

The United States of America
Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
State of Texas
Address: 6N7BW N9T8N
Judicial District # 44
National Government of the State of Texas
office Of the Registrar

State of Texas

Constitution and form of National Government of the State of Texas.

In the name of the Creator, Omnipotent Author, and Supreme Legislator of the Universe! We, the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Texas, being capable of figuring as a State in the manner as recognized within the Law of Nations, DO ORDAIN THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION, and do mutually agree with each other, to form ourselves into a Free and Independent State by the name of the State of Texas.

Metes and Bounds of the State of Texas

The boundaries of State of Texas shall be as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the near Brownsville where the Gulf of Mexico meets the Rio Grand proceeding westward and northwest along the Rio Grand with the border of Mexico until it meets the town of Anthony next to State of New Mexico and then proceed eastward along the southern border with State of New Mexico until reaches the north south eastern border of State of New Mexico and proceeds north until it reaches highway 412, which from this point proceeds eastward along the southern panhandle border with State of Oklahoma until it reaches the most northeastern point and border with State of Oklahoma near the town of Follet, then proceeding southward until reaching the Red River near Childress and proceeding

along the Red River eastward along the southern border with State of Oklahoma and State of Arkansas until reaching the intersection of highway 59 bordering State of Arkansas near Texarkana, then proceeding southward until reaching the Toledo Bend Reservoir bordering State of Louisiana near and just west of the town of Logansport and proceeding down the middle of Toledo Bend Reservoir bordering State of Louisiana until reaching its southern end near the town of River Bedd and proceeding southward along the river known as the Sabine bordering State of Louisiana until reaching Sabine lake bordering State of Louisiana continuing southwestward until reaching the Gulf of Mexico and then proceeding along the Gulf of Mexico until reaching the confluence of the Gulf of Mexico meets the Rio Grande bordering Mexico.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE 1. All power is inherent in the people; and the National Government of the State of Texas is founded on their authority, and established for their peace, safety, and happiness: for the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an undeniable right to alter, reform, or abolish the National Government of the State of Texas, in such manner as they may think proper.

Art. 2. National Government of the State of Texas being instituted for the protection and common benefit of American Nationals and Declared Residents, the slavish doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is discarded, as destructive of the happiness of mankind, and as insulting to the human rights, and subversive of the liberties of any people.

Art. 3. All elections shall be free and equal.

Art. 4. The right of trial by jury, and the right of the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* shall always remain in effect by law, and shall remain inviolable except in cases of State emergency or National Security.

Art. 5. The American Nationals and Declared Residents shall be secure in their persons, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures: and general warrants shall not be issued by any officer and may not be commanded to search suspected places, without exigent circumstances with sufficient evidence of the facts committed based upon oath or affirmation and vetted for perjury, or to seize any person, or persons, not named, whose offences are not particularly described, and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and *shall not be granted*.

Art. 6. No American National or Declared Resident shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner distrained, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the National Government of the State of Texas.

Art. 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel of choice, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation(s) against him, and to have a copy thereof: he shall be confronted by his accusers and the witnesses, he shall have compulsory processes for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial, by an impartial independent and competent jury, in which the crimes shall have been committed; and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Art. 8. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Art. 9. No retrospective law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be made.

Art. 10. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

Art. 11. No person arrested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor or plagued with any human rights violations.

Art. 12. No American National or Declared Resident shall be compelled to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment, or by a concurrent vote of the of the legislature, as provided by this constitution.

Art. 13. All American Nationals or Declared Residents shall beailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital crimes, when the proof is evident, or the presumption strong; and the right of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, except when in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Art. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed: or cruel or unusual punishment inflicted: all courts shall be open, and every American National and Declared Resident, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered, without sale, denial, or delay.

Art. 15. No debtors prison shall exist within the State of Texas, and no American National or Declared Resident shall forfeiture his homestead due to a debt.

Art. 16. The free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the inviolable human rights of man; and every person may freely speak, write, print, and publish, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty: but in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of men in public capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, as well as in personal actions of slander; and in all indictments for libel's, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as in other cases.

