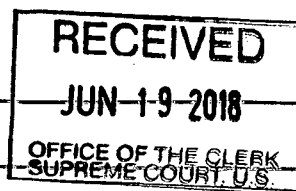


Date : 6-12-18



To : Clerk Of The Court

From : PETITIONER - ANTHONY D. JONES

CASE No. 17-8559

DEAR CLERK,

I RECEIVED LETTER EXPLAINING TO ME THAT I HAVE 15 DAYS TO "RESUBMIT" MY PETITION FOR REHEARING COMPLYING WITH RULE 44 AND THAT MY RE-SUBMITTED PETITION MUST :

1) MUST BRIEFLY AND DISTINCTLY STATE GROUNDS AND MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CERTIFICATE STATING THAT THE GROUNDS ARE LIMITED TO INTERVENING CIRCUMSTANCES OF SUBSTANTIAL OR CONTROLLING EFFECT OR TO OTHER SUBSTANTIAL GROUNDS NOT PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED.

2) MUST ALSO CERTIFY THAT THE PETITION FOR REHEARING IS PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH.

LASTLY, KEEP IN MIND THAT PETITIONER IS SEVERLY MENTALLY ILL, RETARDED, ETC., AND IS CURRENTLY EXPERIENCING SIGNS OF PARKINSON DISEASE AND ALZHEIMERS, AND HIS ~~OWN~~ DISEASE PREVENTS HIM FROM UNDERSTANDING THE COURT RULES, BUT, HE IS GOING TO GIVE IT A GOOD TRY.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

RE: IN RE ANTHONY D. JONES

CASE No. 17-8559

NOW COMES, PETITIONER - ANTHONY D. JONES, IN PRO, PER, AND NOW COMPLIES WITH RULE 44-44.6, AND REQUEST THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO RECONSIDER ITS ORDER BY THE COURT CLERK ON MAY 14, 2018, NOW PETITIONER PRESENTS HIS GROUNDS:

GROUNDS

THE PETITIONER NOW ASSERTS THAT THE CLERK OF THE COURT DECISION DENING THE PETITIONER WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IS CLEARLY ERRONEOUS AND CLEARLY CONSTITUTE A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE, AND TO ALLOW THE ERRONEOUS DECISION TO STAND WILL BE A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE AND WILL VIOLATE SUBSTANTIAL LAWS AND JUSTICE'S.

THE COURT CLERK DECISION INDEED CONSTITUTE A CLEAR, EASILY PRECEPTIBLE, PLAIN, OBVIOUS, PATENT, READILY VISIBLE, DISTINCT, AND MANIFEST "ERROR", IN WHICH THEREFORE THE COURT CLERK VIOLATED THE "PALPABLE ERROR" RULE.

A court of competent jurisdiction is obligated to GRANT A MOTION/PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION/REHEARING ON THE BASIS OF A NEWLY PUBLISHED PRECEDENT WHERE THE NEW DECISION RENDERS THE COURT'S EARLIER RULING ERRONEOUS. SEE : FETZ ENGINEERING CO. -VS- Ecco Systems, 188 Mich. App. 362 (1991).

The United States Supreme Court became a court of competent jurisdiction when the petitioner PRESENTED : IRWIN -VS- Calhoun, 1981 U.S. Dist. Lexis 14492, in which states :

The doctrine of 'pendent jurisdiction' permits a federal court, in certain circumstances, to adjudicate disputes over which it has no independent basis of.

Before the court clerk gave its ERRONEOUS decision the petitioner PRESENTED his 'CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES' SITED IN : PUEATAS -VS- Overton, 2003 U.S. Lexis 12354, in which states :

'AN UNEXHAUSTED claim should be dismissed EXCEPT IN UNUSUAL OR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES'

The petitioner furtherly PRESENTED his UNUSUAL AND EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, in which produce the 'attach' psychologist's reports that the petitioner is SO SEVERLY MENTALLY

ill that his MENTAL ILLNESS PREVENTS him from UNDERSTANDING how to comply with the COURT RULES showing how to EXHAUST STATE AND FEDERAL COURT REMEDIES.

furtherly, the petitioner acknowledge EVIDENCE to the court clerk, showing that he is diagnose AS 1.) RETARDED PERSONALITY IN coping adequately, 2.) SCHIZOPHRENIA, 3.) ANTI-SOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER, 3.) bipolar disorder, etc.

Now over the year's, the petitioner have been wrongfully INCARCERATED in which the wrongful INCARCERATION ONLY CAUSE the petitioner SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS to become WORSE, NOW the petitioner SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS has gotten so bad that he NOW SUFFER FROM PARKINSON DISEASE AND ALZHEIMERS EXPERIENCES.

