WHAT THINK YE OF CONGRESS NOW? pdf

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What think ye of Congress now? Or, An enquiry, how far the Americans are bound to abide by, and execute the decisions of the late Congress? by Thomas Bradbury Chandler.

Play media Overview of the United States legislative process, as explained by the Library of Congress In , this committee of representatives prosecuted president Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial, but the Senate did not convict him. However, the Constitution grants each chamber some unique powers. The Senate ratifies treaties and approves presidential appointments while the House initiates revenue-raising bills. The House initiates impeachment cases, while the Senate decides impeachment cases. A Congress covers two years; the current one, the th Congress , began on January 3, , and will end on January 3, The Congress starts and ends on the third day of January of every odd-numbered year. Members of the Senate are referred to as senators; members of the House of Representatives are referred to as representatives, congresswomen, or congressmen. Scholar and representative Lee H. Hamilton asserted that the "historic mission of Congress has been to maintain freedom" and insisted it was a "driving force in American government" [2] and a "remarkably resilient institution". Congress reflects us in all our strengths and all our weaknesses. It reflects our regional idiosyncrasies, our ethnic, religious, and racial diversity, our multitude of professions, and our shadings of opinion on everything from the value of war to the war over values. Congress is essentially charged with reconciling our many points of view on the great public policy issues of the day. Most incumbents seek re-election, and their historical likelihood of winning subsequent elections exceeds 90 percent. The Articles of Confederation in created the Congress of the Confederation , a unicameral body with equal representation among the states in which each state had a veto over most decisions. Congress had executive but not legislative authority, and the federal judiciary was confined to admiralty. Government powerlessness led to the Convention of which proposed a revised constitution with a twoâ€”chamber or bicameral congress. Zelizer suggested there were four main congressional eras, with considerable overlap, and included the formative era sâ€™s , the partisan era sâ€™s , the committee era sâ€™s , and the contemporary era sâ€”today. With the passage of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the Anti-Federalist movement was exhausted. John Marshall, 4th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court empowered the courts by establishing the principle of judicial review in law in the landmark case Marbury v. Madison in , effectively giving the Supreme Court a power to nullify congressional legislation. The watershed event was the Civil War which resolved the slavery issue and unified the nation under federal authority, but weakened the power of states rights. The Gilded Age â€” was marked by Republican dominance of Congress. During this time, lobbying activity became more intense, particularly during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant in which influential lobbies advocated for railroad subsidies and tariffs on wool. The Progressive Era was characterized by strong party leadership in both houses of Congress as well as calls for reform; sometimes reformers would attack lobbyists as corrupting politics. The Senate was effectively controlled by a half dozen men. Committee chairmen remained influential in both houses until the reforms of the s. Important structural changes included the direct election of senators by popular election according to the Seventeenth Amendment , [15] ratified in April 8, , with positive effects senators more sensitive to public opinion and negative effects undermining the authority of state governments. More complex issues required greater specialization and expertise, such as space flight and atomic energy policy. Kennedy narrowly won the presidency and power shifted again to the Democrats who dominated both houses of Congress until The Republicans have been similarly disabled. The Watergate Scandal had a powerful effect of waking up a somewhat dormant Congress which investigated presidential wrongdoing and coverups; the scandal "substantially reshaped" relations between the branches of government, suggested political scientist Bruce J. Political action committees or PACs could make substantive donations to congressional candidates via such means as soft money contributions. In , a delegate for the District of Columbia was authorized, and in new delegate positions were established for U. Virgin Islands and Guam. These six Members of Congress enjoy floor privileges to introduce bills and resolutions, and in recent congresses they vote in permanent and select committees, in party caucuses and in joint conferences with the

Senate. They have Capitol Hill offices, staff and two annual appointments to each of the four military academies. While their votes are constitutional when Congress authorizes their House Committee of the Whole votes, recent Congresses have not allowed for that, and they cannot vote when the House is meeting as the House of Representatives. Article I of the Constitution creates and sets forth the structure and most of the powers of Congress. Sections One through Six describe how Congress is elected and gives each House the power to create its own structure. Section Seven lays out the process for creating laws, and Section Eight enumerates numerous powers. Section Nine is a list of powers Congress does not have, and Section Ten enumerates powers of the state, some of which may only be granted by Congress. Congress has authority over financial and budgetary policy through the enumerated power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States". Congress has an important role in national defense , including the exclusive power to declare war, to raise and maintain the armed forces , and to make rules for the military. Congress oversees other government branches, for example, the Senate Watergate Committee , investigating President Nixon and Watergate , in â€” In the Plame affair , critics including Representative Henry A. Waxman charged that Congress was not doing an adequate job of oversight in this case. Congress also has the exclusive power of removal , allowing impeachment and removal of the president , federal judges and other federal officers.