Art. 17. No American National or Declared Resident be subjected to particular service(s) shall be demanded, nor property taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of himself without just compensation being made therefor, according to law.

Art. 18. The American Nationals and Declared Residents have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, for their common good: to instruct and to apply to those invested with the powers of the National Government of the State of Texas, for redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

Art. 19. Perpetuities and monopolies are unlawful and shall not be allowed.

Art. 20. The sure and certain defense of American Nationals or Declared Residents is a well-regulated militia: and it shall be the duty of the legislature to enact such laws, as may be necessary to the organization of the militia of the State of Texas.

Art. 21. No soldier, in the time of peace or time of war, shall be quarter any, or within the enclosure of any American National or Declared Resident, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Art. 22. No property qualifications shall be required to entitle an American National or Declared Resident to vote, or hold any office, in the gift of the people of the State of Texas.

Art. 23. All contracts and transfers of property, by will, as well in relation to real as personal estate, which have been made in the State of Texas heretofore, or which hereafter may be made, in good faith, by the parties, shall not be void for any want of form or technicality, but shall be construed and enforced according to the true intention of the parties.

Art. 24. Treason against the State of Texas shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.--No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act.

Art. 25. All elections in the State of Texas, shall be by ballot: and the manner thereof shall be prescribed by law.

Art. 26. The right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of insane mind, or who shall be a pauper, or supported by public or private charity, nor by any non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, in the servicenor by any person convicted of an infamous offence, hereafter committed.

Art. 27. No bank nor banking institution other than the Continental Public Bank of The United States of America, nor office of discount and deposit, nor other monied corporation, nor private banking establishment, shall ever exist during the continuance of this constitution.

Art. 28. All lands within the limits of the State of Texas, not held agreeable to law, or to be located under genuine and bonifide grants, now issued and received by the grantee, or grantees, or otherwise provided for by this constitution, shall belong and constitute a fund for the use of

the State of Texas; and at the disposal of the legislature: Provided, that nothing contained in this article shall be so construed, as to prejudice the rights of the American Nationals or Declared Resident's, who hold, or are entitled to acquire, under this constitution, lands by deed, grant, concession, or settlement right.

LEGISLATURE.

Art. 29. The legislative authority of the State of Texas shall be vested in a General assembly of the Legislature, which shall consist of Representatives, dependent on the American Nationals and Declared Residents.

Art. 30. The members of the legislature shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and shall serve for the term of two years from the day of commencement of the general election, and no longer.

Art. 31. The Representatives shall be chosen every two years, on the first Monday of August, and the day following.

Art. 32. Within three years from the meeting of the first legislature under this constitution, an enumeration of the population of the state shall be made agreeably to the mode which shall be prescribed by the legislature, and the apportionment and representation shall be regulated by law.

Art. 33. Elections for Representatives for the several precincts entitled to representation, shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or at such other places as the legislature may prescribe.

Art. 34. The first three years after the adoption of this constitution, the legislature shall meet annually, on the first Monday of November; and thereafter it shall meet biennially, on the same day, and be held at such place as the legislature shall prescribe.

Art. 35. No American National or Declared Resident shall be eligible to a seat in the General assembly of Representatives until he has arrived at the age of twenty-five years; he shall be a Declared Resident of the State of Texas, and shall have resided within the same twelve months, and six months within the precinct for which he is elected, immediately preceding the time of his election.

Art. 36. Every American National or Declared Resident of the age of twenty-one years, who has declare residency within the State of Texas, and shall have resided for the last six months, immediately preceding the day of election, within the precinct shall enjoy the right of an elector.

Art. 37. The General assembly of Representatives shall elect its speaker. He shall elect its own officers and be judges of the qualifications and election of its members.

Art. 38. Each may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of the State of Texas.

Art. 39. Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislature, and in going to and returning from the same.

