

DOWNLOAD PDF CONFEDERATE CONGRESS UNDER THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS, TO ASSEMBLE, FEBRUARY 18, 1862

Chapter 1 : Coins of the Confederate States of America

Get this from a library! Confederate Congress under the Provisional Congress, to assemble, February 18, [Confederate States of America. Congress.].

Abraham Lincoln is elected the 16th President of the United States. The song Dixie becomes the unofficial anthem of the Confederacy as it is played at his inauguration ceremony. Mar 6, Gazette March 6 " The new Confederate Congress authorizes the use of , volunteer soldiers for twelve months. The Civil War Gazette allows the first-hand participants - both common soldier and civilian - to tell the story of their experience of the Civil War from their perspective; Feb 25, Captured by the Union February 25 " Nashville, Tennessee, becomes the first southern State capital to be captured by the Union, without a shot even being fired. It will remain in Federal control the remainder of the war. Also on this day, Lincoln signs the Legal Tender Act creating the first national currency. Grant and nearly destroys the Union Army on day one. May 13, Robert Smalls May 13 " a young slave from Charleston, Robert Smalls, escapes aboard a Confederate steamer, the Planter, with family members and several friends in the early morning hours. The boat is turned over to the Union blockading fleet under Admiral Samuel Du Pont, and Smalls becomes a Union naval hero and black leader. May 20, U. S Congress May 20 " U. Congress passes the Homestead Act of , offering acres of land to any male settler who will migrate and become a homesteader in the fertile ground of the Western United States. Some 25, settlers will eventually take advantage of this opportunity. Aug 20, bidding August 20 " At the bidding of Major General Hunter, Robert Smalls escaped slave from May 13, and missionary Mansfield French, meet with President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, seeking authorization to recruit five thousand black troops. Permission was granted five days later. It is the bloodiest battle to date in terms of casualties weighed against the numbers of men fighting. More than one-third of the Confederates were killed, wounded or captures; and the Union suffered similar casual Jan 20, Mud March January " General Ambrose Burnside gets bogged down in trying to flank the Confederates near Fredericksburg. It becomes a major public relations nightmare known as the Mud March. Feb 25, National Currency Act February 25 " National Currency Act goes into effect for the United States, later to become known as the National Banking Act of making it easier to finance the war with government bonds. Mar 3, Congress passes March 3 " Congress passes the Conscription Act, calling for the enlistment in military service of all able-bodied males between 20 and 45 years of age for terms of three years. May 22, The Vicksburg Campaign. On May 22, Grant began a siege of the city. After six weeks, Confederate General John Pemberton surrendered, giving up the city and 30, men. The Confederacy was split in two. Jun 1, The Battle of Cold Harbor. Grant again attacked Confederate forces at Cold Harbor, losing over 7, men in twenty minutes. Remaining Confederate troops were defeated between the end of April and the end of May. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia on May

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Chapter 2 : Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln: Dueling inaugural addresses - National Constitution Center

Title Confederate Congress under the permanent Congress to assemble February 18, [n. p.]. Contributor Names Confederate states of America.

