

Program Script

Sam Adams – Elections and Voter Integrity

Segment #1

Cathy: Welcome to this weeks program with “Samuel Adams Returns – The Anti-federalist Got it Right.” This is Cathy Niewulis sitting in as your host for Tom. I’m excited to introduce our guest. That “Tribune of the People!” “The Father of the American Revolution!” He has some timely insights to discuss, his thoughts and principles that he wrote during the Foundation of this Nation, which pulse with truth for this present time.

Please check out Tom’s Host page here at Liberty Works Radio Network, find out more about him and visit the web sites and face book links on the page.

“Samuel Adams Returns – the Anti-Federalist Got it Right” is an affiliate of the National Center for the Development of Constitutional Strategies - whose purpose is to bring historical relevant solutions, that have always been Foundationally available - from the inception of America, to present day issues.

Please remember that Liberty Works Radio Network is a listener-supported network. Thank you for participating with everyone who make this programing possible. Join the network and thank you for contributing as you can.

Now I’d like to introduce our Guest for today. An individual that the British Governor of Massachusetts in 1743, Governor Shirley, the appointee of George the Second, Who once commented about the then youthful and bold speaker who struck the key-note of "incipient treason." This key-note was about Liberty which his long life of over 80 years was filled with, beginning early from those college days, and it never changed – He stood strong on the "Englishmen's Rights" that became the Rights of the Colonist and then we see them well included in other primary and founding documents. Liberty! - was his driving message. He is known as the “Last Puritan” for his strong Christian beliefs and “The Father of the American Revolution” for all that he did to bring Liberty into the land and his efforts during the whole time of the Revolutionary period. Please welcome this evening, Mr. Samuel Adams as he returns to insight the brushfires of Liberty in the Minds of the citizenry.

Sam Adams: Thank you for allowing me this time to converse and share with you some of the underlying principles of establishing these United States.

Cathy: What do you have to share this evening?

Sam Adams: I would like the Citizenry to understand the ideas of Self-governance as were initially instituted it through the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. This being the Original Constitution among the new States established at the beginning of the Revolution. While my cousin John Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York were working on the Declaration of Independence, I was in committee to help write the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union with twelve other honest and moral men.

I would like to discuss what made these Articles of the new and independent states unique in a constitutional establishment. With that, I will expound on newspaper articles that I wrote to the Boston Gazette in April 1781. My submissions to the Boston Gazette were published about a month after the Articles of Confederation were ratified by all thirteen states.

You need to clearly understand that we viewed the Articles of Confederation as a federal constitution. We, who approved this form of governance, were the "Original Federalist!" The word "Federalist" was hijacked by those desiring a very active and controlling central government. That story is for another time.

Let me summarize the Article of Confederation:

- I. Established the name of the nation as "The United States of America;"
- II. States that "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated" to the new federal government called the "United States, in Congress Assembled" (USCA);
- III. Establish the Sovereign States as one Sovereign nation;"
- IV. Establish the freedom of citizens to pass freely between states, excluding "paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice." All the people were also entitled to the rights established by the State into which they traveled. If a crime were committed in one state and the perpetrator to flee to another state, the citizen would be extradited to and tried in the State in which the crime had been committed;
- V. Equality was established in the United States in Congress Assembled with only one vote to each State, regardless of size, but delegations might have from two to seven members. Members of the USCA were elected or appointed by state legislatures and could serve no more than three out of any six years; (this was so that no person might make a career of the position and have undue influence.
- VI. Only the USCA was permitted to conduct foreign relations and to declare war. No states were permitted to have navies or standing armies, or engage in war, without permission of USCA. State militias were encouraged;
- VII. When an Army was raised for common defense, colonels and military ranks below colonel were to be named by the state legislatures;

VIII. Expenditures by the USCA were paid by funds raised by State legislatures and apportioned based on the real property values of each;

I would like you to pay particular attention to this next article -

IX. The ninth- article defined the powers of the central government:

- USCA sends and receives ambassadors
- USCA enters into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever;
- USCA establishes the rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated;
- USCA grants letters of marque (diplomacy) and reprisal in times of peace;
- USCA appoints courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishes courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts;
- USCA fixes the standards of weights and measures throughout the United States;
- USCA regulates the trade and management of all affairs with Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated;
- USCA establishes or regulates post offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States. They also exact postage on the papers passing through the post office to defray the expenses of the bureau;
- USCA appoints all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers;
- USCA appoints all the officers of the naval forces, and commissions all officers whatever in the service of the United States;
- USCA makes rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and direction of their operations;
- USCA serves as a final court for disputes between states;
- USCA defines a Committee of the States to be a government when Congress is not in session;

- USCA elects one of their members to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years

X. The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of USCA, such of the powers of the USCA. The President of the USCA is to chair the Committee of the States;

XI. Nine states required to approve the admission of a new state into the confederacy; pre-approves Canada, should it apply for membership;

XII. Reaffirms that the Confederation accepts war debt incurred by the Continental Congress before the Articles;

XIII. Declares that the Articles of Confederation are perpetual, and can only be altered by approval of Congress with ratification by all the state legislatures.

