.

State of New York NOT Included. Here, on June 3, 1789, the alleged Senate finally gets around to the Constitution requisite of taking the oath as set forth for them in Article VI, Clause 3 of the proposed Constitution. But as revealed elsewhere within this Exhibited Evidence, the first one to do the swearing in (the person of John Langdon) of the alleged Vice President is entirely ineligible (had no evident eligibility under any cognizable actual law {this is NOT an "Inherent Right or Power or one of "Natural Law"}}, not having of his own accord, taken the same oath first before administering same) to swear the said alleged Vice President into – any lawful office at all. Consequently, the swearing in of the alleged Vice President not being by lawful due process, none of those alleged "members of the Senate" that such alleged Vice President did swear in, inclusive of John Langdon himself, sworn right back by the alleged Vice President, was of a valid, lawful consequence; on those who act in the anarchy of men and not under the Jurisprudence of Law would assert less. Thus, those alleged members that Langdon was to "swear in" at later times had no more validity for being so sworn in than did the authority than the person of John Langdon himself had, at any time from March 4, 1789 forward, which was NONE.

He also informed the Senate, that the House of Representatives had appointed a committee, to be joined by a committee on the part of the Senate, to examine an enrolled bill, entitled "An act for establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," and to lay the same before the President of the United States, for his approbation.

Mr. Strong was appointed on the part of the Senate, to join the Committee on the part of the House, in examining, &c. the enrolled bill above mentioned; and the Secretary notified the House accordingly.

The bill, entitled "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio," was read a first time, and Wednesday was assigned for a second reading.

The bill, entitled "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, and buoys," was read a first time, and to-morrow 11 o'clock was assigned for a second reading.

The bill, entitled "An act to establish an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War," was read a second time, and the farther consideration of it was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," was read a second time, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Richard Phillips had leave to withdraw his petition.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

Mr. Strong, in behalf of the joint committee, appointed to examine an enrolled bill, entitled "An act for establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, reported, that they had performed that service.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk: who brought up the above mentioned bill, signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. And he withdrew.

The enrolled bill being signed by the Vice President, was, by the committee, laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

The bill, entitled "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, and buoys," was read a second time, and committed to Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Dalton.

On the question, whether the clauses in the bill, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States," providing, "that oaths shall be administered to the master, or other persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel," shall be expunged, and the words 'and the owner's and master's declaration, with penalties for false entry,' be substituted?

Passed in the negative.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

The committee appointed on the bill, entitled "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, and buoys," reported amendments, which were read, and ordered to be printed.

The committees requested a recess, to give opportunity to perfect their reports.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as yesterday.

The honorable Rufus King, from the state of New York, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat.

And the oath was administered to him according to law.

State of New York NOW Included. ? On July 24, 1789, the alleged Senate, as though having lawful Clause 18 TEST authority to do so, recorded the proposal for a bill referred to as "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, and buoys," which items, except they be for use by the proposed United States navy, would exceed lawful authority at Clause 11, Section 8, Article 1, which gave the alleged Congress only Power for laws involving crimes on the high seas (for any law passed that could not be punished for by authority of law - going to lawful, findable power would be malum prohibitum), thus denying lawful authority for the Coastal Trade laws which came later.

On July 25, 1789, one Rufus King, alleged as a Senator for the State of New York, "appeared and took his seat." Afterwards, at some time after taking his seat and presumably not before, he was sworn to oath by the same line of lawful Langdon authority that the Vice President was first sworn by and under; — NONE.

The petition of Matthew Talcott and others, citizens of the state of Connecticut, praying that the port of Middletown, in the said state, might be established a port of entry and delivery, was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

The second reading of the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio," was further postponed to Monday next.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1789.

The Senate assembled: present as on Saturday.

The honorable Philip Schuyler, from the state of New York, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat; and the oath was administered to him according to Law.

Mr. Paterson had leave of absence for four days.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk: who brought up a bill, entitled "An act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States," for concurrence; and informed the Senate that the President of the United States had affixed his signature to a bill, entitled "An act for the establishment of an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs;" and had returned the same to the House of Representatives. And he withdrew.

The first mentioned bill was read a first time, and July the 29th was assigned for a second reading.

Proceeded to the third reading of a bill, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States;" and,

Resolved, That the Senate do concur therein, with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after 'law,' strike out 'upon,' and insert 'on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on.'

Line 25, after 'Medford,' insert 'Cohasset.'

Page 4, line 9, after 'also,' strike out 'a,' and insert 'two.' Strike out 'to reside at the city of Hudson,' and insert,

Line 10, 'one to reside at the city of Albany, and the other at the city of Hudson.'

13, after 'Burlington, and,' strike out 'Greenwich,' and insert 'Bridgetown.'

24, strike out 'Greenwich,' and insert 'Bridgetown.'

27, after 'Salem,' insert 'Port Elizabeth or,' and after 'Maurice river,' insert 'Stillwell's landing on.'

Line 28, strike out 'Greenwich,' and insert 'Bridgetown.'

