





American Minute with Bill Federer Justice James Wilson: America has "the BEST form of government which has EVER been offered to the WORLD"

Read American Minute

He was one of six founding fathers to sign both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

President Washington appointed him to be a Justice on the Supreme Court.



His name was **James Wilson** ... <u>continue reading</u>

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Who is the King in America? And Who are the Counselors to the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Description of the Counselors to the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Description of the King? And Who are the Counselors to the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Description of the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Description of the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Description of the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Description of the King? Why America is Unique Years of History & Description of the King? Why America is Unique Years of History & Description of the King? Why America is Unique Years of History & Description of the King? Why America is Unique Years of History & Description of the King? Why America is Unique Years of History & Description of the King? Why America is Unique Years of History & Description of the Years of History & Description of the Years of History & Description of the Years o

Born in Scotland, **James Wilson** was one of the first to argue against British dominance.

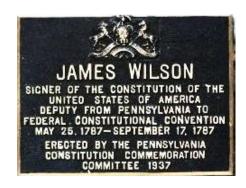


In 1774, he wrote "Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament," reasoning that **since the colonies had**

NO representation in Parliament, the Parliament had NO authority over the colonies.

In 1775, James Wilson was commissioned as a Colonel and by the end of the Revolution he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania State Militia.

One of the most educated and prominent lawyers in America, Wilson was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where he spoke 168 times,



more than any other delegate except Gouverneur Morris.

James Wilson's speech in Pennsylvania's statehouse yard, October 6, 1787, was, after the Federalist Papers, considered the most



influential argument in persuading the States to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

To interpret statutes, James Wilson wrote:

"The first and governing maxim in the interpretation of a statute is to discover the meaning of those who made it."

He added:

"Every prudent and cautious **judge** ... will remember, that his duty and **his business is, NOT** to make the law, but to interpret and apply it."

The first law professor of the University of Pennsylvania, Wilson wrote in his *Lectures on Law*, 1789-91, that all law comes from God, being divided into four categories:



"Law Eternal,"

"Law Celestial,"

"Laws of Nature,"

and:

"Law ... communicated to us by reason and conscience ... has been called NATURAL; as promulgated by the Holy Scriptures, it has been called REVEALED ...

... But it should always be remembered, that this law, natural or revealed ... flows from the same divine source; it is the law of God ...

Human law must rest its authority, ultimately, upon the authority of that law, which is **divine** ...



All men are equally subject to the command of their Maker."

James Wilson described the "Will of God" as the:

"... efficient cause of moral obligation - of the eminent distinction between right and wrong ... (and

therefore the) supreme law ... (revealed) by our conscience, by our reason, and by the Holy Scriptures."

He noted:

"Far from being rivals or enemies, religion and law are twin sisters, friends, and mutual assistants. Indeed, these two sciences run into each other."

Wilson predicted those who are a part of the deep state establishment would resist changes, writing October 6, 1787:

"It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest in preference to the public good ...

Every person ... who enjoys ... a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation ... because it affects his schemes of wealth."

Wilson was only 55 when he died on August 21, 1798.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recorded in 1824:

JAMES WILSON

A SIGNER

THE DEGLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
A MAKER

HE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND
A JUSTICE

OF

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
AT ITS CREATION.

BORN SEPTEMBER 14, 1742.

DIED AUGUST 28, 1798

"The late Judge James Wilson,

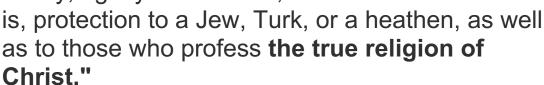
of the Supreme Court of the United States,
Professor of Law in the College in Philadelphia ...
for our present form of government we are greatly
indebted to his exertions ...

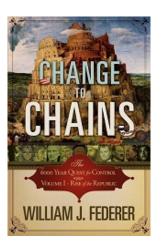
In his Course of Lectures (3d Vol. of his *Works*, 122), he states that ... 'Christianity is part of the common-law.'"

Wilson was referencing William Blackstone who wrote in his Commentaries of the Laws of England (1765-1769):

"Christianity is part of the laws of England ...

The **law of England** ... gives liberty, rightly understood, that





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COMMENTARIES ON THE

LAWS OF

England

James Wilson commented on government leaders who insist citizens give up their rights, writing in his *Lectures on Law*, 1790-91:

"Does man exist for the sake of government? Or is government instituted for the sake of man? ...

What was the primary and the **principal object in the institution of government?** ... To acquire a new **security for ... those rights** ... which we were previously entitled by the immediate **gift ... of our**

all-wise and all-beneficent Creator? ...

Yet we are told, that ... in order to acquire the security, we must surrender the great objects to be secured ... that we may ... depend on the pleasure of that power, to which the surrender is made.