Senators from Virginia in six parts. Presidents Harrison, Tyler, Polk. Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur. With the twenty longest-serving U. Congress and Presidential term is represented. This gives the history-as-biography approach to history a comprehensive survey of U. Senate years of service and political party are listed along with their corresponding Presidents in the second paragraph of each article. All initial entries come from the Biographical Directory of the Congress of the United States at congress. William Archer, courtesy U. Senate Years of Service: In , Archer was elected to the Sixteenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Pleasants. A states rights advocate, he was a supporter of President Jackson until his proclamation against South Carolina in over the nullification crisis. Archer then switched parties to join the Whigs. In as chair of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he opposed the annexation of Texas. On retirement from the Senate, heresumed the practice of law. Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, vol. II Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, vol. Hunter courtesy of the U. He graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in , then studied law at the Winchester Law School in and was admitted to the bar in He then began a law practice at Lloyds in Essex County. Hunter was a member of the State general assembly Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-sixth Congress. An unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the Twenty-eighth Congress, Hunter was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress March 4, March 3, In , Hunter was elected to the United States Senate, reelected in and , serving from March 4, , to March 28, , when he withdrew. He was expelled from the Senate on July 11, , for support of the rebellion. As chair of the Committee on Finance Thirty-first through Thirty-sixth Congresses he framed the Tariff Act of which lowered duties. In the Senate, Hunter advocated the annexation of Texas, the compromise of the Oregon question, the Tariff Bill of and opposed the Wilmot Proviso. He sought to extend the line of the Missouri Compromise west to the Pacific Ocean, opposed the admission of California as a free state and opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Hunter took an active role in the presidential campaign for James Buchanan in , speaking through the North and fortelling of the dissolution of the Union if the Southern states rights to expand slavery into the territories were thwarted. In he advocated the admission of Kansas as a slave state under the Lecompton Constitution. In the Democratic National Convention of at Charleston, South Carolina he was a candidate for the nomination for president, coming in second to Stephen A. Douglas for the first six ballots. Confederate Secretary of State , he served in the Confederate Senate from Virginia in the First and Second Congresses and was President pro tempore on various occasions. In the war meeting as the end of the Civil War neared, he voted for the Confederacy to continue resistance until independence. Acting under instructions from his constituent, but under protest, he voted for the measure to free slaves who would served in the Confederate Army. He was briefly imprisoned at the end of the Civil War, released on parole and pardoned by President Johnson in An unsuccessful candidate for U. Senator in , he was elected State treasurer of Virginia President Cleveland appointed him collector for the port of Tappahannock, Va. Bibliography Dictionary of American Biography. The Career of R. Hunter and the Crisis of the Union, III , Robert M. Hunter and served from July 9, , to March 3, Dictionary of American Biography. Johnston, courtesy of the U. Born in Panicello, near Abingdon, Va. Johnston was elder brother of Confederate General Joseph E. He studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in , beginning a practice in Tazewell, Tazewell County, Va.. Commonwealth attorney for Tazewell County Afterwards he was appointed a judge of the circuit court of Virginia Upon the readmission of the State of Virginia to representation Johnston was elected as a Conservative to the United States Senate and served from January 26, , to March 3, Reelected as a Democrat on March 15, , for the term beginning March 4, , he was reelected in and served from March 15, , until March 3, On retirement from the U. Senate, Johnston resumed

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the practice of his profession. John Warfield Johnston died in Richmond, Va. His interment was in St. Congressional Biographical Directory online.

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Chapter 3 : VA U.S. Senators, part 2: - The Virginia Historian

The Confederate Congress first met provisionally on February 4, in Montgomery, Alabama to form a unified national government among states whose secessionist conventions had resolved to leave their union with the United States.

They were often former officers from the United States Army the regular army prior to the Civil War, while others were given the rank based on merit or when necessity demanded. Most Confederate generals needed confirmation from the Confederate Congress , much like prospective generals in the modern U. CSA general collar insignia. Lee , the best known CSA general. Lee is shown with the insignia of a Confederate colonel, which he chose to wear throughout the war. Much of the design of the Confederate States Army was based on the structure and customs of the U. Graduates from West Point and Mexican War veterans were highly sought after by Jefferson Davis for military service, especially as general officers. Like their Federal counterparts, the Confederate Army had both professional and political generals within it. Ranks throughout the CSA were roughly based on the U. Army in design and seniority. Initially the last of these was to be a staff officer only. The dates of rank, as well as seniority of officers appointed to the same grade on the same day, were determined by Davis "usually following the guidelines established for the prewar U. Samuel Cooper , Robert E. Lee , and Joseph E. Brigadier generals would command them, and these generals were to be nominated by Davis and confirmed by the Confederate Senate. These generals also often led sub-districts within military departments, with command over soldiers in their sub-district. These generals outranked Confederate Army colonels , who commonly led infantry regiments. This rank is equivalent to brigadier general in the modern U. Benjamin Huger , CSA These generals were most commonly infantry division commanders, aides to other higher ranking generals, and War Department staff officers. They also led the districts that made up military departments, and had command over the troops in their districts. These generals were to be nominated by Davis and confirmed by the Senate. This rank is equivalent in most respects to major general in the modern U. Major general line command list Not further promoted Abbreviations:

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Chapter 4 : 1st Confederate States Congress - Wikipedia

The first session of the First Congress sat from February 18 to April 21, , a total of 63 days, during this time, the states of Missouri, Kentucky and northwest Virginia were occupied by Union forces and used as staging areas for further advances into Confederate territory.