Page 5, line 5, after 'annexed,' insert 'New Castle and.' Strike out 'a' after 'as,' and insert 's' after 'port' in the second place.

Line 11, after 'river shall be,' strike out 'constituted.'

12, after 'Baltimore,' insert 'which shall be the sole port of entry.'

15, strike out 'constituted.'

16, after 'Chester,' insert 'which shall be the sole port of entry.'

17, after 'inclusive,' insert 'and Cambridge shall be a port of delivery only.'

18, after 'Oxford,' insert 'which shall be the sole port of entry.'

20, after 'inclusive,' insert 'and Salisbury shall be a port of delivery only.'

21, after 'Vienna,' insert 'which shall be the sole port of entry.'

24, strike out 'constituted.'

25, after 'Snow-Hill,' insert 'which shall be the sole port of entry.'

Page 6, line 11, strike out 'ten,' and insert 'twelve.' After 'to wit,' insert 'Hampton as one port.'

Line 12, after 'Tappahannock,' insert 'Yeocomico river, including Kinsale.'

13, after 'Louisville,' insert 'the authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets, between the south side of the mouth of York river, along the west shore of Chesapeake Bay to Hampton, and thence up James river to the west side of Chicahomony river; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry.'

Line 16, strike out 'the point of landing forming the south shore at the mouth of York river, thence up to Hampton,' and insert 'the mouth of James river.'

Line 17, strike out 'including both shores thereof,' after 'James river.'

19, strike out 'or Portsmouth, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct.'

20, strike out 'Hampton.'

Page 7, line 8, strike out 'to the district of Dumfries, including Newport, shall be annexed Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, as a port of delivery only; and a collector

State of New York NOW Included. ? On July 27, 1789, just 4 days away from August 1, and 176 days after March 4, 1789, one Phillip Schuyler, alleged as a Senator for the State of New York, "appeared and took his seat." Afterwards, at some time after taking his seat and presumably not before, he was sworn to oath by the same line of lawful Langdon authority that alleged Senator Rufus King was first sworn by and under; — NONE.

There never having been a Senator who first received his Full and Lawful authority of office the straight, lawful way, by being self-sworn (which was the way it was laid out to be art Article VI, Clause 3) by saying aloud in front of witnesses, these words (easy to do), I [name of official] am bound by Oath (or Affirmation) to support the Constitution for the United States" after which, the taking of a seat would have been lawful as to that specific requirement by the proposed Constitution itself.

The House

JOURNAL
OF THE
House of Representatives
OF
THE UNITED STATES,
BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS:
BEGUN AND HELD
AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
MARCH 4, 1789,
AND IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SAID STATES.

VOLUME I

Reprinted by order of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALEA & SEATON.

1826.

BUT State of New York NOT Included.

JOURNAL
 OF
The House of Representatives
 OF THE
UNITED STATES,

TO WIT:

NEW HAMPSHIRE,
 MASSACHUSETTS,
 CONNECTICUT,
 NEW YORK,
 NEW JERSEY,
 PENNSYLVANIA,

DELAWARE,
 MARYLAND,
 VIRGINIA,
 SOUTH CAROLINA, and
 GEORGIA:

Being the eleven States that have respectively ratified the Constitution of Government of the United States, proposed by the Federal Convention, held in Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, pursuant to a resolution of the late Congress, made in conformity to the resolutions of the Federal Convention of the 17th September, 1787; being the first session of the Congress held under the Constitution aforesaid. On which day, the following members of the House of Representatives appeared and took their seats, to wit:

From Massachusetts,	{ George Thatcher, Fisher Ames, George Leonard, and Elbridge Gerry,
From Connecticut,	{ Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull, and Jeremiah Wadsworth,
From Pennsylvania,	{ Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Thomas Hartlev, Peter Muhlenberg, and Daniel Heister,
From Virginia,	Alexander White,
From South Carolina,	Thomas Tudor Tucker.

But a quorum of the whole number not being present, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

New York NOT Included.

Mr. Founder James Madison NOT Included.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1789.

The House met according to adjournment.
 Several other members, to wit: from New Hampshire, Nicholas Gilman; from Massachusetts, Benjamin Goodhue; from Connecticut, Roger Sherman and Jonathan Sturges; and from Pennsylvania, Henry Wynkoop; appeared and took their seats.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until Monday morning eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

The House met according to adjournment.
 Several other members, to wit: James Madison, junior, John Page, and Richard Bland Lee, from Virginia, appeared and took their seats;
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until Monday morning eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

The House met according to adjournment.
 But a quorum of the whole number not being present,
 The House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

New York NOT Included.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

Another member, to wit, George Partridge, from Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

On motion,

The House proceeded by ballot to the appointment of a doorkeeper, and upon examining the ballots, a majority of the votes of the whole House was found in favor of Gifford Dalley.

Ordered, That the said Gifford Dalley do give his attendance accordingly.

The House then proceeded in the same manner to the appointment of an assistant doorkeeper; and upon examining the ballots, a majority of the votes of the whole House was found in favor of Thomas Claxton.

