Chapter 1 : css - Position Relative vs Absolute? - Stack Overflow

May 25, Â· Let's discuss a scenario to explain the difference between absolute vs relative. Inside the body element say you have an header element whose height is 95% of viewheight i.e 95vh. Within this container you placed an image and reduced it's opacity to say

And now you want to place a logo image near the top left corner. I hope you understood the scenario. So you will have a lighter image in the header section with a logo on the top of it at the specified position. So you can achieve your requirement in two ways. First Way you give a class to the image say logo. The image will appear as if it placed as desired. But my friend this is a bad design as to place an image you unnecessarily consumed so much of space around by giving it some margin when it was not required. All you needed is to place the image to that location. You managed it by cushioning it with margins around. Hope you understood the issue by working it around like this. You are taking more space than required to place just an image at the desired location. Second Way the image with logo class is inside the header element with say header class. So the parent class is header and the child class is logo as before. You placed the image at exactly the same place. But if you inspect the image element , you will find that it has not taken any extra space. So how is this possible? And that Your position need to be fixed inside this parent element. And That you need to move a little from top and left to the position i want you to be. Hence you are given top and left property with 40px as value. In this way you will be placed relative to your parent only. So use relative and absolute for parent and child respectively. Do not use fillers like margins to push it forcibly. Give parent relative value and child which you want to move, the absolute value. Specify top, left bottom or right property to child class to place it inside parent anywhere you want.

Relative vs. Absolute Stability in Self-Control: A Meta-Analysis by Travis J. Meyers A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree.

It protects the Earth and all living things therein from solar radiation. It consists of different layers with pressure, thickness, density, and mass that also varies. Changes in the atmosphere can produce variations in the conditions of the atmosphere which can greatly affect the Earth and its inhabitants. One of the factors which can cause these changes in the air is humidity. Humidity refers to the amount of water vapor in the air or atmosphere. It is characterized not by moist air but by the water content of the mixture of water vapor and other components of the air. Water vapor increases in the atmosphere through evaporation. Water from lakes, rivers, oceans, and other ground sources evaporates into the air where it is transported to different places. It is the moisture in the air which combines with its other constituents. Humidity indicates the probability of fog which is caused by water vapor suspended near the ground; precipitation, which is caused by water vapor falling down as rain, snow, hail, or sleet; and dew, which is caused by overnight condensation of water vapor on a cool surface. Humidity may be absolute or relative. Absolute humidity is the amount of water vapor in a unit volume of air which is expressed in kilograms per cubic meter. It does not change according to the temperature of the air. When there is a high amount of water vapor in the air, absolute humidity will also be high. Relative humidity is the percentage or ratio of the amount of water vapor in a volume of air at a given temperature and the amount that it can hold at that given temperature. An amount of water vapor in warm air will result to a lower relative humidity than in cool air. When the relative humidity is high, the evaporation of the moisture of the skin is reduced and decreases the effectiveness of sweating in cooling the body. The heat index which is used during the summer is used to measure this effect. It is used in circumstances wherein the rate of water evaporation is necessary. Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere while relative humidity is one type of humidity. Humidity is the water content of the mixture of water vapor and other elements found in the air while relative humidity is the percentage of water vapor in the air at a given temperature. Humidity is used to determine the likelihood of precipitation, fog, or dew while relative humidity is used for climate control and how it affects the health, comfort, and safety of humans. Relative humidity is also used to ensure the safety of machines, vehicles, and buildings while determining the humidity of a certain place provides a way to gauge the weather. If you like this article or our site. Please spread the word.

Chapter 3 : Absolute vs. Relative Risk: What Does Percentage Risk Really Mean?

An absolute, or full, path begins with a drive letter followed by a colon, such as D. Relative path A relative path refers to a location that is relative to a current directory.