Hear what I submitted in the April 2nd article:

"As we have a Constitution which is admired for its genuine Principles, I have been anxious, being eager to know, whether our Countrymen at large partook of the Spirit of those who formed it. I have conceived strong Hopes, that in organizing their Government and electing Persons to fill the important Places of Trust, no Consideration would avail, to govern their Suffrages in Favour of any Candidate, unless he was possessed of those Qualities which are necessary, to enable him to perform the Duties of the Office to be filled, to the Advantage of the Publick. I have flattered my self, that both the Governors and the Governed would have lain aside the gawdy Trappings of Monarchy, and put on that Simplicity which is the Ornament and Strength of a free Republick. HOW far it has been done, I am not able to judge at this Distance. It is a great Satisfaction to me to be informed, that some of the best Men in the Commonwealth have been elected into the Principal Departments of Government. Men, who will dignify the Character of our Country – who will revive and disseminate those Principles, moral and political, to propagate which, our Ancestors transplanted themselves into this new World – Men who by the Wisdom of their Councils and their exemplary Manners, will establish the public Liberty on the Foundation of a Rock. – These Men will secure to themselves more of the Esteem of their Constituents, and even of their vicious Fellow-Citizens, than they could by a thousand courtly Addresses which are commonly the Breath of Vanity and Adulation. – There is a charm in Virtue to force Esteem. – If Men of a different Character have by any Means been advanced to those hallow'd Seats, who have remotely solicited public Employments to give a Scope to the Views of Ambition and Extreme greed for wealth, Passions which have in all Ages been the Bane of human Society; or, to gratify the raging Thirst for popular Applause, a Disease with which little minds are usually tormented, it is our Happiness that the Constitution requires annual Elections, and such Mistakes may be corrected at the next.

"I was sorry to hear, that the Number of Votes returned, the last Time, did not amount to a Quarter of the Number of qualified Electors in the Commonwealth. The Choice of Legislators, Magistrates and Governors, is surely a Business of the greatest Moment, and claims the Attention of every Citizen. The Framers of our Constitution, while they gave due Attention to Political were not forgetful of Civil Liberty – that personal Freedom and those Rights of Property, which the meanest Citizen is intitled to, and the Security of which is the great End of political Society. It was not indeed their Province to make particular Laws for these Purposes. To do this, and to provide for the equal and impartial Execution of such Laws, agreeable to the Constitution, is the Duty of the Legislature. Hence every Citizen will see, and I hope will be deeply impressed with a Sense of it, how exceedingly important it is to himself, and how intimately the welfare of his Children is connected with it, that those who are to have a Share in making as well as in judging and executing the Laws should be Men of singular Wisdom and Integrity. Such as are conscious that they are deficient in either of these Qualities, should even TREMBLE at being named as Candidates! I hope the great Business of Elections will never be left by the Many, to be done by the Few; for before we are aware of it, that few may become the Engine of Corruption – the Tool of a Junto. – Heaven forbid! that our Countrymen should ever be byass'd in their Choice, by unreasonable Fondness for any man, or that an Attachment to the Constitution, as has been the Case in other Countries, should be lost in Devotion to Persons. The Effect of this would soon be, to change the Love of Liberty into the Spirit of Faction. Let each Citizen remember, at the Moment he is offering his Vote, that he is not making a Present or a Compliment to please an Individual, or at least that he ought not so to do; but that he is executing one of the most solemn Trusts in human Society, for which he is accountable to GOD and his Country.

"When the great Body of the People are determined not to be imposed upon by a false Glare of Virtues held before their Eyes, but, shall impartially give their votes, after their best Enquiries into the Characters of Candidates, there will be no Danger that the generous Enthusiasm of Freedom, will ever sink into the Violence and Rage of Party, which has often proved fatal to free Republicks."