Ordered, That the said Thomas Claxton do give his attendance accordingly.

And then the House adjourned until Monday morning, eleven o'clock.

MONDAY APRIL 6.

Another member, to wit, Daniel Carroll, from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

On motion,

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill to regulate the taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by the sixth article of the Constitution; and that Mr. White, Mr. Madison, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Cadwalader, do prepare and bring in the same.

On motion,

Resolved, That the form of the oath to be taken by the members of this House, as required by the third clause of the sixth article of the Constitution of Government of the United States, be as followeth, to wit: "I, A B a Representative of the United States in the Congress thereof, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) in the presence of Almighty GOD, that I will support the Constitution of the United States. So help me GOD."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ellsworth:

Mr. Speaker: I am charged by the Senate to inform this House, that a quorum of the Senate is now formed: that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several States, in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready in the Senate chamber, to proceed, in presence of this House, to discharge that duty. I have it also in further charge, to inform this House, that the Senate has appointed one of its members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared, submitting it to the wisdom of this House to appoint one or more of its members for the like purpose. And then he withdrew.

On motion,

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker, attended by the House, do now withdraw to the Senate chamber, for the purpose expressed in the message from the Senate; and that Mr. Parker and Mr. Heister be appointed on the part of this House to sit at the Clerk's table with the member of the Senate, and make a list of the votes as the same shall be declared.

Mr. Speaker accordingly left the chair, and, attended by the House, withdrew to the Senate chamber, and after some time returned to the House.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Heister then delivered in at the Clerk's table a list of the votes of the electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States, as the same were declared by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and of this House, which was ordered to be entered on the Journal, and is as followeth:

On April 6, 1789, the first thing on the agenda is to create an "oath" for both Houses that is to TEST the presence of "religion" in one's life in order to hold office. To say that this is a violation of Article VI, Clause 3's "no religious Test shall ever be required" is putting it mildly. This part is not a part of an "anti God" campaign, but rather as an expose for the Truth about the proposed Constitution and The Nation That Never Was reality, because those first trusted proved they could NEVER be trusted after all, NOT being followers of the proposed Constitution, but were followers of the Continental Congress, and its policies, only.

	<i>George Washington,</i>	<i>John Adams,</i>	<i>Samuel Huntington,</i>	<i>John Jay,</i>	<i>John Hancock,</i>	<i>Robert H. Harrison,</i>	<i>George Clinton,</i>	<i>John Rutledge,</i>	<i>John Milton,</i>	<i>James Armstrong,</i>	<i>Edward Telfair,</i>	<i>Benjamin Lincoln.</i>
New Hampshire - - -	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts - - -	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut - - -	7	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Jersey - - -	6	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania - - -	10	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delaware - - -	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryland - - -	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia - - -	10	5	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
South-Carolina - - -	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
Georgia - - -	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1
	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1

Recapitulation of the Votes of the Electors.

His Excellency George Washington	- - -	69 votes
The Honorable John Adams	- - -	34
The Honorable John Jay	- - -	9
Robert H. Harrison, Esq.	- - -	6
John Rutledge, Esq.	- - -	6
John Hancock, Esq.	- - -	4
George Clinton, Esq.	- - -	3
Samuel Huntington, Esq.	- - -	2
John Milton, Esq.	- - -	2
James Armstrong, Esq.	- - -	1
Edward Telfair, Esq.	- - -	1
Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.	- - -	1

On motion,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, to inform them that it is the desire of this House that the notifications of the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, should be made by such persons and in such manner as the Senate shall be pleased to direct; and that Mr. Madison do communicate the said message.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Mayor of the city of New York, covering certain resolutions of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, appropriating the City Hall for the accommodation of the General Government of the United States; which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Boudinot reported, from the committee appointed to prepare such rules and orders of proceeding as may be proper to be observed in this House, that the committee had, according to order, prepared the same, and agreed to a report thereupon; which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was read, and, on a question put thereupon, agreed to by the House as followeth:

"The committee to whom it was referred to prepare such standing rules, and orders of proceeding as may be proper to be observed in this House, have, according to order, prepared the same, and agreed to the following report:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the rules and orders following are proper to be established as the standing rules and orders of this House, to wit:

First. Touching the Duty of the Speaker.

He shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order, and, on

Here you will NOTE that of the States that are included, New York State's own "Representatives" are not yet among them, although we do see the Mayor of New York City making an appearance. SEE how a little "political" Fraud can help out an area? NO Mayor from Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or Maryland, or Georgia, or South Carolina, or Delaware, or Connecticut, or New Jersey, or New Hampshire, gets to have his "certain resolutions" to be considered by "the Congress." A little Constitution Fraud of inviting, and making a nice place to meet, "Temporary National Headquarters Creation Fraud" goes along way, to the advantage of those "certain," and to the eventual disadvantage of everyone else.

Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk, on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole, shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest day shall be first put.

The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in committee, so far as they may be applicable, except that limiting the times of speaking."

