

The TRESPASS CONFESSION



In accord with [Daniel 9:1-19](#), [Amos 3-5](#) and [1 John 1:9](#), the following statements are solemnly affirmed and declared and confessed as the truth and stand as the truth until properly rebutted by demonstrable evidence to the contrary, to wit:

- 1) The information presented in the article at the following website link, hereby fully incorporated herein by reference as if set forth verbatim herein, does give probable cause to believe the nation known as "**The United States of America**" is actually the "**company of nations**" referred to in [Genesis 35:11](#) and are thereby primarily descendants of the Tribe of Ephraim, the grandson of Jacob: www.cbcg.org/booklets/america-britain/appendix-10-america-as-ephraim-an-alternate-view.html; and,
- 2) Said Tribe ratified a perpetual, superseding **Bilateral Social Compact Agreement**, hereinafter "**Covenant**", with the Creator at Mount Sinai over 3400 years ago, and to which said Tribe's descendants as said nation existing today are **forever liable** to honor its terms; and,
- 3) Said nation is trespassing upon said Covenant by not keeping the terms of said Covenant which are primarily the **Ten Commandments** and the **Seven Holyday Statutes** of [Leviticus 23](#); and,
- 4) Without repentance of said trespasses, any fighting against the agreed-upon penalties for said trespasses, imposed as the curses declared in [Leviticus 26](#) and [Deuteronomy 28](#), actually constitutes further trespass against said Covenant, and constructive complicity with same; and,
- 5) The only way to avoid the imposition of said curses is for said nation to acknowledge said national identity and trespasses, and to fully restore the keeping of all of the terms of said Covenant; and,
- 6) A forceful and exclusive restoration of said Covenant as the **sole public religion of the nation** is entirely warranted by and in accord with the Law of Nations Book 1 Chapter XII Sections 136-138 ([LINK](#)), which is a supranational authority recognized in Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States ([LINK](#)); and,

Law of Nations Book 1 Chapter XII Sections 136-138:

If, in spite of the prince's care to preserve the established religion, the entire nation, or the greater part of it, should be disgusted with it, and desire to have it changed, the sovereign cannot do violence to his people, nor constrain them in an affair of this nature. The public religion was established for the safety <61> and advantage of the nation: and, besides its proving inefficacious when it ceases to influence the heart, the sovereign has here no other authority than that which results from the trust reposed in him by the people,—and they have only committed to him that of protecting whatever religion they think proper to profess.

§136. What the prince ought to do when the nation is resolved to change its religion.

But at the same time it is very just that the prince should have the liberty of continuing in the profession of his own religion, without losing his crown. Provided that he protect the religion of the state, this is all that can be required of him. In general, a difference of religion can never make any prince forfeit his claims to the sovereignty, unless a fundamental law ordain it otherwise. The pagan Romans did not cease to obey Constantine,⁴⁰ when he embraced Christianity; nor did the Christians revolt from Julian,⁴¹ after he had quitted it.*

§137. Difference of religion does not deprive a prince of his crown.

We have established liberty of conscience for individuals (§128). However, we have also shewn that the sovereign has a right, and is even under an obligation, to protect and support the religion of the state, and not suffer any person to attempt to corrupt or destroy it,—that he may even, according to circumstances, permit only one kind of public worship throughout the whole country. Let us reconcile those different duties and rights, between which it may be thought that there is some contradiction:—let us, if possible, omit no material argument on so important and delicate a subject.

§138. Duties and rights of the sovereign reconciled with those of the subjects.

If the sovereign will allow the public exercise of only one and the

7) Said restoration is also in accord with the account of King Josiah's restoration of said Covenant as recorded in [2 Kings 22-23](#) which has been provided as an example and instruction for said nation today per [1 Corinthians 10:11](#); and,

Affirmed and declared and confessed on this date translated to February 5, 2023 A.D.

See: pentecostnation.freeforums.net/thread/141/notice-liability.