Converting 30 psi g to an absolute pressure What is gauge pressure? There are two types of gauge reference pressure: Thus a vented gauge reference pressure sensor reads zero pressure when the process pressure connection is held open to atmospheric air. A sealed gauge reference is very similar except that atmospheric pressure is sealed on the negative side of the diaphragm. This is usually adopted on high pressure applications such as measuring hydraulic pressures where atmospheric pressure changes will have negligible effect on the accuracy of the sensor so venting is not necessary. This also allows manufacturers to provide secondary pressure containment for extra protection if the burst pressure of the sensing diaphragm is exceeded. There is another way of creating a sealed gauge reference and this is to seal a high vacuum on the reverse side of the sensing diaphragm. Then by adjusting the electronics, the output signal is offset by 1 bar so the pressure sensor reads close to zero when measuring atmospheric pressure. A sealed gauge reference pressure transducer will never read exactly zero when left open to atmospheric air, because atmospheric pressure is always changing and the reference in this case is fixed at a nominal 1 bar. What is absolute pressure? An absolute pressure measurement is one that is referred to a perfect vacuum. The best example of an absolute referenced pressure is the measurement of barometric pressure. In order to produce an absolute pressure sensor , one method is for a manufacturer to seal a high vacuum behind the sensing diaphragm. Therefore if you vent the process pressure connection of an absolute pressure transmitter to ambient air pressure, it will read the local barometric pressure. When to measure absolute and gauge pressure? This is not always straightforward but generally if you want to measure or control a pressure that is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure, e. If you want to measure pressures that are not influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure, e. Applications for gage and absolute pressure What are the applications for measuring absolute pressure and gage pressure, where do you use absolute pressure and where do you use gage pressure when measuring pressure. Please can you explain with an example? The majority of applications use a gage reference pressure sensing device, which means the measurement of pressure relative to atmospheric pressure. The reason why this is such a common reference for measuring pressure is because any type of chamber or pipe will equalise with atmospheric pressure when vented. This is therefore the natural starting point to measure pressure for the majority of processes and test procedures, because it saves the user from having to subtract atmospheric pressure from every reading to determine the change in pressure. For absolute pressure the applications tend to be more specialised, such as gas analysis, ocean depth, altimeters, interferometers, engine air intake performance and moisture measurement to name a few. The difference between the two is 1 bar, sealed gauge ranges are measured in relation to 1 bar above perfect vacuum approximately atmospheric pressure , and absolute ranges are measured in relation to a perfect vacuum. A gauge pressure can be converted into an absolute pressure by adding it on to the current reading of atmospheric pressure. For example if the atmospheric pressure is

Chapter 4 : Michelin Pilot Road 4 GT | Michelin | www.nxgvision.com

Humidity vs Relative Humidity The Earth's atmosphere is composed of gases which are held together by gravity. It protects the Earth and all living things therein from solar radiation.