On motion,

Ordered, That the Chief Justice of the State of New York be requested to attend this House, at the hour of its meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of administering to the Speaker, and other Members of the House, the oath required by the Constitution, in the form agreed to yesterday.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Two other members, to wit: John Lawrance, from New York, and Thomas Fitzsimons, from Pennsylvania, appeared and took their seats.

The Chief Justice of the State of New York attended, agreeably to the order of yesterday, and administered the oath required by the Constitution, in the form agreed to on Monday last, first to Mr. Speaker in his place, and then to the other Members of the House present, to wit: Fisher Ames, Elias Boudinot, Theodorick Bland, Lambert Cadwallader, George Clymer, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Fitzsimons, Nicholas Gilman, Benjamin Goodhue, Elbridge Gerry, George Gale, Samuel Griffin, Benjamin Huntington, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, George Leonard, Richard Bland Lee, John Lawrance, Peter Muhlenberg, James Madison, junior, Andrew Moore, George Partridge, John Page, Josiah Parker, Jonathan Sturges, Roger Sherman, James Schureman, William Smith, Thomas Scott, George Thatcher, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Henry Wynkoop, and Alexander White.

On motion,

The House, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Page took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Page reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union under consideration, but had come to no resolution thereupon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

Two other members, to wit: Egbert Benson, from New York, and Isaac Coles, from Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Boudinot reported, from the committee to whom it was referred to prepare such further rules and orders as may be proper to be observed in this House, that the committee had, according to order, prepared the same, and agreed to a report thereupon; which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was read.

On motion,

Ordered, That the said report do lie on the table.

On April 7, 1789, the day they were supposedly deemed as a "lawful quorum" for the first time, - Who did they call to do it to "swear them in" to support (or obey) the proposed Constitution? NOT a "federal" official of any kind. And NOT a Chief Judge from Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or Maryland, or Georgia, or South Carolina, or Delaware, or Connecticut, or New Jersey, or New Hampshire.

We find the alleged House members calling for Chief Justice Robert R. Livingston of the State of New York — of the same State that was refusing to cooperate with the alleged Congress as to its lawful existence in New York at all to begin with – to "swear them all in." Why the State of New York? (Why not "New York City Mayor" who already liked them?) NOT because it was the closest State to them, for the State of New York had not been cooperating with them at all before this time, but because they needed to persuade New York's people that what they were doing was entirely lawful, and therefore "legal" (or lawful at the local level).

On April 8, 1789, we see that the Chief Justice of the State of New York has been Unwittingly Duped to participate in the Scam, the Constitution Fraud, to do what cannot be lawfully, Constitution[ally] done; cross State powers with United States powers – directly – without an Amendment. And as part of the ILLEGAL baggage, the Chief Justice brought along with him John Lawrance, the UnLawfully established, alleged, congressman representing – specifically only – the New York City but (not as a political subdivision), and on April 9, 1789, another UnLawfully established New York "representative," Egbert Benson, of the Continental Congress, also appears, but is NOT immediately sworn in, same UnLawful practice as before.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

Another Member, to wit : Benjamin Contee, from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

The House, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Page took the chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Page reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union under consideration, but had come to no resolution thereupon.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Honorable John Langdon, President pro tempore of the Senate, communicating two orders of that House, the one for regulating proceedings in cases of conference with this House, and the appointment of Chaplains, and the other appointing a committee to confer with such committee as may be appointed on the part of this House, in reporting a mode of communication to be observed between the two Houses with respect to papers, bills, and messages; which was read; and

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Lee, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Seney, be a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate, in reporting a proper mode of communicating papers, bills, and messages, between the two Houses.

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, for the purpose of regulating proceedings in cases of conference, and the appointment of Chaplains, which lay on the table, and the same being again read, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House as followeth :

"That in every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their Chairman, meet in the Conference Chamber, and state to each other, verbally, or in writing, as either shall chuse, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to Congress for the present session; the Senate to appoint one, and give notice thereof to the House of Representatives, who shall thereupon appoint the other; which Chaplains shall commence their services in the Houses that appoint them, but shall interchange weekly."

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. White reported, from the Committee of Elections, that the Committee had, according to order, examined the certificates and other credentials of the members returned to serve in this House, and had agreed to a report thereupon; which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was twice read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth :

"It appears to your Committee, that the credentials of the following members are sufficient to entitle them to take their seats in this House, to wit :

From New Hampshire, Nicholas Gilman.

From Massachusetts,	{	Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, George Leonard, George Partridge, George Thatcher.
---------------------	---	--

On April 17, 1789, after allegedly the April 8, 1789 swearing in to the proposed Constitution by the Chief Justice of the State of New York, Robert R. Livingston, which was to, supposedly, make members of the House more Lawful and more Responsible and Conscionable to the proposed Constitution, we see the same practice of coming in, taking seat, and taking the required oath? Well, the proposed Constitution was not really all that important to those persons in the alleged "House," for they had better things to do with their time, such as learning how to cheat a proposed nation of people of their Right to "Law," NOT "policy," so, swearing the oath to support and uphold it, and therefore to even know it; well, that could come at some later time that they **might* choose thereafter. **For* what would it mean, officially, if a member were to spend time voting on great and important laws and resolutions, not having First been sworn by oath to the proposed Constitution, and suddenly, before doing so, died, and so never was able to take the required oath? What would be the legal effect of all of those votes rendered? They would be VOID as a matter of [Constitution] Law, for ITS requirement was not unclear, except that the wretched *policies* of wicked, lawless men, made it so otherwise.