Constitution The Preambles of both Constitutions do have some similarities, though it seems that the Confederate Constitution authors set out to give a different feel to the new preamble. Both preambles are provided here. The bold text shows the differences in the two. The Preamble to the U. Constitution for the most part in the main body of the text with some changes. Amended Article I Section 2 1 to prohibit persons "of foreign birth" who were "not a citizen of the Confederate States" from voting "for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal. Although, the clause still only counts "three-fifths of all slaves" [7] for the population total of each State, just as it did in the U. Constitution "The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand. Article I Section 4 1 deals with elections and adds "subject to the provisions of this Constitution" [10] to the U. This means that each State Legislature is free to make their own decisions except where the Constitution has laid out other rules. Amended Article I Section 6 2 to allow the House of Representatives and Senate the ability to grant seats to the heads of each Executive Department in order to discuss issues involving their departments with Congress. This Clause is the same as the one from the U. S Constitution and adds: But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department. In an attempt to prevent the Confederate Congress from protecting industry the framers add to Article I Section 8 1. The Congress shall have power " To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States. Constitution in an attempt to block the Confederate Congress from passing law to "facilitate commerce" [12] with some exceptions allowing for safety and improvement to waterways. Article I Section 8 of the U. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof. The first twelve amendments to the U. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights , were directly incorporated into the Confederate Constitution. S Constitution becoming clauses 12 to Article I, Section 9 9 Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish. Article I, Section 9 10 All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered. Article I, Section 9 20 was added to limit new bills to contain only one subject when presented. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Article I Section 10 3 Confederate States do not have the ability to tax ships and negotiate treaties concerning water ways with other

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States without the consent of Congress. This Clause limits the Confederate States in their ability to keep troops or engage in war as well, though they would have the ability to enter compacts for the improvement of shared rivers. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue, thus derived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor shall any state keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. The President of the Confederate States of America is to be elected by electors, chosen by the individual states, for a single six-year term, rather than an unlimited at that time number of four-year terms. Article 2 Section 1 1 reads as: He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. Constitution is added here as Article II Section 1 3, 4, and 5 [6] [17] Article II Section 1 7 of the Confederate Constitution requires candidates for the President of the Confederacy to have resided "within the limits of the Confederate States" for 14 years. Constitution with Amendment XI. The phrase "citizens of the same state" [18] is left out and "and foreign states, citizens or subjects; but no state shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign state" [19] is added in the Confederate Constitution. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress. Also, amendments do not have to be passed by the Confederate Congress. Article VI Section 1 1 The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished. When five states shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and, for the meeting of the Electoral College; and, for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government. Whereas the original U. Constitution did not use the word slavery or the term "Negro Slaves", [27] but "Person[s] held to Service or Labour" [28] which included whites in indentured servitude, the Confederate Constitution addresses the legality of slavery directly and by name. Though Article I Section 9 1 of both constitutions are quite similar in banning the importation of slaves from foreign nations the Confederate Constitution permits the CSA to import slaves from the United States and specifies Africans as the subject. The importation of slaves into the United States, including the South, had already been illegal since Constitution reads The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. Article I Section 9 2 Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. Constitution has a clause that states "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed" [30] the Confederate Constitution adds a phrase to protect slavery. Article I Section 9 4 No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. Article IV Section 2 1 The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and shall have the right of transit and sojourn

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in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired. Article IV Section 3 3 The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several states; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government: In the speech, Smith praised the Confederate constitution for its un-euphemistic protections of the right to own slaves: Now, is there any man who wished to reproduce that strife among ourselves? Had we left the question unsettled, we should, in my opinion, have sown broadcast the seeds of discord and death in our Constitution. I congratulate the country that the strife has been put to rest forever, and that American slavery is to stand before the world as it is, and on its own merits. We have now placed our domestic institution, and secured its rights unmistakably, in the Constitution. We have sought by no euphony to hide its name. The Preamble to the Confederate Constitution begins: States did not have. The ability for the States to impeach judges and federal officers working within their States. Article I Section 2 5 The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any state, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof. Constitution, granting the Confederate States the right to issue such bills of credit. Article I Section 10 1 No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder , or ex post facto law , or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. Constitution that prohibits it. Article I Section 9 7 No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: Article I Section 10 3 No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on seagoing vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. States lose the right to determine if foreigners can vote in their States: Article I Section 2 1 as mentioned above. Confederate States also lose the ability to restrict the rights of traveling and sojourning slave owners. Article IV Section 2 1 as mentioned above Note: Many Southerners were already of the opinion that the U. Constitution already protected the rights of sojourning and traveling slave owners, thus the Confederate Constitution merely made this explicit. The ability for Confederate Congress to determine taxes between States. Article I Section 9 6 No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. Constitution contained many of the phrases and clauses which had led to disagreement among the states in the original Union, including a Supremacy Clause , a Commerce Clause , and a Necessary and Proper Clause. Interpretation by Confederate state courts Although the Confederate States Supreme Court was never constituted, the supreme courts of the various Confederate states issued numerous decisions interpreting the Confederate Constitution. The jurisprudence of the Marshall Court, thus, influenced the interpretation of the Confederate Constitution. The state courts repeatedly upheld robust powers of the Confederate Congress, especially on matters of military necessity.