Segment #2

Cathy: Welcome back to "Samuel Adams Returns - The Anti-federalist Got it Right." This is Cathy Niewulis sitting in as your host for Tom. Tonight we are hearing from Mr. Samuel Adams, the "Father of the American Revolution." In the last segment Sam took us through an Article that challenged the voters to look for moral and highly qualified candidates for office. Not only that He said that voting "is not making a Present or a Compliment to please an

Individual, but one of the most solemn Trusts in human Society, with accountability to GOD and Country.”

On that note, let’s welcome Sam back to share more of his thoughts.

Sam Adams: Thank you. It is an honor to be able to continue this conversation and continue to share what was a critical transition in how the states and the new nation would be governed. I had always looked to the opportunity of the then colonies taking their English charters of self-governance to the next leap in Liberty as the Crown and Parliament became more and more corrupt. They forgot what the people fought for during those times of English revolution. They became so corrupt in the elections in England that there were counties areas that had no directly elected representation but were at the mercy of who ever would hear their pleas for good governance amongst the House of Commons.

Listen closely what was published April 16th after the Ratification of the Articles of Confederation. I want you to hear what I am saying about elections:

BEFORE this will reach you, your Countrymen will have finished the important business of electing their Legislators, Magistrates and Governors for the ensuing year. I hope they have made a wise choice. At least, from the opinion I entertain of their virtue, I am persuaded they have acted with all that deliberation and caution which the solemnity of the transaction required. They may then reflect, each one on his own integrity, and appeal to the Monitor within his breast, that he has not trifled with the sacred trust reposed in him by GOD and his country – that he has not prostituted his honor and conscience to please a friend or a patron – that he has not been influenced with the view of private emolument (being: profit from employment or office) to himself and his family, but has faithfully given his vote for the candidate whom he thought most worthy the choice of free and virtuous citizens – I congratulate that Legislator, Magistrate and Governor, who knows that neither smiles, entreaties, gifts, pretense, intrigue, nor any base and dishonorable practices have procured him this exalted station. His fellow citizens, unsolicited by him, have called him into their service, from the opinion they have formed of his integrity and adequate abilities. – He feels himself happy in their opinion of him – happy is he indeed, if he is conscious he deserves it.

But our countrymen will not imagine, that having filled the several departments of government, they have no further concern about it. It is, I humbly conceive, their duty and interest to attend to the manner in which it is administered by those whom they have entrusted. HOW often has the finishing stroke been given to public virtue, by those who possessed, or seemed to possess many good-natured virtues? GUSTAVUS VASA was viewed by the Swedes as the deliverer of their country from the Danish yoke. The most implicit obedience, says the historian, was considered by them as a debt of gratitude, and a virtue. He had many excellent qualities. His manners were conciliating – His courage and abilities great – But the people by an entire confidence in him suffered him to lay a foundation for absolute

monarchy. They were charmed with his moderation and wisdom, qualities which he really possessed; but they did not consider his ambition, nor had they a thought of his views. They found peace restored, order established, justice administered, commerce protected, and the arts and sciences encouraged, and they looked no further. They did not imagine, that he who had been the instrument of recovering the independence of their country, could be the very man who was to effect the ruin of their liberties. By the Constitution of Sweden their kings were elective, and the powers of the crown were exceedingly limited. The unsuspecting people even voluntarily gave up their right of election, and suffered Gustavus to enlarge the powers of the crown, and entail it in his own family! This is the account which the history of Sweden has given us; and it affords an instance among a thousand others, of the folly and danger of trusting even good men with power, without regarding the use they make of it. Power is in its nature incroaching; and such is the human make, that men who are vested with a share of it, are generally inclined to take more than it was intended they should have. The love of power, like the love of money, increases with the possession of it; and we know, in what ruin these baneful passions have involved human societies in all ages, when they have been let loose and suffered to rage uncontroled — There is no restraint like the pervading eye of the virtuous citizens. — I hope therefore our countrymen will constantly exercise that right which the meanest of them is intitled to, and which is particularly secured to them by our happy constitution, of inquiring freely, but decently, into the conduct of the public servants. The very being of the Commonwealth may depend upon it. I will venture to appeal to the experience of ancient Republicks, to evince the necessity of it; and it is never more necessary than in the infancy of a Commonwealth, and when the people have chosen honest men to conduct their affairs. For, whatever is done at a time nearly contemporary with the constitution, will be construed as the best exposition of it; and a mistaken principle of a virtuous ruler, whose public conduct is generally good, and always supposed to be honestly intended, carries with it an authority scarcely to be resisted, and precedents are thus formed which may prove dangerous — perhaps fatal." —

As you can ascertain from this article the fundamental principles regard not only the integrity and character of the candidate but the integrity of the voter. Let me summarize several of the specific principles that were written.