And Mr. White, April 18, 1789. What is he up to? Proclaiming or "reporting," that "It appears that the credentials of the following members are sufficient to entitle them to take their seats in this House."

From Connecticut,	{ Benjamin Huntington, Roger Sherman, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth.
From New York,	{ Egbert Benson, William Floyd, John Hathorn, John Lawrance, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Peter Silvester.
From New Jersey,	{ Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwalader, James Schureman, Thomas Sinnickson.
From Pennsylvania,	{ George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Hiester, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Peter Muhlenberg, Thomas Scott, Henry Wynkoop.
From Maryland,	{ Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, Joshua Seney, William Smith, Michael Jenifer Stone.
From Virginia,	{ Theodorick Bland, Isaac Coles, Samuel Griffin, Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, junior, Andrew Moore, John Page, Josiah Parker, Alexander White.
From South Carolina,	{ Edanus Burke, Daniel Huger, William Smith, Thomas Tudor Tucker."

A petition of the mechanics and manufacturers of the city of New York, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House and read, setting forth that, in the present deplorable state of trade and manufactures, they look with confidence to the operations of the new Government for a restoration of both, and that relief which they have so long and anxiously desired; that they have both subjoined a list of such articles as can be manufactured in the State of New York, and humbly pray the countenance and attention of the National Legislature thereto.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Clymer reported, from the Committee of Elections, to whom it was referred to report a proper mode of investigating and deciding on the petition of David Ramsay, of South Carolina, suggesting that William Smith, returned a Member of this House, as elected within that State, was, at the time of his being elected, ineligible; that the Committee had agreed to a report thereupon; which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Page took the chair of the committee.

Vol. I.—3

On April 18, 1789, we find that three (3) names of New York congressmen have been made to appear as having all the necessary credentials "to take their seat" in the House, although, as with other States, having taken their required oath isn't one of their required credentials, for that was just not included, or even considered, as actually necessary. The 3 names are Peter Silvester, John Hathorn, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, none of which had actually shown to have taken their seats by that date, while being listed with those who had (appearance of legitimacy - FRAUD). Or "Reaching for straws?" We find that Van Rensselaer will not "appear" for a some time yet. And we also take notice of the fact that the mechanics and manufacturers of New York are getting a "sooner's" position over the rest of the people of the other hapless States, not "lucky" enough to have the Continental Congress choose THEIR State as the # 1 State for becoming the Temporary National Headquarters, using that Power IN the proposed Constitution that let then do that. The Sickness of Political to Constitution Fraud. The other States. Defeated before they ever got into the race.

Provided also, That no vessel be employed in the transportation of the produce or manufactures of the United States, or any of them, coastwise, except such vessels shall be built within the United States, and the property of a citizen or citizens thereof."

The same was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in pursuant to the said resolution, and that Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Heister, and Mr. Seney, do prepare and bring in the same.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate agree to the amendment proposed by this House to their third amendment to the bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths." They have also appointed a committee, agreeable to the proposition this day communicated in a message from this House. And then he withdrew.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States, was read, and postponed until to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The Speaker, attended by the members of the House, withdrew to the room adjoining the Representatives' Chamber, and there presented to the President of the United States the address agreed to on Tuesday last, to which he returned the following answer:

GENTLEMEN: Your very affectionate address produces emotions which I know not how to express. I feel that my past endeavors in the service of my country are far overpaid by its goodness; and I fear much that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipation. All that I can promise, is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest and an ardent zeal—Of this resource my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

The Speaker and members being returned into the House:

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed, presented, according to order, a bill for collecting duties on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States; and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do procure one hundred copies of the said bill to be printed for the use of the members of this House.

On motion,

Ordered, That the committee appointed on the 29th ultimo, to report an estimate of the supplies requisite for the present year, and of the nett produce of the impost, as agreed to by the House, be authorized and instructed to collect early and authentic statements of the particular articles of foreign produce and manufactures annually imported into, and of all the articles exported from the several States, and the value of such imports and exports; also, the number of vessels, both foreign and domestic, entered and cleared during that time, specifying their tonnage, and the nations to which they respectively belong; specifying, also, the exact numbers of each particular description of vessels of each nation, and the amount of tonnage of each particular vessel.

On motion,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, proceed by ballot to the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Page took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Page reported that the Committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, and made some progress therein.

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the said bill.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

Another member, to wit, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, from New York, appeared and took his seat.

