**“The Two Capacities of All U.S. Citizens”**

**by**

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**The Protestant movement began with this statement from Martin Luther a German Roman Catholic priest in the early 1500’s. He stated:**

**"I say, then, neither pope, nor bishop, nor any man whatever has the right of making one syllable binding on a Christian man, unless it be done with his own consent. Whatever is done otherwise is done in the spirit of tyranny...I cry aloud on behalf of liberty and conscience, and I proclaim with confidence that no kind of law can with any justice be imposed on Christians, except so far as they themselves will; for we are free from all." (4th edition, Man’s Religions by John B. Noss, p. 483, The Macmillan Company)**

**In 1774, a confederation of 13 colonies, identified themselves as being free Protestant colonies, created an organized boycott against their king. In 1776, this confederation declared their separation and became a confederation of sovereign and independent States.**

**The following quotes are a small portion of evidence concerning the facts that have been canceled by our government as to how our nation was formed and as to the form of government that was created by our founders. Both the nation and our form of government are unique. There is no other nation or form of government like it on the face of the earth. The first dictionary was printed in America some 10 years after the U.S. Constitution. The main sources used to define the words that were used in our founding documents were the King James Version of the Bible and Blackstone’s Commentary on L.aw.**

**Blackstone’s Commentary on Law**

**SECTION THE SECOND.
OF THE NATURE OF LAWS IN GENERAL.**

**“By the sovereign power, as was before observed, is meant the making of laws; for wherever that power resides, all others must conform to, and be directed by it, whatever appearance the outward form and administration of the government may put on. For it is at any time in the option of the legislature to alter that form and administration by a new edict or rule, and to put the execution of the laws into whatever hands it pleases; by constituting one, or a few, or many executive magistrates: and all the other powers of the state must obey the legislative power in the discharge of their several functions, or else the constitution is at an end.[10]"**

**Because our founders were Protestant, Congress hired St. George Tucker. He was a Professor of Law from William and Mary, He wrote an opposing view where they disagreed with Blackstone. This is Tucker's Commentary on Blackstone's Commentary:**

**"[10] 5. In a former note, (Appendix, note A,) we endeavoured to shew that this maxim does not apply to the governments of the American States; by whose respective Constitutions, as also by the Constitution of the Federal Government, the legislative power is restrained within certain limits, both in the Federal and State Governments, which neither the Congress, nor the State Legislatures can transgress, without an absolute breach of the Constitutions from whence the Legislative Authority is derived. For, both the Federal, and State Constitutions derive their authority and existence from the immediate act, and consent of the people, "in whom" as our bill of rights expresses it, "all power is vested, and consequently, is derived from them." These acts of the people having, then, the stamp of primitive authority, must be paramount to the act of the Legislative body, which derives its authority, and even its existence from that origin."

"[11] And since the powers of the Legislature are thus limited, it follows that the Jura summi imperii, or that supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled authority, of which the commentator makes mention in a preceding paragraph, doth not reside in the legislature, nor in any other of the branches of the Government, nor in the whole of them united. For if it did reside in them, or either of them, then would there be no limits, such as may be found in all the American Constitutions, to the powers of Government. The existence of such limits proves the existence of an higher power elsewhere; that is, in the PEOPLE; in whom, and in whom, only, the rights of sovereignty remain: the people, therefore, only, and not the Legislature, have it at any time in their option to alter the form and administration of Government, by a new edict or rule, and to put the execution of their authority into whatever hands they please: and all the powers of the State, the Legislature as well as the rest, must obey them in the execution of their several functions, or the Constitution will, indeed, be at an end. For the Constitution is a law to the Government, 'which derives its just powers therefrom, as from the consent of the governed, for whose benefit that power is entrusted, and by whom, whenever it is abused, or exceeded, it may be revoked, and a new government instituted.'  See the American Declaration of Independence, July 1776."**

**Tucker's Blackstone**

**Volume 1 — Appendix
Note D**

**[Section 2 — Nature of U.S. Constitution; manner of its adoption (cont.)]**

**8.” Lastly. It is a compact by which the federal government is bound to the several states, and to every citizen of the United States.**