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Chapter 5 : Stephen F. Hale - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, from the Institution of the Government, February 8, , to its Termination, February 18, , Inclusive; Arranged in Chronological Order.

Congress of the Confederate States Save The Confederate States Congress was both the provisional and "permanent" legislative assembly of the Confederate States of America that existed from to Its actions were for the most part concerned with measures to establish a new national government for the Southern "revolution" , and to prosecute a war that had to be sustained throughout the existence of the Confederacy. At first, it met as a provisional congress both in Montgomery, Alabama and Richmond, Virginia. The precursor to the permanent legislature was the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States , which helped establish the Confederacy as a state. Following elections held in states, refugee colonies and army camps in November , the 1st Confederate Congress met in four sessions. The elections led to many former Democrats losing to former Whigs. The 2nd Confederate Congress met in two sessions following an intercession during military campaign season beginning November 7, and ending on March 18, , shortly before the downfall of the Confederacy. All legislative considerations of the Confederate Congress were secondary to winning the war for independence from the United States. These included debates whether to pass Jefferson Davis war measures and deliberations on alternatives to administration proposals, both of which were often denounced as discordant, regardless of the outcome. Congress was often held in low regard regardless what it did. Amidst early battlefield victories, few sacrifices were asked of the Southern people, and Congress and President Davis were in essential agreement. It began to modify administration proposals, substitute its own measures and sometimes it refused to act at all. While it initiated few major policies, it often concerned itself with details of executive administration. Despite its devotion to Confederate independence, it was criticized by supporters of Davis for occasional independence, and censored in the dissenting press for not asserting itself more often. Most Deep South residents and many in the border states believed the new nation about to be born in a revolution to perpetuate slavery was the logical result of defeats in sectional contests. The John Brown Raid to free slaves in Virginia was hailed in the North by Abolitionists proclaimed noble martyrdom of the provocateur seeking servile insurrection. The North seemed unwilling to accept the Supreme Court ruling in the Dred Scott case guaranteeing slavery in the territories, and the Democratic Party had split Northern and Southern over the issue. Sectional antagonism was magnified with the decline of the national Whig Party and the upsurge of the new Republican Party, insistent on ending the extension of slavery in the territories, was seen as a threat to the very existence of a Southern civilization. Secession was to the state delegates meeting in Montgomery a clear cut solution to over a decade of humiliation, reverses and defeats. A new nation of secessionist states would assure uncompromised slavery and deliver an independent economic security based on King Cotton. It proved to be the deciding catalyst for the Deep South. Cooperation towards such a new government was being achieved even before the Montgomery Convention, as the Southern states had been exchanging a series of commissioners to determine their joint action since the fall of On December 31, the South Carolina Convention issued an invitation to Southern States to form a Southern Confederacy, and after their next commissioners returned, on January 11, South Carolina invited all slave states in the Union to meet in Montgomery on February 4. Six state conventions elected two delegates at large, and one from each congressional district. Florida allowed its secessionist Governor to appoint the state delegation. There was no popular election to the Provisional Congress, vacancies were filled by the secessionist conventions, state legislature or temporarily by a convention president. The secessionist conventions had not only intended to establish a slaveholding republic of the Lower South, they also hoped to attract the border slaveholding states, and they sought to reconcile their own in-state cooperationists and union men. The result was that the Confederate Provisional Congress began its work in relative harmony. Fifty delegates attended the first sessions at Montgomery. A majority of them had served in state secessionist conventions, and overall in