Art. 40. They may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member who disrupts the assembly when in meeting, whom shall be guilty of disrespect to the General assembly, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence;--Provided, that such imprisonment shall not be for a longer time than thirty days.

Art. 41. Bills may originate in the but may be afterwards amended or rejected.

Art. 42. Every bill shall be read on three different days and signed by the speaker of the General assembly of Representatives, before it becomes a law, unless the public safety should be endangered by delay.

Art. 43. After a bill has been rejected, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during that session.

Art. 44. The style of the laws of the State of Texas shall be --"Be it enacted by the General assembly of the Representatives of the State of Texas."

Art. 45. The General assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them, except such parts as the welfare of the State of Texas may require to be kept secret; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall at the request of one-fourth of the members present, be entered on the journal.

Art. 46. The legislature shall have power to establish, from time to time, the salaries of all the officers of the State of Texas; and to regulate the compensation of its own members.

Art. 47. The doors of the General assembly, and committees of the whole, shall be kept open, unless when the business before them require secrecy.

Art. 48. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriation by law.

Art. 49. No person, who heretofore hath been, or hereafter may be a collector, or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in the General assembly of the legislature of the State of Texas, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be liable.

Art. 50. If any member of the legislature is appointed to, or elected to, or accepts any other office than that of justice of the peace, trustee of a literary society, or commission in the militia, such appointment and acceptance shall be a vacation of his seat in the legislature; and no member thereof shall be eligible to hold any office, created by the legislature, during his term of service as a member.

Art. 51. Any member of the General assembly of the legislature shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public, or to any human being, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

Art. 52. The legislature shall have power to establish such a system of internal improvement as they may think proper.

Art. 53. The legislature shall have power to enact laws to impose taxes, and collect money for use of the State of Texas; but no currency shall derive from central banking or a private bank, but shall derive from the resources of the State of Texas wherein the medium of exchange shall not be a note and based on usury, and the security of tenure shall always remain in enforce.

EXECUTIVE.

Art. 54. The Executive power shall be vested in a Chief officer, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Texas.

Art.55. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, at the time and place of choosing representatives for the legislature.--He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until a successor be duly elected and qualified; but shall not be eligible for more than two years in any term of four years. He shall be an American National or Declared Resident of The United States of America; shall be at least twenty-seven years of age and shall have resided in the State of Texas at least three years, next preceding his election.

Art. 56. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the president of the General assembly who shall open and publish them, in the presence of the of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. Should two or more have been candidates for the office, and two or more persons be equal and highest in number of those who are equal and highest shall be chosen governor; and in like manner, under similar circumstances, shall the Lieutenant Governor be chosen.

Art. 57. The Governor shall, during his term, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor reduced during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Art. 58. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia of the State of Texas; except when they shall be called into the service of the Continental Army of The United States of America; but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by resolution of the legislature; shall take care that the constitution of the State of Texas, and the laws be faithfully executed; shall communicate to the legislature at every session the condition of the State of Texas; and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall have power to convene the legislature, when, in his opinion, the interest of the State of Texas may require it; to grant reprieves and pardons, except in case of impeachment; to conduct all correspondence, or intercourse, with other States, and with Government of The United States of America; and during the recess of the legislature, to fill, pro tempore, until the end of the next succeeding session, all vacancies in those office which it may be the duty of the, or of the executive, to fill permanently.

Art. 59. Every bill which shall have passed the General assembly of the legislature, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the General assembly, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journals, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number elected of the shall agree to pass the bill, with the objections to be reconsidered; if approved by a majority of the whole number elected by the General assembly, it shall be come a law; but in such cases, the votes of the shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of the General assembly, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner, as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Art. 60. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him; or being disapproved, shall be repassed by the General assembly, according to the rules and limitation prescribed in the case of a bill.

Art. 61. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor. The electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor.

Art. 62. The Lieutenant Governor shall, ex officio, be president of the General assembly of Representatives, and when there is an equal division in the General assembly, shall give the casting vote; and also, in joint voting of the .