You deal with paths every day to browse to your data and toolboxes. This topic delves into detail about paths, defining the different types, and how ArcGIS manages them. Paths and pathnames Path A path is a slash-separated list of directory names followed by either a directory name or a file name. A directory is the same as a folder. Path, pathname, and path name are synonymous. A catalog path is a path that only ArcGIS recognizes. Of course, everything in ArcGIS can operate with catalog paths. Workspace and base name Catalog paths consist of two parts: Location Location is a catchall term for path, as in "Browse to the location of your data" or "Enter the location of your data. Since paths can contain backslashes, you need to prevent backslashes from being used as the escape character. A common technique is to escape the backslash, as follows: This instructs Python to ignore backslashes. Relative path A relative path refers to a location that is relative to a current directory. Relative paths make use of two special symbols, a dot. Double dots are used for moving up in the hierarchy. A single dot represents the current directory itself. In the example directory structure below, assume you used Windows Explorer to navigate to D: After navigating to this directory, a relative path will use D: The current directory is sometimes referred to as the root directory. If you wanted to navigate to the Landuse directory from the current directory Soils , you could type the following in the Windows Explorer Address box: A few more examples using D: You cannot type relative paths using the dot and double-dot notation in any ArcGIS application. A relative path cannot span disk drives. For example, if your current directory is on drive D, you cannot use relative paths to navigate to any directory on the E drive. To set this option, look under the File menu and click Map Document Properties. Here, you can specify whether to store absolute or relative paths. For example, if your document is stored in D: This conversion is always relative to the location of the map document the current directory. Only paths on the same disk are converted Relative paths cannot span disk drives. That is, if the root directory is on drive D, you cannot use relative paths to navigate to a directory on drive E. When you store your map document using relative paths, only those paths that are on the same drive are converted and stored. Learn more about referencing data in a map document Absolute and relative paths in model tools Just like data in ArcMap, you can specify that paths in your model tools will be stored as relative paths. The relative path option converts and stores paths to the following: Data in a model Graphic images in a model Tools used in your model Files referenced in tool metadata and help Style sheets Layer files. At the bottom of the dialog box, check Store relative path names instead of absolute paths , as shown below. When you store your model using relative paths, only those paths that are on the same drive are converted and stored. Absolute and relative paths in script tools When using the Add Script wizard, the option to store relative paths will appear on the first panel. You can also set this option by right-clicking the script tool, clicking Properties, then clicking the General tab. At the bottom of the dialog box, check Store relative path names instead of absolute paths. The script Datasets used for the default value property Files referenced in tool metadata and help Layer files. When you store your script tool using relative paths, only those paths that are on the same drive are converted and stored. Paths within the script are not converted You cannot use the dot and double-dot notation in scripts. For example, the following will not work: Why use relative versus absolute paths? Using absolute paths, the following are true: You can move the document or toolbox anywhere on your computer and the data will be found when you reopen the document or tool. On most personal computers, the location of data is usually constant. In such cases, absolute paths are preferred. You can reference data on other disk drives. Using relative paths, these adjustments are necessary: When moving a map document or toolbox, you must also move the referenced data. When delivering documents, toolboxes, and data to another user, relative paths should be used. For example, consider the directory structure below. In this example, D: Using absolute paths, if you moved the toolbox from D: If, however, you use relative paths, ArcGIS will not find the script and the tool will not work. On the other hand, if you use relative paths, you can simply copy the folder D: Summary Relative paths cannot span disk drives.

You can enter relative paths with this notation in Windows Explorer or at the Windows command prompt. Rather, relative paths are stored in the document or toolbox once you check the Store relative path names option. Relative paths are relative to a current directory, which is the location of the saved document or toolbox. The syntax is as shown: In UNC, the computer name is also known as the host name. These are a few rules for UNC paths: UNC paths cannot contain a drive letter such as D. You cannot navigate to directories above the shared directory. The Store relative path names option for documents and tools has no effect on UNC paths. This is particularly advantageous for shared data on a local area network LAN. Data can be stored on one computer and everyone with access to the computer can use the data, as long as the computer is not turned off or removed from the network. In Windows, you can share a folder so that other users on your local area network can access it. In ArcCatalog or Windows Explorer, right-click a folder, click Sharing and Security, then follow the instructions on the dialog box that opens. The components of a URL are these: In general, the user interface will tell you whether a URL is permitted or needed.

Chapter 5 : Paths explained: Absolute, relative, UNC, and URLâ€"Help | ArcGIS for Desktop

Exercise 2 Relative and absolute dating of geologic events Introduction The study of Earth history involves determining the sequence of geologic.