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Congress, straight out secessionists held a three-to-two ratio over the former conditional unionists. Alabama and Mississippi had the only state delegations with majority conditional unionists. The majority of the former Democrats to former Whigs was narrow, with Alabama and Louisiana delegations majority Whig and Georgia evenly divided. Their average age was 47, ranging from 22 to 72. Thirty-four had previous legislative experience, twenty-four having served in the U. S. Congress. Past politics were reserved for short hand labeling during election campaigns. The main basis for political division in the Confederate Congress were the issues related to the policies of the president and his administration. In the first year of the Provisional Congress, opposition stemmed from personal and philosophical differences with Jefferson Davis. Others were jealous, believing that the presidentially rightfully belonged to Robert Rhett. Foote and Davis had exchanged blows on the floor of the U. S. Congress, and Foote had not forgiven Davis. William Lowndes Yancey resented Davis distributing patronage jobs. Even friends of Davis resented his habit of leaving Congress in total ignorance of executive policy and administration. He disliked personal interaction, and met members only in state delegations. Generally speaking, Davis showed little interest in compromise, and Congressional legislators returned the favor by holding onto the opinions that got them elected. Memminger from February

The Confederate Congress was to be similar to the Continental Congresses, with one chamber representing states, with a quorum of state delegations. Each state could fill Provisional Congressional vacancies as it wished. In an effort at government economy, the president was authorized to veto individual items from appropriation bills. The Provisional Constitution organized each state into a federal judicial district – this provision was adopted in the permanent Confederate Constitution, but in the only amendment to either document, this provision was amended to allow Congress to determine federal districts on May 21, 1862. A supreme court was to be constituted by convening all the federal district judges. To continue judicial procedure in the Confederacy as it had been in the United States, judicial power was extended to all cases of law and equity arising under the laws of the United States. On March 12, Howell Cobb of Georgia, as president of the Constitutional Convention, forwarded it to the state secessionist conventions. Several Congressmen returned to their home states to lobby for adoption, and all conventions ratified without submitting the new Constitution to a referendum by the people. And the president had line item veto power. Additionally, federal judicial power no longer applied to all cases of law and equity to accommodate the Roman law concept of single jurisdiction in Louisiana and Texas. Returning escaped slaves was removed from the discretion of state governors in the provisional Constitution and made the responsibility of the Confederate government. The reservations of the South Carolina secession convention ratification were never taken up by any other state legislatures. Benjamin , Secretary of the Navy Stephen M. Mallory , Secretary of the Treasury C. The only major exception was the Confederate Post Office which was required to be financially self sustaining. North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas soon after called secessionist conventions that voted to leave the Union by overwhelming majorities. On January 18, Congress seated Granville H. Oury as a non-voting delegate. The Southwest Indians were initially sympathetic to the Confederate cause, as many were slaveholders. During the spring and summer of 1862, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks and Cherokees held tribal conventions that resolved themselves into independent nations and began negotiations with the Provisional Congress. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Albert Pike made three kinds of treaties. They in turn promised mounted volunteer companies. Agricultural tribes of Osages, Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws received clothes and industrial aids in return for military assistance. The Comanches and ten other tribes promised non-aggression in return for rations from the Confederate Government. As a precautionary measure, on February 28 the Provisional Congress authorized President Jefferson Davis to take control of all military operations among the states in the Confederacy, and on March 6 it authorized raising , troops for Confederate national forces for a year, with additional levies of state militias for six months. The Provisional Congress answered by removing its limit on enlistment durations, and following the victory at First Manassas, it authorized a Confederate army of , for the duration. Davis was authorized an additional , of state militia troops for service of one to three years. Ship owners were eligible for eighty-five percent of everything seized. The tightening Union blockade made the