Art. 63. When the office of Governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, absence from the State of Texas, removal from office, refusal to qualify, impeachment, or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor, or in case of like disability on his part, the most competent and qualified member of the General assembly of Representatives shall be appointed by the members of the General assembly by popular vote as pro tempore and he shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of Governor; and shall receive for his services the like compensation to the end of the term, or until the disability of the Governor be removed, Provided, that should the office become permanently vacant, within ten months from the beginning of the term, the person exercising the powers of Governor, for the time being, shall, as may be, cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving three months' notice thereof.

Art. 64. There shall be a Secretary of State, elected by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Texas. He shall hold his office two years and shall keep a register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor and perform such duties as may be enjoined upon him by law. He shall, as soon as may be, procure and keep a seal of the State of Texas, with such emblems and devices as shall be directed by law, which shall not be subject to change.

Art. 65. A State treasurer shall be elected by the American Nationals and Declared Residents who shall also discharge the duties of Auditor, until otherwise provided by law.

Art. 66. All commissions shall be in the name of the "State of Texas," be sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Art. 67. Stewards and Coroners shall be elected every two years, by the qualified electors; at the time and place of choosing Representatives. Their duties shall be regulated by law, and they shall hold their office for two years, and until a successor shall be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for breach in office.

Art. 68. The Governor shall nominate and appoint, with advice and consent of the General assembly, all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, and who appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: Provided, however that the legislature shall have the right to prescribe the mode of appointment of all other officers to be established by law.

Art. 69. The Governor shall make use of the seal of the State of Texas until a seal is provided to the Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Art. 70. The judicial power of the State of Texas shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in County Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. All other courts are established by the American Nationals and Declared Residents within the State of Texas within their separate spheres as deemed necessary.

Art. 71. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 72. The justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the general election, by the qualified electors of the State of Texas, and shall hold their office for the term of four years from the first day of January next after their election; provided that the Legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by a vote of the General assembly and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years. After the first election the senior Justice in commission shall be the Chief Justice.

Art. 73. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, when the legality of any tax, toll, or impost or is in question, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony or questions of law alone. The said Court, and each of the Justices thereof, as well as all county judges, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of any person held in actual custody. They shall also have power to issue all other writs and process necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State of Texas.

Art. 74. The County Courts shall have original jurisdiction, in law and equity, in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In all criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the probate courts, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

Art. 75. The Legislature shall provide for the election, by the people, of a Clerk of the Supreme Court, and County Clerks, chief Stewart, Coroners, and other necessary officers; and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County Clerks shall be, ex officio

Art. 76. There shall be elected in each of the organized counties of the State of Texas, one County Judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the County Court, and perform the duties of Surrogate, or Probate Judge. The County Judge, with two Justices of the Peace, to be designated according to law, shall hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and he shall perform such other duties as shall be required by law.

Art. 77. The County Courts shall have such jurisdiction, in cases arising in Justices Courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe by the law wherein the County Courts may have jurisdiction in civil matters.

Art. 78. The times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the general and special terms of the Courts within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Art. 79. No judicial officer, except a Justice of the Peace, shall receive, to his own use, any fees, dues, gifts, or perquisites of office.

Art. 80. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Art. 81. Tribunals for conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Art. 82. The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace, to be elected in each county, city, town, and incorporated village of the State of Texas, and fix by law their powers, duties, and responsibilities. It shall also determine in what cases appeals may be made from Justices Courts to the County Court.

Art. 83. The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the County Court, shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, to be paid out of the treasury, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The county Judges shall also severally, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Art. 84. The Justices of the Supreme Court and County Judges shall be ineligible to hold any other office, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Art. 85. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact but may state the testimony and give references as declared by law.

Art. 86. The judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State of Texas. The style of all processes shall be, "State of Texas;" all prosecutions shall be carried on "In the name, and by the authority of the State of Texas," and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State."

Art. 86. The judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of the of the legislature: but two-thirds of the number present, must concur in such vote, and the causes of removal shall be entered on the journal of the . The judge against whom the legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least thirty days before the day on which of the legislature shall sit thereupon.