A bill for collecting duties on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported into the United States, was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Here, on May 9, 1789, we find the last of the alleged New York congressmen who were portrayed, or proclaimed, as being pre-qualified members of the alleged House on April 18, 1789. Those New York rainstorms must be famous, or infamous, for keeping New York "elected" officials away from their destiny. But at least the alleged House has had better luck that the alleged Senate, with its 2 only Senators, that couldn't seem to come in out of the rain, - from only miles away. **Notice**, that *as usual*, the concern for Van Rensselaer's taking of his Constitution required oath hasn't taken a turn for the greater. Must be that there was something very **defective** about having a State's highest judge, even of the # 1 State of New York, doing the swearing in of these *honest, lawful-abiding* "folks," just helping out - to form - **The Nation That Never Was**.

CONTINUING – THE ALLEGED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The Appearance or Involvement of the State of New York’s alleged members of the U.S. House of Representatives, after that April 8, 1789 time:

1st?) John Laurance (Lawrance), 2nd District ^aNew York CITY Representative
Appeared April 8, 1789 – as a Representative of New York City (And Not
Provided for By New York State Legislature – see below)

2nd?) Egbert Benson, 3rd District represented New York in both the **Continental**
Congress and the United States House of Representatives.

Appeared April 9, 1789

3rd?) William Floyd, 1st District Representing **New York** at the **Continental**
Congress

Appeared April 13, 1789

4th?) Peter Silvester, 5th District elected to a first and second Provincial
Congress 1775 & 1776 (adopted Articles of the **Continental Congress**)

Appeared April 22, 1789

5th?) John Hathorn, 4th District elected to the **Continental Congress** in
December 1788

Appeared April 23, 1789

6th?) Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 6th District As a statesman, Schuyler was a
delegate to the **Continental Congress**

Appeared May 9, 1789

BUT Saturday, April 18, 1789, the House Journal shows an appearance of the above named **6** New York “members” of the House, **NOT** by way of their having, all 6, made an appearance before that time, for the records show that only 3 of them actually “appeared ((by that date)) and took their seats;” it was simply proclaimed as to the other 3 of them, inclusive of Peter Silvester, who did **NOT** “appear and take his seat” (took seat, NOT oath) until April 22, 1789, and John Hathorn, who did **NOT** “appear and take his seat” (took seat, NOT oath) until

April 23, 1789, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, who did NOT “appear and take his seat” (took seat, NOT oath) until May 9, 1789, yet **all 3** of which were proclaimed officially by Mr. White, of Virginia that would have been Alexander White, a **Defrauding Party (Engaged In evident FRAUD)** against the lawful and legal existence of the proposed United States-nation, and the proposed United States central government, being a further actor in the Cause of Defect and Fault, making the proposed United States-nation – **The Nation That Never Was.**

Clearly, on April 18, 1789, entered into the House Journal official record, were the names of **3** “members” who had not even shown up, and to whose own lawful record of election is now dubious, going more to the Fraudulent Agenda which existed at that time, in New York, the Agenda to:

°°Deceive General / President Washington from finding out what has been going on here; that New York itself has been resistant or refusing to participate with us, since that first day, not being denied by the storm of the weekend before, because the State does not believe in what we are doing, so that he, George Washington, won’t be caused to believe that he might not really be the President of a lawfully established country after all.°°

And deceive him they did, for a time.

It is to be understood by all that this practice of “members” of the House, or either house, suddenly showing up and taking their seats was not confined to New York alone, but kept occurring routinely with different States who had the misfortune to not have all of their representatives, or senators as the case may be, to show up on that first infamous day of proposed Constitution[al] Fraud and Power Fraud, and Official Corruption, March 4, 1789.

The reason for these Frauds being existent at all can be seen as we examine and understand that at Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, which reads:

“The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.”

From this we have “the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three” but it is when we reconstruct that same language for each of the States that we recognize that it was to be the State government itself that was to bring about the “chusing” of the representatives, as we read it to have been construed to be:

Reconstructed as applicable:

the State of [Massachusetts] shall be entitled to chuse [eight],
the State of [Rhode Island] shall be entitled to chuse [one],
the State of [Connecticut] shall be entitled to chuse [five],
the State of [New York] shall be entitled to chuse [six],
the State of [New Jersey] shall be entitled to chuse [four],
the State of [Pennsylvania] shall be entitled to chuse [eight],
the State of [Delaware] shall be entitled to chuse [one],
the State of [Maryland] shall be entitled to chuse [six],
the State of [Virginia] shall be entitled to chuse [ten],
the State of [North Carolina] shall be entitled to chuse [five],
the State of [South Carolina] shall be entitled to chuse [five],
the State of [Georgia] shall be entitled to chuse [three],

In other words, this part of the Constitution provided the State the Right and Duty to bring about, on a logical uniform basis, the establishment of all of the representatives, and senators, who were to represent it in the proposed Congress, and this kind of reality would have eliminated the possibility of:

“Representatives,” even if there were found to be at least 30,000 citizens living in the particular locale in question, from being organized by the unwitting, good folks of the:

County of Hog Wallow, Township of Wallowville,
Deceived/Misguided State – USA.

And “sent in” or made to “appear and take [their] seat,” randomly, as they randomly did as a matter of record and fact.