1. Acting with deliberation and caution – It has always been the most sacred thought given to a free people in choosing those that would represent them. The responsibility of the individual citizen to exert a conscious, purposeful and measured study of the person desiring a place in leadership and in representing them. The Caution is calculated in that if that person does not stay true to their character and moral determination, they will stray according to the vice and sinfulness of man to do harm and not good for the community. I always look back to what Jethro told Moses in Exodus and what Moses then did in establishing that Republic. “Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness;” Exodus 18:21

2. The solemnity of the transaction – It has always been a solemn time for people to choose their leaders. I reflect to all of the elections sermons preached in my youth and during the revolutionary time. It is a call to the people to affirm those that will hold power over them and to understand that submitting to those elected is a Covenant with them and that institution that they will be representing the community in.

3. Voter Integrity – “each one on his own integrity, and appeal to the Monitor within his breast, that he has not trifled with the sacred trust reposed in him by GOD and his country.” – That each voter have the moral integrity under the eyes of God to ensure the “elections observer” that the voter is honest in their intentions and has a high regard for the duty and sacred trust laid upon them as heavy responsibility to act in ensuring the importance of the integrity of the vote.

4. Not prostituting his honor and conscience to please a friend or a patron – The concept of not expecting something in return for ones vote. During these times each community would develop “Letters of Instruction” to those who would be seated as representatives of the community. The point was that those elected could not tell the people what they would do for them but rather, the Citizenry would tell, in written instructions, what the elected were to work towards during those sessions of the governing bodies coming together. Voting for someone was never to be a game of popularity or cronyism.

5. Those elected did not rely on smiles, entreaties, gifts, pretense, intrigue, nor any base and dishonorable practices to become elected. – Those desiring to represent the people must have moral cause with understanding of those that they represent and the workings of self-governance. When they debase themselves to cover their character flaws and personal intentions, the people become fools and are entrapped by personality and frivolity over that which will maintain their Liberties. I can only reiterate what I wrote in regard to this principle regarding the those that are properly elected: “His fellow citizens, unsolicited by him, have called him into their service, from the opinion they have formed of his integrity and adequate abilities. – He feels himself happy in their opinion of him – happy is he indeed, if he is conscious he deserves it.

6. The Responsibility of the Citizenry to stay engaged after voting. – I wrote: “It is, I humbly conceive, (the Citizens) duty and interest to attend to the manner in which government is administered by those whom they have elected.” Liberty and self-governance require that the citizen does not place all their hope of maintaining Liberty into the hands of those elected. To do so is to go to sleep and some day wake up in the land of tyranny. I give the great example of Sweden in which they people brought Gustavus Vasa freely into kingship by the election process. He acting virtuous and charming with his moderation and wisdom, qualities, which he really possessed; but they did not consider his ambition, nor had they a thought of his true views about their Liberties. The unsuspecting people even voluntarily gave up their right of election, and Gustavus increased his powers as king. Worse of all he made the throne hereditary! This has happened all throughout history, the folly and

danger of trusting even good men with power, without regarding the use they make of it. Remember that Power corrupts and Absolute Power corrupts absolutely!

7. Candidate inquisition – By this I do not mean that form that was held by Spain and France through the power mongers of corrupted religion. What I do mean is to examine with thorough questioning the character, intentions, business relations, understanding of the sovereign citizen, the purpose and function of limited government, the morals and virtue of the individual that seeks to represent the citizenry in every office open that will require the choosing by free elections.

I would like to close for now having you reflect on these seven principles of voting and requiring a proper accounting by an individual desiring to represent you in any level of elected governance.

Cathy: Thank you Sam for these insights that you have shared with us regarding these core principles for the voter and the Candidate. Your warning about power seekers is so real today it almost seems we are again in the time of King George. We are looking forward to the next segment.

that you and our other Founding Fathers expected as Not only that, your caution in regards to those that would seek power over The People.

In the next segment, we will again hear from Mr. Adams as he continues to discuss voting and his experiences at being elect multiple times to various positions of Representing the Citizenry.