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privateers less effective as they could not return prizes to Southern ports for disposition. The draft law of April 16, in the First Session of the First Congress allowed conscripts to choose their branch of service. Navy enlistment was so small that state courts later recruited sailors by sentencing criminals to serve in the Navy. Following the overwhelming vote of approval a month later in Virginia, Congress ordered the next session to convene in Richmond on July . After that point, its de facto governance contracted as Union military actions prevailed. Fully half of the entire Confederate army might vanish in the Spring of . The measure destabilized the entire Provisional Army, resulting in the ousting of large numbers of serving officers in company and regimental election campaigns. Railroad transportation was snarled with the glut of furloughed soldiers coming and going. These included redrawing congressional districts to conform to the Confederate apportionment, reenacting election laws conforming to Confederate timetables, permitting out-of-state voting by soldiers and refugees, and electing two Confederate Congress senators to meet at the permanent Congress called on February 18, . While Congressional elections in the United States were held in even-numbered years, elections for Confederate Congressman occurred in odd-numbered years. The First Congress met in four sessions in Richmond. About a third had served in the U. Congress, and others had prior experience in their state legislatures. Only twenty-seven served continuously, including House Speaker Thomas S. Bocock and Senate President pro tem Robert M. The mercurial Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens soon withdrew to his home state of Georgia, and Senator Hunter served as an acting Vice President and then later briefly as Secretary of State for the Davis Administration. S Continental and Confederation Congresses had been held in secret, and the U. Congress did not open its galleries to newspaper reporters until . Nevertheless, by summer newspapers such as the Daily Richmond Examiner began objecting to the closed sessions. Election campaigning for the First Congress went quietly, with newspapers announcing the election and gently observing that the tickets offered good and true men. Despite some few purely local contests, the outcome of these first Confederate congressional elections depended chiefly on the connections of friendships formed during earlier politics. Secessionists and Unionists, Democrats and Whigs, had all previously had networks, and even without partisan labels, they all were practical men who used their previous contacts to get out the vote. The usual state practice while sending Senators to the U. Congress was to divide the senatorships between two major geographical divisions in each state, and the practice continued. In states where the Democratic and Whig votes had been closely matched in the elections, the state legislatures also filled the seats with a former Democrat and a former Whig.

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Chapter 6 : Congress of the Confederate States - WikiVisually

The First Confederate States Congress, consisting of the Confederate States Senate and the Confederate States House of Representatives, met from February 18, , to February 17, , during the first two years of Jefferson Davis's presidency, at the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia.

Capitol on the Hill “ , courtesy U. Senators from Virginia in six parts Part 2. Adams, Jackson William C. Rives, Congresses , Presidents: Jackson, Van Buren, W. With the twenty longest-serving U. Congress and Presidential term is represented. This gives the history-as-biography approach to history a comprehensive survey of U. Senate years of service and political party are listed along with their corresponding Presidents in the second paragraph of each article. All initial entries come from the Biographical Directory of the Congress of the United States at congress. Senate Years of Service: James Madison, James Monroe. Barbour served several terms in the Virginia House of Delegates between and , serving as speaker from to Governor of Virginia for the duration of the War of Subsequently he was elected to fill the vacancy in the term ending March 3, , caused by the death of Richard Brent. Barbour was reelected in and served from January 2, , to March 7, , when he resigned to accept a Cabinet portfolio. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he opposed the restriction on the admission of Missouri. After ten years in the U. Senate, Barbour was appointed Secretary of War by President John Quincy Adams and served from March 7, , to May 26, , when he resigned to accept a diplomatic position. Founder of the Orange Humane Society, established for the advancement of education of poor children. James Barbour, a Jeffersonian Republican. University of Alabama Press, Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, vol. Littleton Tazewell, courtesy U. Born in Williamsburg, Va. He studied law under John Wickham of Richmond, and was admitted to the bar in , commencing practice in James City County. Member, State house of delegates Elected to the Sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Marshall and served from November 26, , to March 3, While in Congress, he supported Thomas Jefferson in the presidential election which was referred to the House, opposing Aaron Burr. Tazewell moved to Norfolk, Va. He consulted with Roman Catholic priests on canon law, and London merchants on trade matters. He was elected to the General Assembly While he was a supporter of Jefferson and his administration in most things, he also differed in calling for war with both Britain in France. However during the Madison administration he opposed war with Britain on the grounds the administration was incompetent to wage war. Following the declaration of war with Britain in , he supported the war effort. During the James Monroe administration, Tazewell was one of the commissioners of claims under the treaty with Spain ceding Florida in Tazewell served as President pro tempore of the Senate during the Twenty-second Congress. During his tenure as a U. Senator, he was distinguished in his role as chair of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He made a report on Panama, addressed the tariff issue and the piracy act. Delegate to the State convention in Governor of Virginia from until his resignation in Widespread pressure to abolish slavery “ an institution that Tazewell condemned “continued following the General Assembly debates of He retired to private life in Littleton Waller Tazewell died in Norfolk, Va.

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Chapter 7 : Confederate States Constitution - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Constitution of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America. Confederate Congress under the permanent Congress to assemble February 18, [n].