Yet, there never was a State among the thirteen of them who actually, as a State, during that first alleged Congress’ session, organized and established any law providing for the particular election, based upon the requirements and guidelines contained in the proposed Constitution, of any representative or senator, at all, of all of those who “showed up” or “appeared” under the authority of the Continental Congress, and not under the authority of the proposed Constitution of

September 17, 1787, **making all of their unofficial “appearances”** (no required oath, or even a reasonable attempt for taking oath, was taken before taking seats — the Continental Congress didn’t tell them that they had to) — **as official, or else as UnLawful non “appearances”** of the States themselves, no matter how much in *earnest* the intents and purposes might have been of those who voted for them – from their **illegally wallowed conditions** of being, to the utter ruin and prevention of a lawfully existent Constitution for a lawfully existent United States-nation, or for either of them.

The further unlawfulness of that “first Congress,” as to any “resolution” that it claimed to have made, is realized when we discover that in Article I, Section 7, Clause 3, that it states,

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

Thus, regarding any “resolution” that the House might make, or the Senate might make, which required the Concurrence of the other house, such joint “resolution” was to first be “presented to the President of the United States,” which no such person actually existed as having actually taken that office as of the date of April 6, 1789 (no more than it did on March 4, 1789 for purposes of allegedly “accepting” the proposed Constitution itself as has been claimed for that date) in order to present any such resolution to, and “faith” that he, President, might one day show up and be “sworn in” using the same process for doing so that they themselves used, April 8, 1789. (see below)

On April 6, 1789, the House, with New York representatives Still NOT being present, ORDERED that a bill to regulate the taking of the oath or affirmation be brought to it, which had a particular wording as follows:

“ I, A B a Representative of the United States in the Congress thereof, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) in the presence of Almighty GOD, that I will support the Constitution of the United States. So help me GOD.”

While no First Amendment to bring this kind of wording in an Oath to support the Constitution yet existed, the wording of Article VI, Clause 3 was more than sufficient in its own prohibition for such language as this, if any of the actors, not congressmen, had taken the time to actually read it – and regard it as a matter of law, and not suggestion.

This oath or affirmation constituted a direct and immediate affront to Article VI, Clause 3, in that it not only is being “Ordered” by those who have not taken such an oath as the proposed Constitution simply prescribes and calls for, but it created an undeniable or indisputable “Religious TEST” within that same “oath,” and Constituted an Instant Power Fraud against people of the several States who had entrusted their lives and fortunes into the hands of those who were the Reckless Product of a Continental Congress, still to reckless in its own conduct to recognize that the new proposed government could only be organized under the Pure Constraints contained IN the proposed Constitution and not outside of it, but also of the First Reckless Product of the Opinionated Convention in its Second Session, rendering its Opinion, not administering any law, as though the same were sufficient in honor or truth to use to replace the proposed Constitution for the United States with.

On April 7, 1789, the House ORDERED that the Chief Justice of the State of New York be requested to attend its session, and therein to administer the oath or affirmation

On April 8, 1789, and not before this time, inclusive of the date of the alleged “first full quorum” of both Houses, the Chief Justice of the State of New York, Robert R. Livingston, appeared before the “House of Representatives” and administered the oath to:

Fisher Ames, Elias Boudinot, Theodorick Bland, Lambert Cadwallader, George Clymer, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Fitzsimons, Nicholas Gilman, Benjamin Goodhue, Elbridge Gerry, George Gale, Samuel Griffin, Benjamin Huntington, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, George Leonard, Richard Bland Lee, John Lawrance, Peter Muhlenberg, James Madison, junior, Andrew Moore, George Partridge, John Page, Josiah Parker, Jonathan Sturges, Roger Sherman, James Schureman, William Smith, Thomas Scott, George Thatcher, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Henry Wynkoop, and Alexander White.

Actual Due Process, as a part of the Science of Law, or Jurisprudence — has a particular set of rules and constraints that govern its outcome, and as with a

scientific experiment, subscribes to a strict method of steps by which a Truthful and Lawful Conclusion or Result is reached — and **May Not Be “Made Up.”**

On June 3, 1789, according to the – proposed - official Senate record, it was “Ordered. That Mr. Langdon administer the oath to the Vice President, which was done accordingly.”

It having been “Ordered” by a number of persons who called themselves “Senators,” the entire body of which, **not 1** (one), according to any Senate record up to that date, **had uttered 1** (one) **Word** *verifying* that they were sworn to and acting under the proposed Constitution itself, **and NOT** under the Continued Loose Acts of the Continental Congress, the defective organization for a foreign government (that was allegedly being abandoned) who recklessly and outside the Law of the proposed Constitution itself, directed – **by misdirection** – the “organization” process of the proposed United States-nation, causing it to become by such UnLawful Organization Process, a Counterfeit Nation, or a De Facto Nation, becoming, *evermore* daily, an Imposter Nation, and ever long thereafter – **The Nation That Never Was.**

On that same date, following the UnSworn Mr. Langdon, he, Langdon, not first swearing to Support (or Obey, or even Regard Respectfully its contents) the proposed Constitution and therefore not being at all accountable or liable if he, Langdon, should do any thing against it (and therefore Not Eligible or Ineligible to perform such an Absolute Moral Duty), and having just *allegedly* “sworn in the Vice President of the proposed United States, the alleged as lawfully officiating, but **NOT Lawfully officiating**, proceeded to “swear in” the following alleged senators for the proposed Congress for the proposed United States central government:

“Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wisgate, Mr. Strong, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Maclay, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lee, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Gunn.”