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2: Catalog Record: What think ye of the Congress now? : or, An | Hathi Trust Digital Library

What think ye of the Congress now: Or, An enquiry, how far the Americans are bound to abide by, and execute the decisions of, the late Congress? by Thomas Bradbury Chandler; 3 editions; First published in ; Subjects: Politics and government, United States, United States.

She was a newspaper editor determined to publish the truth as well as a fighter for the right of women to pursue a career. Born in Connecticut in , she was the daughter of Dr. Giles Goddard and Sarah Updike Goddard, a woman unusually well educated for that era. Goddard was the postmaster of New London, explaining why son William and daughter Mary Katherine also had lifelong involvement with the postal system. William, a few years younger than his sister, served an apprenticeship in the printing trade. After the death of her husband, Sarah Goddard helped William, then aged 22, set up a printing press in Providence, Rhode Island, in William, a brilliant but erratic man, quit Rhode Island to start a newspaper in Philadelphia, leaving his sister and mother to run the printing company. Goddard died in , Mary Katherine joined her brother in Philadelphia. The paper gave Baltimoreans their first taste of a local newspaper. It charmed, informed, and educated. Among the best newspapers in the colonies, its entertainment and educational content were typified by the motto the Goddards adopted--a Latin couplet by Horace, which translated meant: The mail system helped spread the newspaper through the colonies and raise its reputation. Goddard continued in the postal service hoping to get the top job in the continental postal system of the new United States--but was bitterly disappointed when he failed to get the job when Benjamin Franklin retired. Mary Katherine gave Baltimoreans news of the beginning of our war for independence, with reports of the momentous events in Massachusetts of April 19, the opening salvoes with the Battles of Concord and Lexington. An editorial of June 14, proclaimed, "The ever memorable 19th of April gave a conclusive answer to the questions of American freedom. What think ye of Congress now? In May , Mary Katherine complained to the Baltimore Committee of Safety about threats and abuse she had received from George Somerville, who had objected to material in the Journal. The committee sided with her in defense of a free press. Miss Goddard again proved her patriotism by publishing in January the first printed copy of the Declaration of Independence to include the names of the signers. Still, troublemakers wanted to control what she printed. Prime among the patriotic organizations in Baltimore was the Whig Club, a radical group made up of local merchants and tradesmen. Members of the club raided the offices of the Maryland Journal twice, in and again in The first incident, in February , was occasioned by the publication in the Journal of two articles by a writer calling himself "Tom Telltruth" and which dealt with an offer of peace from British commander General Sir William Howe. It was actually a two-part tongue-in-cheek satire written by patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence Samuel Chase. The writer expressed gratitude "to the patriotic, virtuous King, the August, incorruptible Parliament, and wise disinterested ministry of Britain. The radicals were under the impression that William was the editor of the Journal at this time, although it seems the "Tom Telltruth" pieces were handed to Mary Katherine by her brother, who had received them from Chase. The club threatened to run Goddard out of state but the Goddards appealed to the state government in Annapolis and were backed by the legislators and the Whig Club censured. A similar incident took place in July The Goddards published criticisms of General George Washington by General Charles Lee which incensed the radicals and they again stormed into the printing office. An appeal by William Goddard to Governor Thomas Johnson led to banning of the Whig Club by the State Assembly, which came out forcefully in favor of freedom of the press and against anarchy. Relations between brother and sister deteriorated in the following years, possibly because of financial disagreements. William continued in charge of the newspaper and his sister remained in town as a publisher, bookseller, and postmistress. Late in , brother and sister even published rival almanacs for , which led to William attacking both her almanac and her character. In , she sold her interest in the paper, severing her last ties with the newspaper she had helped found. Mary Katherine had been named postmistress of Baltimore in She held this position until when the Postmaster General decreed that the head of the Baltimore postal system must be a man. Two hundred Baltimore men supported her petition for reinstatement. A female was said to be

unsuitable for the position because the job entailed travel beyond the capacity of a woman--seemingly a sexist statement unless we take into consideration the miserable condition of the roads of the day. Mary Katherine appealed to the U. Senate and to President George Washington himself, but to no avail. In , William Goddard relinquished the editorship of the Journal and went back to Rhode Island, where he entered politics, but his sister stayed in Baltimore. She remained the proprietor of a bookstore until , after which she retired from business. Mary Katherine Goddard died on August 12,, at the age of 78, a woman of achievement who had taken an important stand for freedom of speech and the rights of women in the young United States. George is editor of the Journal of the War of and the Era to Questions or comments about this article for Mr.