Provisional Congress of the Confederate States The Confederate Congress first met provisionally on February 4, in Montgomery, Alabama to form a unified national government among states whose secessionist conventions had resolved to leave their union with the United States. Most Deep South residents and many in the border states believed the new nation about to be born in a revolution to perpetuate slavery was the logical result of defeats in sectional contests. The John Brown Raid to free slaves in Virginia was hailed in the North by Abolitionists proclaimed noble martyrdom of the provocateur seeking servile insurrection. The North seemed unwilling to accept the Supreme Court ruling in the Dred Scott case guaranteeing slavery in the territories, and the Democratic Party had split Northern and Southern over the issue. Sectional antagonism was magnified with the decline of the national Whig Party and the upsurge of the new Republican Party, insistent on ending the extension of slavery in the territories, was seen as a threat to the very existence of a Southern civilization. Secession was to the state delegates meeting in Montgomery a clear cut solution to over a decade of humiliation, reverses and defeats. A new nation of secessionist states would assure uncompromised slavery and deliver an independent economic security based on King Cotton. It proved to be the deciding catalyst for the Deep South. Cooperation towards such a new government was being achieved even before the Montgomery Convention, as the Southern states had been exchanging a series of commissioners to determine their joint action since the fall of On December 31, the South Carolina Convention issued an invitation to Southern States to form a Southern Confederacy, and after their next commissioners returned, on January 11, South Carolina invited all slave states in the Union to meet in Montgomery on February 4. Six state conventions elected two delegates at large, and one from each congressional district. Florida allowed its secessionist Governor to appoint the state delegation. There was no popular election to the Provisional Congress, vacancies were filled by the secessionist conventions, state legislature or temporarily by a convention president. The secessionist conventions had not only intended to establish a slaveholding republic of the Lower South, they also hoped to attract the border slaveholding states, and they sought to reconcile their own in-state cooperationists and union men. The result was that the Confederate Provisional Congress began its work in relative harmony. Fifty delegates attended the first sessions at Montgomery. A majority of them had served in state secessionist conventions, and overall in Congress, straight out secessionists held a three-to-two ratio over the former conditional unionists. Alabama and Mississippi had the only state delegations with majority conditional unionists. The majority of the former Democrats to former Whigs was narrow, with Alabama and Louisiana delegations majority Whig and Georgia evenly divided. Their average age was 47, ranging from 72 to Thirty-four had previous legislative experience, twenty-four having served in the U. Past politics were reserved for short hand labeling during election campaigns. The main basis for political division in the Confederate Congress were the issues related to the policies of the president and his administration. In the first year of the Provisional Congress, opposition stemmed from personal and philosophical differences with Jefferson Davis. Others were jealous, believing that the presidentially rightfully belonged to Robert Rhett. Foote and Davis had exchanged blows on the floor of the U. Congress, and Foote had not forgiven Davis. William Lowndes Yancey resented Davis distributing patronage jobs. Even friends of Davis resented his habit of leaving Congress in total ignorance of executive policy and administration. He disliked personal interaction, and met members only in state delegations. Generally speaking, Davis showed little interest in compromise, and Congressional legislators returned the favor by holding onto the opinions that got the elected. Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States and Confederate States Constitution Deputies from the first seven states convening in Montgomery, Alabama resolved themselves into the Confederate Provisional Congress. Memminger from February The Confederate Congress was to be similar