According to the official record of the House Journal of that date, however, it stated that the Chief Justice of the State of New York “administered the oath required by the Constitution,” and this is a direct quote from that day’s official record.

Raising several questions simultaneously, first being: If the oath administered to each of those present was that which was and is required by the proposed Constitution, how was it lawful to change, without, first, an Amendment to the proposed Constitution, the simple, readable, quotable words of that same oath, to

anything at all but that which was recognized that very day as being “required by the Constitution?”

And second, since the oath was apparently **simple** enough to be administered by a mere reading of the particular words of Article VI, Clause 3, why could not those same members of the House - or either *house* - not simply have read them aloud for themselves – before all other members as official *house* witness before proceeding? (They weren’t TOLD beforehand to do it that way?)

And third, since no one by that date had first taken an oath of any kind to uphold (or obey) the proposed Constitution, how was it determined as to which State’s presiding judge, if any, would be the proper State’s authority, over the other 10, to call upon for that official function? Why New York? Except it have been for some “Politically” Fraudulent Purpose, which was its Purpose.

And fourth, what provision was made at that time, if any provision at all might have been lawful - in the least (but which it *lawfully* would not have been) - to arrange for the continued taking of oaths for those other “members” who were yet to continually “trickle in” to take their seats, so that they might also be regarded, without doubt, **at all times**, as official members of the House, or either house, on an equal Article VI, Clause 3 basis? So that their official acts of voting could NOT have been discounted after the fact in the event that they should die before having taken such Constitution required oaths proposed at Article VI, Clause 3 therein?

And fifth, since it is now clear that **NONE** of the “members” of the House, or either house, had taken any oath at all prior to that time, the record showing that none of them did, how did the “House” members hold and declare themselves a “full quorum” on April 1, 1789? Much less both alleged houses proclaiming themselves “full quorums” on April 6, 1789, particularly anything more than for within each house itself (not until the president was actually sworn aboard) but where not one alleged member of either of them had so much as uttered one breath of one syllable toward any (1) Respect; (2) Honor; (3) Recognition; (4) Obedience; (5) Pledge To, its Supremacy – above All Others – as a matter of Sworn Oath or Affirmation thereto;

And sixth, since being sworn to the Constitution as a requirement for oath of office was not so important, why could they not just go ahead and start submitting bills to George Washington long before April 30, 1789 for his ratifying vote or else veto?

Evident Answer. It’s because they KNEW they could not do that for him, - *assume* lawful office without him first taking of oath; yet they did it for themselves regardless of the same parallel or comparison of UnLawfulness for doing so.

There were many UnLawful Acts and acts or Contempt of Constitution violations committed by those who followed those who lead the Second Session of September 17, 1787, too many to count here. A few of such corruptions or corrupted acts have been provided above in order to clarify that more was wrong with what they did other than the UnLawful or Sham Organizing that took place from March 4, 1789 forward. The damage: “a nation of men,” and not of law(s).

THEN the Product of All that they Did as to what they made this **alleged** nation to become, and what it Thusly and Thereafter Became, was to continue it, not to transform it, as that which it had been before – “a nation of men” NOT under a Lawfully Established Constitution, but only under a Proposed One, while, as a Pretext or Pretense of Legitimacy, carved its future, where it might *ever* be claimed to be “a nation of law(s),” to be a **Pretentious Nation**, or a **De facto Nation**, a **Sham Nation** (as with a Sham Corporation - to have its **Veil Penetrated and Set Aside** for its **UnLawful Organization**), or, as proclaiming its existence as though “one of the other de jure nations of the World,” an **Imposter Nation**, being, and having thusly Earned this Title which is to follow it, in this phase of its existence, therefore:

THE NATION THAT NEVER WAS.

This EXHIBIT Is SEALED, And INCORPORATED, Against That Which Is Found To Be Untrue AS To The Lawful Right of the Proposed Constitution For The United States To Be Regarded as De Jure At This Time,

AND is SEALED Under The Power of the Inherent Constitution of the Earth, Whose Presence of Existence, Commenced and Regarded Since the Dawn of Recorded Time, Was Certified Within the Proposed Constitution Itself, At Its Article I, Section 8, Clause 10 Therein;

WHICH ALL [DE JURE] NATIONS ARE TO REGARD AND NOT DISREGARD IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH THE IMPOSTER UNITED STATES-NATION, EXCEPT IT SHALL CHANGE AND REPENT ACCORDINGLY, FROM NO LONGER BEING –

THE NATION THAT NEVER WAS.