Is this a bargain to be proposed to those, who are both **intelligent and free? No ..."**

He concluded:

"Freemen, who know and love their rights, will not exchange their armor of ... gold, for one of a baser and lighter metal, however finely it may be blazoned with tinsel."

Justice James Wilson wrote in Chisholm versus State of Georgia, 2 U.S. 419 (1793), 453-466:



"Man, fearfully and wonderfully made, is the workmanship of his all perfect CREATOR:

A State, useful and valuable as the contrivance is, is the inferior contrivance of man; and from his native dignity derives all its acquired importance ...

A State, I cheerfully admit, is the noblest work of Man: but Man, himself, free and honest, is, I speak as to this world, the noblest work of God ...

Cicero says so sublimely, 'Nothing, which is exhibited upon our globe, is more acceptable to **that**

divinity which governs the whole universe, than those communities and assemblages of men, which, lawfully associated, are denominated States' ...

Let a State be considered as subordinate to the People ...

By a **State** I mean, **a complete body of free persons united together for their common benefit**, to enjoy peaceably what is their own, and to do justice to others ..."

He added:

"Under that Constitution there are 'citizens,' but no 'subjects."

What **Wilson** was underscoring was that **Kings** have **"subjects"** who are **subjected** to the King's will.

CITIZEN, NOT SUBJECT



Republics have "citizens," who are effectively co-rulers, co-sovereigns, co-kings.

James Wilson continued:

"As a citizen, I know the Government of that State to be republican; and my



Democracy vs. Monarchy

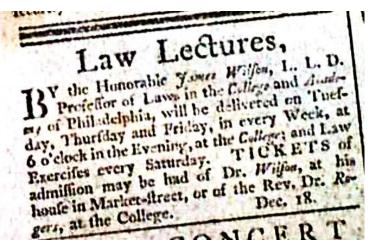
short definition of such a Government is, one constructed on this principle, that the Supreme Power resides in the body of the people."

In America, **citizens** pledge allegiance to the flag "... and **to the republic for which it stands."**

It is basically a pledge to we, the people, being in charge of ourselves.

When someone **protests the flag**, they are effectively saying, **I don't want to be king anymore** - I protest this system where **people participate in ruling themselves**.

In his *Lectures* on *Law* delivered in the College of Philadelphia, 1790-91, **James Wilson** wrote:



"Permit me to mention one great principle, the *vital* principle ...

The **principle** I mean is this, that the **supreme or sovereign power** of the society **resides in the citizens** at large;

and ... they always retain the right of abolishing, altering, or amending their constitution, at whatever time, and in whatever manner, they shall deem it expedient ..."

Wilson continued:

"The learned Author of the Commentaries (William Blackstone) concludes this very passage, by telling us, that 'there

are inherent, though latent powers of society, which no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract can ever destroy or diminish ...'



... (England's Glorious)
Revolution of 1688 (where the people made William and Mary their monarchs) did more than set a mere precedent ...



A revolution principle ... certainly should be taught as a principle of the constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union.

This revolution principle - that, the sovereign power residing in the people, they may change their constitution and government whenever they please ..."

He added:

"In a free country, every citizen forms a part of the sovereign power: he possesses a vote ...

In free states, such as ours, the **sovereign or** supreme power resides in the people ...

... In the original constitution of Rome, the sovereign power, the dominium eminens, as it is called by the civilians, always resided in the collective body of

the people ...

As to the people, however, in whom the sovereign power resides ... from their authority the constitution originates: for their safety and felicity it is established:



in their hands it is as **clay in the hands of the potter:** they have the right to mold, to preserve, to improve, to refine, and to finish it as they please."

James Wilson stated December 1, 1787, at Pennsylvania's Convention to Ratify the Constitution of the United States:

"The sovereignty resides in the people; they have not parted with it."

Was America ever great?

How unique is America's experiment of the people ruling themselves?

Only when one examines the rest of the world and the rest of human history does one appreciate what a great opportunity Americans have been given of determining the fate of their own lives.

James Wilson wrote, November 26, 1787:

"Governments, in general, have been the result of force, of fraud, and accident.

After a period of 6,000 years has elapsed since the creation, the United States exhibit to the world the first instance ... of a nation ... assembling

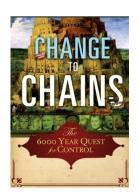
voluntarily ... and deciding calmly concerning that system of government under which they would wish that they and their posterity should live."

A similar statement was made by **Daniel Webster**, July 4, 1802:

"We live under the **only government that ever existed** which was framed by the unrestrained and deliberate consultations of **the people**.



Miracles do not cluster. That which has happened but once in **6,000 years** cannot be expected to happen often."



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James Wilson's and Daniel Webster's comments are confirmed by the fact that the most common form of government in all of recorded human history is monarchy.



Contrary to republics, kings ruled by dispensing honor and shame, and the threat of death, which kept subjects in fearful obedience.