Segment #3

Segment 3

Cathy: Welcome back to “Samuel Adams Returns – The Anti-federalist Got it Right.” This is Cathy Niewulis sitting in as your host for Tom. Tonight we are hearing from Mr. Samuel Adams, the “Father of the American Revolution.” To find out more about Samuel Adams returns, check out the web site www.samueladamsreturns.com and the blog <https://samueladamsreturns.net>. I just want to remind you that Samuel Adams Returns is a subsidiary of The National Center for the Development of Constitutional Strategies. Find out more at www.ncdcs.org

In the last segment, Sam Adams developed seven Principles regarding voting, candidate vetting and expectation of how the elected should be responsible to the citizenry.

Let's Welcome Sam back to hear more of his thoughts.

Sam Adams: Thank you again for this time to talk about the principles that were a common manner of thought that developed a new nation and which we expect our posterity to use as the foundation for maintaining Liberty.

Several of my most matured thoughts about government were recorded in a letter I sent to the Massachusetts Legislature: "The people of this Commonwealth, in their declaration of rights, have recorded their own opinion, that the Legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, correcting, strengthening and confirming the Laws, and making new Laws, as the common good may require. — The Laws of the Commonwealth are intended to secure to each and all the Citizens, their own rights and liberties, and the property which they honestly possess. If there are any instances wherein the Laws in being, are inadequate to these great and capital ends, your eye will discern the evil, and your wisdom will provide a suitable remedy. It shall be my endeavour, as indeed it is my duty, carefully to revise and readily approve your Bills and Resolves, which may be calculated for the public good."

Again referring to elections I told the Legislature: "All elections ought to be free, and every qualified elector who feels his own independence as he ought, will act his part according to his best, and most enlightened judgment. Elections are the immediate acts of the people's sovereignty, in which no foreigners should be allowed to intermeddle. Upon free and unbiassed elections, the purity of the government, and consequently the safety and welfare of the citizens, may I not say altogether depend."

"If we continue to be a happy people, that happiness must be assured by the enacting and executing of reasonable and wise laws, expressed in the plainest language, and by establishing such modes of education as tend to inculcate in the minds of youth, the feelings and habits of "piety, religion and morality," and to lead them to the knowledge and love of those truly Republican principles upon which our civil institutions are founded. We have solemnly engaged ourselves, fellow citizens, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth. This must be reconcilable in the mind of any man, who judiciously considers the sovereign rights of the one as limited to federal purposes, and the sovereign rights of the other, as acting upon and directing the internal concerns of our own Republic."

Listen very closely to what I have to say next. This is important in what the people must understand as part of maintaining your Liberty: "Those who wish to persuade the world to believe, that a free representative Republic cannot be sustained, will no doubt make use of every art to injure, and by degrees to alter, and finally to eradicate the principles of our free Constitutions: But the virtuous and enlightened citizens of this Commonwealth, and of all united America, have understanding and firmness, sufficient to support those Constitutions

of Civil Government which they have themselves formed, and which have done them so much honor in the estimation of the world.”

When I was elected as Lieutenant-Governor in 1789

I had been politely notified by a joint committee of the two branches of the General Court that, having examined the returns of the votes for a Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, it appears that a majority of the electors have seen fit to give me their suffrages.

I am impressed with a warm sense of the honor done me, and it is a pleasing reflection, in my own mind, that I have this testimonial of the confidence of my countrymen, without my solicitation or interference in any manner to obtain it.

I rejoice in the freedom of our elections; and it affords me particular satisfaction to be invited to take a share in government by citizens possessed of the most lively feelings of natural and civil liberty, and enlightened with the knowledge and true ends of civil government, who, in conjunction with their sister States, have gloriously contended for the rights of mankind, and given the world another lesson, drawn from experience, that all countries may be free, since it has pleased the righteous Governor of the universe to smile upon their virtuous exertions, and crown them with independence and liberty.

If it be not improper on this occasion, may I beg leave to express a devout and fervent wish that gracious Heaven may guide the public councils of the great confederated nation, and the several free and independent republics which compose it, so that the people may be highly respected and prosperous in their affairs abroad, and enjoy at home that tranquillity which results from a well-grounded confidence that their personal and domestic rights are secure.

Now let me bring this truth to you so that you may capture it in you minds and ensure that it is clear in your thinking and consideration as you offer your vote for your representation, no matter if in local affairs or that of the national government: “The sovereignty of a nation, always will, resides in the body of the People; and while they have delegated to their freely elected Legislators, the power of exercising that sovereignty in their behalf, the Executive department, as well as the Magistrates who are appointed to render the Constitution efficient by carrying the laws into effect, are no less important to the people. For what avails the making of good and wholesome laws, unless they are duly executed. -- As the happiness of civil society may in a great measure depend upon a wise and a consistent harmony between the various branches of the Government; a free communication may have a tendency to cultivate and extend the blessings of friendship and good humor. Indeed our constituents, under whose authority and for whose benefit we are to exercise the functions of our different departments, have a right to expect from us, as their public agents, to declare and maintain our principles and intentions, and make them acquainted with the true situation of their public affairs.”