The petitioner CANNOT UNDERSTAND NOR COPE with following the COURT RULES BECAUSE of his SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS.

CERTIFICATE

The petitioner NOW PRESENTS his certificate stating that his GROUNDS ARE limited to INTERVENING CIRCUMSTANCES of SUBSTANTIAL OR CONTROLLING EFFECT OR to OTHER SUBSTANTIAL GROUNDS NOT PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED.

Also, the petitioner certificate grounds are indeed limited to intervening circumstance of substantial or controlling effect, whereas: The petitioner has a 'psychological history' of being diagnose as: 1.) RETARDED PERSONALITY IN COPING ADEQUATLY, 2.) ANTI-SOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER, 3.) FORMAL JUDGMENT AND OPERATIONAL JUDGMENT IS IMPAIRED, 4.) PSYCHOSEXUALLY CONFUSED AND DISTURBED, 5.) BIPOLAR DISORDER, 6.) ANXIETY DISORDER, ETC.

The petitioner SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS has gotten so bad that he now suffer from signs of PARKINSON DISEASE AND ALZHEIMERS, AND BECAUSE OF HIS SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS HE CANNOT UNDERSTAND THE STATE-AND-FEDERAL COURT RULES AND CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW TO EXHAUST HIS STATE AND FEDERAL COURT REMEDIES, AND THAT THIS IS A INTERVENING CIRCUMSTANCES OF SUBSTANTIAL OR CONTROLLING EFFECT.

PETITIONER PETITION FOR REHEARING IS PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH

The petitioner petition for rehearing is presented in good faith for the following REASON'S: The petitioner NOW CERTIFY THAT:

a) The petitioner initial habeas corpus petition he prey's for the United States Supreme Court to give a grantable decision on the merits, concern's a 4th & 14th United States Constitutional Amendments violation, in which is a federal court matter.

b) This federal matter concern's: On June 3, 2015 at 12:50am ~~the Detroit police~~ the Detroit police illegally seize the petitioner inside his house without a warrant without a complaint, without exigent circumstances, and without probable cause.

c) According to: Woodwin -vs- City Of Painsville, 2015 U.S. Lexis 4417 states: It is well established that all police in every state are "require" to obtain probable cause and a warrant [both] "before" arresting anyone inside their house.

d) According to: Welsh -vs- Wis, 1984 U.S. Lexis 82 states: The court vacated and remanded, holding that the warrantless arrest inside the home violated U.S. Const. Amendment 4 because the state, although demonstrating probable cause to arrest, had not established the existence of exigent circumstances. The petitioner already presented court transcripts proving that this matter was "preserved" in the lower court.

E) UNDER Michigan Law, AN ARREST without PROBABLE CAUSE is ILLEGAL AND UNJUSTIFIED. SEE: BUNKLEY -VS- City Of Detroit, 2017 U.S. Dist. Lexis 147172.

F) According to: Michigan Criminal Law And Procedure - Willispie - Chapter 9 states:

Section 9:1 - ... A criminal complaint is A NECESSARY PREREQUISITE to a criminal prosecution... It is the first step in procedure leading to the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of an alleged offender, and the one which puts in motion the machinery provided by law for his arrest and prosecution.

Section 9:25 - No warrant can be issued under the constitution without a showing of probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. Before a warrant is issued by a magistrate there must first be a complaint on oath of same person that an offense has been committed.

BECAUSE the Detroit police "fail" to first obtain A PROPER complaint AND "fail" to obtain A WARRANT "before" illegally arresting the PETITIONER inside his house VIOLATED THE 4TH & 14TH U.S. Const. Amendments. SEE: Worthington -VS- United States, 1948 U.S. App. Lexis 2361.

5) The petitioner now arrests because he was illegally arrested inside his home without a complaint never being written nor subscribed, and without a warrant at all, and without probable cause, and without exigent circumstances, his initial arraignment, his bind over, and his trial is Null-and-Void.

Without a proper complaint, probable cause and a valid warrant, the petitioner "cannot" be arraign, "cannot" be charge, "cannot" be bind over, and "cannot" be taken into a trial.

Therefore, the petitioner prays that for the foregoing reasons, that the United States Supreme Court here this matter on the merits and GRANT petitioner immediate discharge / release.

Date: 6-12-18

Respectfully Submitted
Anthony D. Jones

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Now Comes, Petitioner - Anthony D. Jones, and asserts that a complete copy of the foregoing papers was service upon the Appellee / Respondent on this day.

Date: 6-12-18

Anthony D. Jones

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**