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to the Continental Congresses, with one chamber representing states, with a quorum of state delegations. Each state could fill Provisional Congressional vacancies as it wished. In an effort at government economy, the president was authorized to veto individual items from appropriation bills. The Provisional Constitution organized each state into a federal judicial district – this provision was adopted in the permanent Confederate Constitution, but in the only amendment to either document, this provision was amended to allow Congress to determine federal districts on May 21. A supreme court was to be constituted by convening all the federal district judges. To continue judicial procedure in the Confederacy as it had been in the United States, judicial power was extended to all cases of law and equity arising under the laws of the United States. On March 12, Howell Cobb of Georgia, as president of the Constitutional Convention, forwarded it to the state secessionist conventions. Several Congressmen returned to their home states to lobby for adoption, and all conventions ratified without submitting the new Constitution to a referendum by the people. And the president had line item veto power. Additionally, federal judicial power no longer applied to all cases of law and equity to accommodate the Roman law concept of single jurisdiction in Louisiana and Texas. Returning escaped slaves was removed from the discretion of state governors in the provisional Constitution and made the responsibility of the Confederate government. The reservations of the South Carolina secession convention ratification were never taken up by any other state legislatures. Benjamin , Secretary of the Navy Stephen M. Mallory , Secretary of the Treasury C. The only major exception was the Confederate Post Office which was required to be financially self sustaining. North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas soon after called secessionist conventions that voted to leave the Union by overwhelming majorities. On January 18, Congress seated Granville H. Oury as a non-voting delegate. The Southwest Indians were initially sympathetic to the Confederate cause, as many were slaveholders. During the spring and summer of , Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks and Cherokees held tribal conventions that resolved themselves into independent nations and began negotiations with the Provisional Congress. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Albert Pike made three kinds of treaties. They in turn promised mounted volunteer companies. Agricultural tribes of Osages, Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws received clothes and industrial aids in return for military assistance. The Comanches and ten other tribes promised non-aggression in return for rations from the Confederate Government. As a precautionary measure, on February 28 the Provisional Congress authorized President Jefferson Davis to take control of all military operations among the states in the Confederacy, and on March 6 it authorized raising , troops for Confederate national forces for a year, with additional levies of state militias for six months. The Provisional Congress answered by removing its limit on enlistment durations, and following the victory at First Manassas, it authorized a Confederate army of , for the duration. Davis was authorized an additional , of state militia troops for service of one to three years. Ship owners were eligible for eighty-five percent of everything seized. The tightening Union blockade made the privateers less effective as they could not return prizes to Southern ports for disposition. The draft law of April 16, in the First Session of the First Congress allowed conscripts to choose their branch of service. Navy enlistment was so small that state courts later recruited sailors by sentencing criminals to serve in the Navy. Following the overwhelming vote of approval a month later in Virginia, Congress ordered the next session to convene in Richmond on July After that point, its de facto governance contracted as Union military actions prevailed. Fully half of the entire Confederate army might vanish in the Spring of The measure destabilized the entire Provisional Army, resulting in the ousting of large numbers of serving officers in company and regimental election campaigns. Railroad transportation was snarled with the glut of furloughed soldiers coming and going. These included redrawing congressional districts to conform to the Confederate apportionment, reenacting election laws conforming to Confederate timetables, permitting out-of-state voting by soldiers and refugees, and electing two Confederate Congress senators to meet at the permanent Congress called on February 18, While Congressional elections in the United States were held in even-numbered years, elections for Confederate Congressman occurred in odd-numbered years. The First Congress met in four sessions in Richmond. About a third had served in the U. Congress, and others had prior experience in their state legislatures. Only twenty-seven served continuously,

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including House Speaker Thomas S. Bocock and Senate President pro tem Robert M. The mercurial Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens soon withdrew to his home state of Georgia, and Senator Hunter served as an acting Vice President and then later briefly as Secretary of State for the Davis Administration. S Continental and Confederation Congresses had been held in secret, and the U. Congress did not open its galleries to newspaper reporters until Nevertheless, by summer newspapers such as the Daily Richmond Examiner began objecting to the closed sessions. Election campaigning for the First Congress went quietly, with newspapers announcing the election and gently observing that the tickets offered good and true men. Despite some few purely local contests, the outcome of these first Confederate congressional elections depended chiefly on the connections of friendships formed during earlier politics. Secessionists and Unionists, Democrats and Whigs, had all previously had networks, and even without partisan labels, they all were practical men who used their previous contacts to get out the vote. The usual state practice while sending Senators to the U. Congress was to divide the senatorships between two major geographical divisions in each state, and the practice continued. In states where the Democratic and Whig votes had been closely matched in the elections, the state legislatures also filled the seats with a former Democrat and a former Whig. Usually legislatures sent their best men to the Confederate Senate, for instance Robert M. In mostly Union-occupied Missouri and Kentucky, where the secessionist governments were in flight out of state, secessionist governors appointed Senators, and elections for representatives were held by soldier and refugee ballot. The results returned most of the provisional delegates who sought election as congressmen, and those who did not run were replaced by men of similar background. About a third of those elected would become administration opponents in a loyal opposition, but that would develop in Congress only after more assertive administration policies in the conduct of the war.

Chapter 8 : Confederate States of America Congress [WorldCat Identities]

Under this plan, the Confederate Senate was to operate like the U.S. Senate, with similar methods of election, terms of office, standing committees, rules of procedure, and legislative powers. The Confederate Congress convened for the first time on February 18, , at the Virginia state capitol in Richmond.

Chapter 9 : VA U.S. Senators, Part 3: - The Virginia Historian

A Senate Resolution dated January 28, , directed the secretary of war, Elihu Root, to transmit to the U.S. Senate a copy of the Journal of the Provisional Congress and of the 1st and 2nd Congresses of the Confederate States of America.