“Our ancestors, when under the greatest hardships and perils, they opened to us the wilderness, they took possession of, and left for us an inheritance, one of the best countries under the sun. Amidst their toil, and fatigue they extended their views, and early laid the foundation of Civil Liberty. Although they had a vision for the instruction of future youth in all literary science, they considered morality and real goodness of heart, as the great basis upon which the best interests of a nation could be safely laid. Under this idea, they also provided for the institutions of Public Worship, and the support of teachers in Piety, Religion and Morality. The great increase of our numbers and happiness, is a standing witness to the world, of the wisdom of their measures.

Fellow Citizens, we have a regular exercise of our Federal and State Governments; and we owe our unceasing gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who safely carried us through our arduous struggle for freedom, for which other nations are now contending, at the expence of their blood and treasure. We cannot but rejoice that the principles for which we contended, and which are constitutionally established in United America, are irresistibly spreading themselves through two mighty nations in Europe. We are now able to embrace those powerful sister Republics; and what adds much to our joy on this occasion is, that those nations became allied to us in an hour, when we were engaged in our hard conflict with an oppressive tyranny.”

Now these next points are relative to the local community and all of its positions, as well as that most noble office of national interest. I have written these opinions just after President Washington announced his retirement. I note:

“In pursuance of the provision in the Constitution, the people have recently exercised their own sovereign power in the election of another President. Elections to offices, even in the smallest Corporations – meaning the smallest town and office, are and ought to be deemed highly important; of how much more importance is it, that elections to the highest offices in our extensive Republic, should be conducted in a manner and with a spirit appropriate of a free, virtuous and enlightened people, who justly estimate the value of their sacred rights. In the late elections, the people have turned their attention to several citizens, who have rendered eminent services to our federal Commonwealth in exalted stations. Upon which ever of the Candidates the lot may have fallen, the people have reason to expect, that his administration will be strictly conformable to the letter and true intent of the Constitution, that it may long continue to be the guarantee of our freely elective Republican Government. – On fair and uncontroled elections, depend, under God, the whole superstructure of our government – should corruption ever insert itself in our elections, there would be great danger of corruption in our governments. – Although it is not long since the subject of elections was under the consideration of the Legislature, and a law passed for the purpose of further security to the people in the free exercise of this invaluable right; yet give me leave to suggest for your consideration, whether still further securities may not be provided, so that the rightful electors may not be frustrated in their honest intentions. That elections may not

be contaminated by strangers, or unqualified persons, it is necessary that every man may be known, as far as possible, when he presents himself to vote; this may be more especially important in our seaports and other populous towns, in which many foreigners of all sorts frequently reside. I would be far from dictating to you, but I would submit to your judgment whether, considering the liberality of this country to foreigners, and the frequency of their naturalizations, it may not be appropriate that such foreigners should be required when they offer their votes, to produce authentic certificates from the Courts, by which they were endowed with so high a privilege, as a test of their citizenship. As Piety, Religion and Morality have a happy influence on the minds of men, in their public as well as private transactions, you will not think it unseasonable, if I bring to your remembrance the great importance of encouraging our University, town schools, and other seminaries of education, that our children and youth while they are engaged in the pursuit of useful science, may have their minds impressed with a strong sense of the duties they owe to their God, their instructors and each other, so that when they arrive to a state of manhood, and take a part in any public transactions, their hearts having been deeply impressed in the course of their education with the moral feelings – such feelings may continue and have their due weight through the whole of their future lives.”

These are the deep-seated principles that I hoped and prayed would be long lasting so that the Republic could be maintained!

Cathy: Sam Adams, Thank you so much for returning and sharing your wisdom with us. The principles you shared about voter responsibility are sacred and the accountability of the elected must be upheld by all of us citizens. I want to thank all you who have been listening this evening and would invite you again to find out more about Samuel Adams Returns at <https://samueladamsreturns.com>. Please join and support Liberty Works Radio Network to help keep Samuel Adams Returns – The Anti-federalist got it Right on this network. Next week, Tom will be back to discuss why the Anti-Federalist got right in regards to the US Senate and how the concerns they argued during the Constitutional debates is fulfilled in our present day.