**Although the federal government can, in no possible view, be considered as a party to a compact made anterior to its existence, and by which it was, in fact, created; yet as the creature of that compact, it must be bound by it, to its creators, the several states in the union, and the citizens thereof.** **Having no existence but under the constitution, nor any rights, but such as that instrument confers; and those very rights being in fact duties; it can possess no legitimate power, but such, as is absolutely necessary for the performance of a duty, prescribed and enjoined by the constitution**. **Its duties, then, become the exact measure of its powers; and wherever it exerts a power for any other purpose, than the performance of a duty prescribed by the constitution, it transgresses its proper limits, and violates the public trust. Its duties, being moreover imposed for the general benefit and security of the several states, in their politic character; and of the people, both in their sovereign, and individual capacity, if these objects be not obtained, the government will not answer the end of its creation: it is therefore bound to the several states, respectively, and to every citizen thereof, for the due execution of those duties. And the observance of this obligation is enforced, by the solemn sanction of an oath, from all who administer the government** [**31**](http://www.constitution.org/tb/t1d02000.htm#31)**.”**

**“The constitution of the United States, then being that instrument by which the federal government hath been created; its powers defined, and limited; and the duties, and functions of its several departments prescribed; the government, thus established, may be pronounced to be a confederate republic, composed of several independent, and sovereign democratic states, united for their common defence, and security against foreign nations, and for the purposes of harmony, and mutual intercourse between each other; each state *retaining an entire liberty* of exercising, as it thinks proper, all those parts of its sovereignty, which are not mentioned in the constitution, or act of union, as parts that ought to be exercised in common. It is the supreme law of the land** [**32**](http://www.constitution.org/tb/t1d02000.htm#32)**, and as such binding upon the federal government; the several states; and finally upon all the citizens of the United States.... It can not be controlled, or altered without the express consent of the body politic of three fourths of the states in the union, or, of the people, of an equal number of the states. To prevent the necessity of an immediate appeal to the latter, a method is pointed out, by which amendments may be proposed and ratified by the concurrent act of two thirds of both houses of congress, and three fourths of the state legislatures: but if congress should neglect to propose amendments in this way, when they may be deemed necessary, the concurrent sense of two thirds of the state legislatures may enforce congress to call a convention, the amendments proposed by which, when ratified by the conventions of three fourths of the states, become valid, as a part of the constitution. In either mode, the assent of the body politic of the states, is necessary, either to complete, or to originate the measure** [**33**](http://www.constitution.org/tb/t1d02000.htm#33)**.**

In 1803, the application of the above fundamental principles were applied in the case Marbury vs. Madison. When Chief Justice Marshall handed down the decision by the Court that Section 13 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional, he not only established judiciary review but also reaffirmed the standard to be used by the Court in all cases in the future in determining whether an act or law established by Congress was constitutional or not. The following is a part of his decision.

Marbury vs. Madison

1803

**Chief Justice Marshall:**

**“That the people have an original right to establish, for their future government, such principles as, in their opinion, shall most conduce to their own happiness, is the basis on which the whole American fabric has been erected. The exercise of this original right is a very great exertion; nor can it nor ought it to be frequently repeated. The principles, therefore, so established are deemed fundamental. And as the authority, from which they proceed, is supreme, and can seldom act, they are designed to be permanent.”**

 **“This original and supreme will organizes the government, and assigns to different departments their respective powers. It may either stop here; or establish certain limits not to be transcended by those departments.”**

**“The government of the United States is of the latter description. The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing; if these limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished, if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal obligation. It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it; or, that the legislature may alter the constitution by an ordinary act.”**

**“Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The constitution is either a superior, paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it.“**

**“If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative act contrary to the constitution is not law: if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.”**

**The following is taken from the first Constitution of the State of New York. They did not sign the Declaration until July 9, 1776 because they did not have the consent from the people of the colony of New York. Because they were late, they quoted the entire text of the Declaration. This is the declarations made immediately by the convention of New York after quoting the Declaration.**