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3: Congress is now looking for allies abroad, says PM Modi | india news | Hindustan Times

What think ye of CONGRESS Now? Or, An Enquiry, How far the Americans are Bound to Abide by, and Execute the Decisions of the Late Congress? In order to form a right judgment of the Proceedings of the late Congress, we ought to recollect the occasion of its appointment; which, if I mistake not, was this. The peace and happiness of the American colonies had been, for some time, interrupted.

Self-identified Republicans expect their party to prevail, while Democrats think their party will keep control. A slim majority of independents think the Republicans will win Senate control. But some voters think the outcome may not matter. Forty-five percent--a record high among registered voters in CBS News Polls--now say they agree with the statement, "It makes no real difference which party controls Congress, things go on just as they did before. Just 14 percent of Americans approve of the job Congress is doing, while 76 percent disapprove. These ratings match what they were four years ago, heading into the midterm elections. Dissatisfaction with Congress is reflected in the very low percentage of voters who think most members of Congress deserve re-election. By a lopsided margin, voters continue to think most members of Congress do not deserve to be re-elected. They are more positive about their own representative, but still a majority of voters thinks it is time for a new person in their district. The Obama Factor President Obama is not on the ballot this year, but he is a motivating force for some voters, particularly Republicans. More than half of Republicans 59 percent say their vote for Congress will be against the president. Fewer Democrats 43 percent say their vote will be in support of the President. At 39 percent, Mr. More Americans approve 47 percent than disapprove 41 percent of how President Obama is handling the threat from Ebola. But Americans give the President lower marks on other issues. A majority of Americans disapprove of how President Obama is handling the economy, and he gets net negative ratings for his handling of terrorism 41 percent , the threat of ISIS 38 percent , and foreign policy 34 percent. The Midterm Elections Republicans continue to hold a lead in the national Congressional ballot test: Independents are supporting the Republican candidate. Thirty-two percent of voters are paying a lot of attention to the campaign, a figure that has steadily risen since September, and is similar to the percentage who said the same four years ago. Four in ten voters say they are more enthusiastic about voting this year compared to past elections. Forty-seven percent say they are less enthusiastic, up 13 points from the 34 percent who said that in October Republican voters 48 percent are more likely than Democratic voters 42 percent to say they are more enthusiastic. Voters continue to choose the economy 38 percent as the most important issue in their vote for Congress this year, followed by health care 23 percent and terrorism 11 percent. More broadly, national issues 51 percent will matter more than local issues 37 percent this fall; this is the case for both Republicans and Democrats. Heading into the final pre-election stretch, the Republicans have the advantage on some key issues. By a seven-point margin, voters say the Republican Party will do a better job handling the economy - the top issue for voters. The Republicans also have the advantage on foreign policy and hold their widest lead on the issue of terrorism. The parties are even on immigration, while the Democrats lead on health care. Voters do give the Democratic Party a lead over the Republicans on caring about the needs and problems of people like themselves. Fifty-eight percent of Americans think the condition of the national economy is at least somewhat bad, while just 40 percent characterize it as good. Though down slightly from earlier this month, positive views of the economy have slowly improved overall since the onset of the financial crisis in October But few Americans think the economy is now getting better - just 25 percent say so - down four percentage points from earlier this month. More Americans think the economy is either getting worse 27 percent or staying the same 46 percent. These percentages are nearly identical to what they were in October Two in three Americans 66 percent continue to think the country is off on the wrong track, while just over a quarter 27 percent think it is headed in the right direction. Optimism on this measure has slid significantly from what it was two years ago, but is much higher than it was in October This percentage is identical to what it was a year ago, and even higher than it was right before the midterm elections. Moreover, three in four Americans are either dissatisfied 50 percent or angry 24 percent with how the federal government is working. When asked, in general, if it is better to have the

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President and Congress from the same or different parties, more voters prefer the same party 48 percent , rather than divided control 37 percent. But these views are colored by partisanship -- which has been the case historically. Most Democrats, who control the White House, would rather have Congress and the President of the same party, while Republicans are more inclined to prefer divided control. In years when Republicans had the White House, Democrats wanted divided government. The elections are on track to be the most expensive midterm elections in history, and Americans express strong opinions about money and politics in this poll. Eight in 10 think that spending by outside groups on political advertising should be limited. Majorities of all partisan stripes would like to see this type of spending restricted. Along similar lines, 76 percent of Americans think individual contributions to political campaigns should be limited. The sample size for likely voters is Not all likely voters are assigned the same probability of voting. The error due to sampling for results based on the entire sample could be plus or minus three percentage points. The error for subgroups may be higher. For the samples of registered voters and likely voters, the error due to sampling could be plus or minus four percentage points. Phone numbers were dialed from samples of both standard land-line and cell phones. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish.

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6: United States Congress - Wikipedia

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