Art. 87. The judges may also be removed by impeachment.

Art. 88. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the General assembly of Representatives.

Art. 89. All impeachments shall be tried by the General assembly of Representatives: when acting for that purpose, the members shall be upon oath, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Art. 90. The Governor, and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for all breach in office: but judgment in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit, in the State of Texas. But the parties shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Art. 91. The interpretation of the constitution of the State of Texas and laws of this State shall belong exclusively to the judiciary.

SCHEDULE.

Art. 92. The State of Texas shall include all the country formerly known as the province of Texas.

Art. 93. The authorities of the State of Texas shall fill their offices within the limits of the State of Texas and shall continue in the exercise of their respective duties until the office is delivered up to elections.

Art. 94. All officers or persons elected, or appointed to any office or place of trust, profit, or honor, in the State of Texas, before entering upon the duties of his office, or station, shall take the following oath:--"

Any officer elected or appointed shall swear to the following Oath of Office:
“

I, _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties and responsibilities of _____(office) for the National Government of the State of Texas, and will to the best of my Ability, Protect the honor of the State of Texas and The United States of America and defend the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Law of Nations against all hostile foreign powers, and

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OFFICE

I, _____, hereby duly claim the office of _____ of the National Government of the State of Texas, and do hereby accept and acknowledge the said position, duties and responsibilities and will faithfully fulfill the aforesaid office; So solemnly sworn (or affirmed) on this ____ day of _____ 20____,”

"I, ____, do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the State of Texas is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent State; and I do swear or affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said State of Texas, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: And that I do renounce and adjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to every other foreign power whatsoever: And that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preeminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the State of Texas; except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their Delegates to the assembly of the American Continent: And I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me my Creator.

Art. 95. Whenever a majority of the General assembly of the legislature may deem it necessary to amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members of the legislature, to vote for or against a convention, and if it shall appear, that a majority of all the electors of the State of Texas, voting for the members of the legislature, shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at their next session, call a convention to consist of at least as many members as there may be in the legislature, to be elected at the same places, and in like manner as prescribed for the election of members of that body.

Art. 96. The number of Representatives that each of the counties, above enumerated, shall have in the first legislature, shall be determined by the number of votes given in at the first election, on the basis of one representative for every hundred voters, without counting fractions under one hundred. Provided, that each precinct shall have one Representative, whatever may be the number of its voters. After all the votes are taken, and the polls are closed, the judges of the election shall declare the persons who have received the highest number of votes for Representatives, to be duly elected, agreeably to the basis above established, and shall issue

certificates to such persons accordingly. In case of a tie between two or more, it shall be decided by lot, by the judges.

Art. 97. All powers, or grants of power, rights, or privileges, and immunities, not expressly given or granted by this constitution, are reserved *to*, and shall remain *with*, the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Texas, and can only be divested, or delegated, by amendment of this Constitution.

Signed and witnessed:



Mathew Emerson



John Cumba

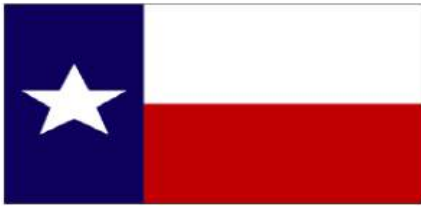


Christen Cumba



Graham Lascsak





The United States of America
 Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
 State of Texas
 Address: 6N7BW N9T8N
 Judicial District # 44
 National Government of the State of Texas
 office Of the Registrar



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Graham Bradford Lascsak, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of the National Government of the State of Texas, that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

National Government of the State of Texas – SoT Constitution-SoT and is recorded on:

August 20th , 2018 6:35 UTC-6 SoT-A0935872-4060-4036-9145-321D7F9AFF33

Document Date Time Record File Number

File Name:

07272018- SoT Constitution-SoT -

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Date Issued: 154th day in the year of Yahweh, 6020

Translated Date: August 20th, 2018

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