

Food for Thought: **establishing the seat of government**

Typically the average American thinks of their Postal System as a part of, and subservient to, their government. However, the postal system in the United States has a different legal history than one would expect.

The Post Office and Judicial Courts were established *before* the seat of the Government. On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1789 we find written, "Mr. Goodhue, for the committee appointed for the purpose, presented a bill to amend part of the Tonnage act, which was read the first time. The bill sent from the Senate, for **the temporary establishment of the Post Office**, was read the second and third time, and passed. The bill for **establishing the Judicial Courts . . .**, for **establishing the seat of government . . .**" ^{1[11]} Other references to the Post Office support my theory of the founding forefather's views:

1) POST OFFICE: A place where letters are received to be sent to the persons to whom they, are addressed.

2. The post office establishment of the United States, is of the greatest importance to the people and to the government. The constitution of the United States has invested congress with power to establish post offices and post roads. Art. 1, s. 8, n. 7.

3. By virtue of this constitutional authority, congress passed several laws anterior to the third day of March 1825, when an act, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department," was passed. 3 Story, U. S. 1825. **It is thereby enacted, 1. That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general.**

^{2[12]}

^{1[11]} *Gales and Seaton's History* [H. of R.], p. 928.

^{2[12]} Bouvier, John. *Law Dictionary. Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of The United States of America And of the*

Several States of the American Union, With References to the Civil and Other Systems of Foreign Law. In the Philadelphia, by the

We need to take notice of where the commas are placed on that last sentence. "That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general." When you set off a clause with commas, one must make sure that the sentence makes sense without that clause. Taking out the set-off clause, we read . . . "the seat of the government of the United States under the direction of a postmaster general."

The set-off clause is a descriptive clause. Is it not? So, we have...."for establishing the seat of government, **a general post office**,..." " under the direction of the postmaster general." We also see that the establishment of the '...general post office...' was to be temporary...'

So, we have the Post Office of the United States, (republic), established the judicial courts and the seat of government, a general post office, under the direction of the postmaster general. The ten (10) miles square styled as Washington, D.C. is a general post office, or postal zone, under the direction of the postmaster general. This new postal zone, the United States Post Office, being the newly established seat of government, authorized its congress to establish postal roads and post offices within the ten miles square and **any/all territories** of same.

So, we now have 1) the original Post Office of the United States, and 2) the corporate United States Post Office, the creation of and under the authority of the original post office of the United States.

The Buck Act divided America into several territories whereby the corporate U.S. Post Office could establish postal roads and post offices throughout American in order to execute their complex regulatory scheme (see July 2-3,2009 post '*Food for Thought, Their Sandbox*') thereby extending their power and control over the American people beyond the ten miles square.

When one goes to the USPS web site you find that the postmaster general wears two hats. He is the *postmaster of the Post Office of the United States* and he is the *CEO of the corporate United States Post Office, now the USPS*.

You will also notice that they self-describe the post office as 1) the 'most trusted government agency.....' and 2) '....one of the ten most trusted

organizations in the nation...' Well....., when you look up the words **agency** and **organization** you find that they are two distinctly different entities and nowhere do the two definitions cross reference, not even in a thesaurus. *They are telling us that they are two separate and distinct entities*

It is important to understand the importance of the sequence of events, or sequence of creation in this matter. The original Post Office of the United States has remained solvent throughout the years unaffected by the various bankruptcies of the 'government of the U.S.' Only the corporate general post office, the seat of government of the U.S., was affected by the bankruptcies.

One must ask, when the creation is in breach, and/or has morphed into a continuing criminal enterprise, is its creator responsible for curing the breach? Can the creator be held to account for the actions of its creation? Remember that we are speaking about contracts and legal fictions here. We are speaking about an insolvent legal fiction creation of a continuously solvent entity; a solvent entity of We the People of America, is it not?

Is it not the responsibility of the original post office of the United States to pull the plug on their creation which is out of control? The receivership has exhausted its term life, yet refuses to yield to the republic. Is it not the responsibility of the Post Office of the United States, (republic), to bring their creation to heel? Does their refusal to hold their creation to account establish a valid claim against the continuously solvent creator, the Post Office of the United States by We the People of America?

The question now is how does one safely traverse the *magical kingdom* of the post office, whose magic is so great as to have caused one of the greatest and most powerful talismans of our time, the *Constitution of the United States*, to succumb to their power?

It has been suggested that the Declaration Of Independence is such a powerful talisman that if We the People of American would simply verbalize the it on a daily basis that we could once again breath life into it; to revive its magical power and counter the rampant negative, fear mongering energy that exists, and is destroying America today.

It is becoming increasingly clear in America today that the illuminati, Freemasons, etc. have and continue to use black magic against We the American People to gain power and control over us. Their magic will continue to

hold us in its gaze like the proverbial deer in the headlights until we wake up and accept the facts that create are reality today; until we awaken to and accept the I AM and the magical power we wield from knowing who we are!

Trustee