**The Constitution of New York: April 20, 1777**

**“And whereas this convention, having taken this declaration into their most serious consideration, did, on the ninth day of July last past, unanimously resolve that the reasons assigned by the Continental Congress for declaring the united colonies free and independent States are cogent and conclusive; and that while we lament the cruel necessity which has rendered that measure unavoidable, we approve the same, and will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, join with the other colonies in supporting it”**

“By **virtue of which several acts, declarations, and proceedings mentioned and United American States, and of the congresses or conventions of this State**, **all power whatever therein hath reverted to the people thereof, and this convention hath by their suffrages and free choice been appointed, and among other things authorized to institute and establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the good people of this State, most conducive of the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general.”**

**I. “This convention, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, doth ordain, determine, and declare that no authority shall, on any presence whatever, be exercised over the people or members of this State but such as shall be derived from and granted by them.”**

**II. “This convention doth further, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, ordain, determine, and declare that the supreme legislative power within this State shall be vested in two separate and distinct bodies of men; the one to be called the assembly of the State of New York, the other to be called the senate of the State of New York; who together shall form the legislature, and meet once at least in every year for the dispatch of business.”**

**The above facts and fundamental principles have been slowly removed or canceled from our history for almost one hundred and fifty years. This is the goal of those, in our government, who always seek more power. We are not a constitutional republic. This is a lie that gives those in the federal government the right to change the Constitution anytime and in any manner they desire in order to create a new form of government where they are the sovereign.**

**Our system of government is based upon individuals creating State governments that have limited control of our conduct. This is not a function or duty of the federal government. The people are the constituents of State governments. The constituents of the federal government are the States and not the people in the States. If we do not stand together as an association or confederation of sovereign and independent States, with every citizen in each State having the right to exercise the two capacities God has given him in his State, we as a nation will cease to exist.**

**Under the Laws of Nature, God gives to each individual His Commandments naturally, by writing them in his mind and the individual capacity to know what they mean, in order that the individual can live as a free man with the right to govern himself, restricted only by the laws that define his liberty. This individual capacity allows each person to use common sense when discriminating his own conduct and the conduct of others concerning what is right and what is wrong.**

 **In our sovereign capacity, we have the right to create governments and place certain limits upon them in which they are not permitted to abuse, change, or void. These limits control our governments in order to protect both our individual and sovereign capacities. A constitutional republic does neither nor does it recognize that these capacities or our sovereign States even exist.**

**If you are interested in forming a group that will teach you how this nation was formed and about the two capacities you have as American citizens at the local, State, and federal levels, please let Bill or me know.**

**I am looking for those who believe we are a constitutional republic. You are more than welcome. If I don’t have some with that viewpoint, I won’t be able to teach individuals with my view point to stand up and defend their rights and the source of those rights among those with an opposing view. I am also looking for those who aren’t quite sure of what they believe and want to know more about their two capacities. You can contact me at** **scorrigan@cinci.rr.com****.**

**Maybe you will change my point of view. That is why everyone has a right to express their conscience and promote it. I am just trying to give every individual information that has not been taught to them in order that they can use the commonsense God gave to them in determining what is right and wrong conduct for their lives. I just want everyone to know that God gave to each of them the same laws and capacity to control their own life without the aid of the government. God created all mankind as equals. God is no respecter of persons. He gives to all of His creation the same two capacities, regardless of who they are, where they live, their sex, or the color of their skin.**

**You will probably celebrate Easter this Sunday. This nation and its form of government would not have been possible before the crucifixion of Christ. Upon His death a New Covenant began where God no longer used men to interpret His Commandments for those who worshipped Him. Under His New Covenant, God wrote His Commandments upon the minds and hearts of all mankind all over the world and gave to each the capacity to know what those Commandments meant and how to use them to govern their lives without the aid of another person. May I suggest you read Chapter 8, verses 10-13 in the Book of Hebrews, found in the New Testament, as you celebrate this Easter Sunday.**