

Plagiarism Scan Report

Summary

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| Report Generated Date | 03 Aug, 2018 |
| Plagiarism Status | 47% Unique |
| Total Words | 703 |
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Content Checked For Plagiarism:

16) It is tax fraud to use a court to settle a dispute/controversy which could be settled peacefully outside of or without the Court.

17) An official (officer of the court, policeman etc.) must demonstrate that he/she is individually bonded in order to use a summary process.

18) An official who impairs, debauches, voids or abridges an obligation of contract or the effect of a commercial lien without proper cause, becomes a lien debtor and his/her property becomes forfeited as the pledge to secure the lien. Pound breach (breach of impoundments) and rescue is a felony.

19) A party injured by the fraud of another may claim triple damages, plus the principal. "And Zacchaeus stood, and said unto the Lord: Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." Luke 19:8.

20) It is against the law for a Judge to summarily remove, dismiss, dissolve or diminish a Commercial Lien.

21) Only the Lien Claimant or a Jury can dissolve a commercial lien.

22) Notice to agent is notice to principal; notice to principal is notice to agent.

23) PUBLIC HAZARD BONDING OF CORPORATE AGENTS All officials are required by state and municipal law to provide the name, address and telephone number of their public hazard and malpractice bonding company and the policy number of the bond and, if required, a copy of the policy describing the bonding coverage of their specific job performance. Failure to provide this information constitutes corporate and limited liability insurance fraud (15 USC) and is prim-a-facie evidence and grounds to impose a lien upon the official personally to secure their public oath and service of office.

Bouvier's Maxims

1) *Contra veritatem lex numquam aliquid permittit.* The law never suffers anything contrary to truth. 2 Co. Inst. 252. But sometimes it allows a conclusive presumption in opposition to truth. See 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 3061.

2) *Contractus ex turpi causa, vel contra bonos mores nullus est.* A contract founded on a base and unlawful consideration, or against good morals, is null. Hob. 167; Dig. 2, 14, 27, 4.

3) *Culpa lata aequiparatur dolo.* A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.

4) *Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat.* The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not he who denies. Dig. 22, 3, 2; Tait on Ev. 1; 1 Phil. Ev. 194; 1 Greenl. Ev. Sec. 74; 3 Louis. R. 83; 2 Dan. Pr. 408; 4 Bouv Inst. n. 4411.

5) *Error qui non resistitur, approbatur.* An error not resisted is approved. Doct. & Stud. c. 70.

- 6) Ex dolo malo non oritur actio. Out of fraud no action arises. Cowper, 343; Broom's Max. 349.
- 7) Ex facto jus oritur. Law arises out of fact; that is, its application must be to facts.
- 8) Ex tota materia emergat resolutio. The construction or resolution should arise out of the whole subject matter.
- 9) Fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 270.
- 10) Fraus latet in generalibus. Fraud lies hid in general expressions.
- 11) Idem est facere, et nolle prohibere cum possis. It is the same thing to do a thing as not to prohibit it when in your power. 3 Co. Inst. 178.
- 12) Incerta pro nullius habentur. Things uncertain are held for nothing. Dav. 33.
- 13) Incerta quantitas vitiat actum. An uncertain quantity vitiates the act. 1 Roll. R.
- 14) Invito beneficium non datur. No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent he will be considered as assenting. Vide Assent.
- 15) Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. The judge is condemned when the guilty are acquitted.
- 16) Judicium non suo iudice datum nullius est momenti. A judgment given by an improper judge is of no moment. 11 Co. 76.
- 17) Magna negligentia culpa est, magna culpa dolus est. Gross negligence is a fault, gross fault is a fraud. Dig 50, 16, 226.
- 18) Magna culpa dolus est. Great neglect is equivalent to fraud. Dig. 50, 16, 226; 2 Spears, R. 256; 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 646.