Muslim Sultan Balban of Delhi, India (1266–1286) declared:

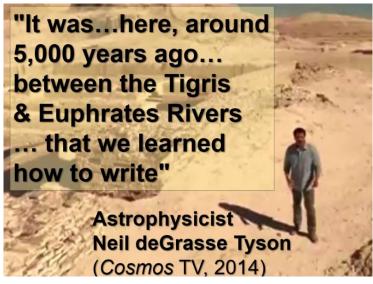
"Fear of the governing power ... is the basis of all good government."

Record keeping began around 3,300 BC with the invention of "writing" in the Mesopotamian Valley - Sumerian cuneiform on clay tablets.



This means there exists only around 5,000 to 6,000 years of recorded history.

Astrophysicist
Neil deGrasse
Tyson stated in
the Cosmos TV
series (2014,
natgeotv.com,
episode 10, "The
Immortals"):



"It was the people who once lived here, **around 5,000 years ago**, who first started chopping up time into smaller bite-size portions of hours and minutes. They call this place Uruk. We call it Iraq.

The part of **Mesopotamia** - the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The 'city' was invented here.

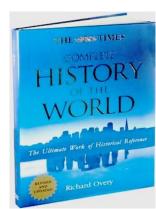
And one of humanities greatest victories was won over the ceaseless battle of time. It was here that we learned how to write."

Franklin Roosevelt acknowledged the same, February 10, 1940:

"5,000 years of recorded history have proven that mankind has always believed in God in spite of many abortive attempts to exile God."



Richard Overy, editor of *The Times* Complete History of the World, stated in "The 50 Key Dates of World History" (October 19, 2007):



"No date appears before the **start of human civilizations about 5,500 years ago** and the beginning of a **written or pictorial history."**

Astronomer
Johannes Kepler
wrote in book five of
The Harmonies of
the World (1619):

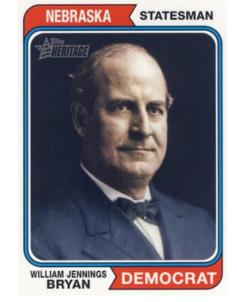


"The book is written, to be read either now or by posterity ... It may be well to wait a century for a reader, as God has waited **6,000 years** for an observer."

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan wrote in "Prince of Peace" (New York Times, September 7, 1913):

"6,000 years of recorded history and yet we know no more about the secret of life than they knew in the

beginning."



Throughout the 6,000 years of recorded history, what happened in America was extremely rare.

Yale President Ezra Stiles had stated May 8, 1783:

"Most of the States of all ages
... have been founded in rapacity, usurpation and injustice ...

The military **history of all nations**, being but a description of the wars and invasions of the mutual robbers and devastators of the human race ...

All the forms of civil polity have been tried by mankind, except one: and that seems to have been referred in Providence to be realized in America."

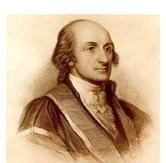
John Adams wrote in his notes of *A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law,* February 1765:

"I always consider the settlement of

America with reverence and wonder, as the opening of a grand scene and design in Providence for the illumination of the ignorant, and the emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth."



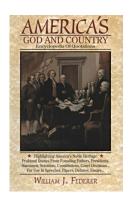
John Jay, the First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, stated September 8, 1777:



"The Americans are the first people whom Heaven has favored with an opportunity of ... choosing the forms of government under which they should live.

All other constitutions have derived their existence from violence or accidental circumstances ...

Your lives, your liberties, your property, will be at the disposal only of your Creator and yourselves."



America's God and Country Encyclopedia of Quotations

Poet Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote:

"America ... appears like a last effort of divine Providence in behalf of the human race."



President Calvin Coolidge stated in

1924:

"The **history of government** on this earth has been almost entirely ... **rule of force held in the hands of a few**.



Under our Constitution, America committed itself to power in the hands of the people."

President Millard Fillmore stated in 1852:

"Our free institutions ... were planted in the free charters of **self-government** under which the English colonies grew up ...



European nations have had no such **training for self-government**, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must without that preparation continue to be, a failure."

Theodore Roosevelt stated October 24, 1903:

"In **no other place** and at **no other time** has the **experiment** of **government of the people**, **by the people**, **for the people**, been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country."

President Ronald Reagan stated in 1961:

"In this country of ours took place the **greatest**

revolution that has ever taken place in the world's history.

Every other revolution simply exchanged one set of

rulers for another.

Here for the first time in all the thousands of years of man's relation to man ... the founding fathers established the idea that you and I had within ourselves the God-given right and ability to determine our own destiny."

James Wilson stated in Pennsylvania's statehouse yard, October 6, 1787, regarding the U.S. Constitution:



"I will confess, indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this **plan of government** ...

But when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions ... I am satisfied that anything nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished.

If there are errors, it should be remembered that ... the concurrence of two-thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments.

Regarding it, then ... I am bold to assert that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world."

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