Relative and absolute references behave differently when copied and filled to other cells. Relative references change when a formula is copied to another cell. Absolute references, on the other hand, remain constant no matter where they are copied. Download our example file for this lesson. Watch the video below to learn more about cell references. Relative references By default, all cell references are relative references. When copied across multiple cells, they change based on the relative position of rows and columns. Relative references are especially convenient whenever you need to repeat the same calculation across multiple rows or columns. To create and copy a formula using relative references: Rather than create a new formula for each row, we can create a single formula in cell D2 and then copy it to the other rows. Select the cell that will contain the formula. Enter the formula to calculate the desired value. Press Enter on your keyboard. The formula will be calculated, and the result will be displayed in the cell. Locate the fill handle in the lower-right corner of the desired cell. Click, hold, and drag the fill handle over the cells you wish to fill. The formula will be copied to the selected cells with relative references and the values will be calculated in each cell. You can double-click the filled cells to check their formulas for accuracy. The relative cell references should be different for each cell, depending on its row. Absolute references There may be times when you do not want a cell reference to change when filling cells. Unlike relative references, absolute references do not change when copied or filled. It can precede the column reference, the row reference, or both. The other two formats are used much less frequently. When writing a formula in Microsoft Excel, you can press the F4 key on your keyboard to switch between relative and absolute cell references, as shown in the video below. This is an easy way to quickly insert an absolute reference. To create and copy a formula using absolute references: Because each formula is using the same tax rate, we want that reference to remain constant when the formula is copied and filled to other cells in column D. The formula will calculate, and the result will display in the cell. Click, hold, and drag the fill handle over the cells you wish to fill, cells D4: D13 in our example. The formula will be copied to the selected cells with an absolute reference, and the values will be calculated in each cell. The dollar signs were omitted in the example below. This caused the spreadsheet to interpret it as a relative reference, producing an incorrect result when copied to other cells. Using cell references with multiple worksheets Most spreadsheet programs allow you to refer to any cell on any worksheet, which can be especially helpful if you want to reference a specific value from one worksheet to another. For example, if you wanted to reference cell A1 on Sheet1, its cell reference would be Sheet1! To reference cells across worksheets: This will allow us to use the exact same value on two different worksheets without rewriting the formula or copying data between worksheets. Locate the cell you wish to reference, and note its worksheet. In our example, we want to reference cell E14 on the Menu Order worksheet. Navigate to the desired worksheet. The selected worksheet will appear. Locate and select the cell where you want the value to appear. The value of the referenced cell will appear. If the value of cell E14 changes on the Menu Order worksheet, it will be updated automatically on the Catering Invoice worksheet. If you rename your worksheet at a later point, the cell reference will be updated automatically to reflect the new worksheet name. Open an existing Excel workbook. If you want, you can use the example file for this lesson. Create a formula that uses a relative reference. If you are using the example, use the fill handle to fill in the formula in cells E4 through E Double-click a cell to see the copied formula and the relative cell references. Create a formula that uses an absolute reference. If you are using the example, correct the formula in cell D4 to refer only to the tax rate in cell E2 as an absolute reference, then use the fill handle to fill the formula from cells D4 to D Try referencing a cell across worksheets. If you are using the example, create a cell reference in cell B3 on the Catering Invoice worksheet for cell E15 on the Menu Order worksheet.

Chapter 6 : Difference Between Humidity and Relative Humidity | Difference Between

Relative vs. Absolute Dating Relative Dating/Age: The age of something in comparison to other things (younger, older). Absolute Dating/Age: The age of something, in years.

Thus, clearly and wisely contemplating its reassembling although the Constitution be ratified. The second resolution not being inconsistent with, did not supersede the authority conferred by the first, and no limit as to time is fixed for the reassembling, except at the call of the Legislature, which could be done only at its first session under the Constitution. A constitutional convention was assembled in Missouri during the war, which continued its existence and work from time to time, subject to call, for at least two years. The one in which Mississippi, created under a Provisional Governor, also continued its existence for six months after its adjournment. It could as well have made the time indefinite, limited only by the admission of the State into the Union, after which event the normal State condition would be established, and the usual forms of State action become possible and regular. All this rested upon the fact that these attempts to establish civil governments in the insurrectionary States were necessarily attended with irregularities growing out of a state of civil war. Those who are now making all the noise are the authors of all the trouble, all the sad results. The government thus established in Louisiana, and not yet recognized as in harmony with the General Government , was conducted by loyal men, until the summer and fall of , when, after the collapse of the rebellion, the policy adopted by President Johnson caused another revolution, which resulted in placing each branch of the government, so fa as it could then be done , in the hands of the "returned rebels. The unfortunate split between Congress and the President shut off all immediate hope in that direction from the General Government. The plan of reassembling the Convention was frequently discussed, and, in April last, began to command attention and approval. President Johnson was then informed of the proposition, and has since been frequently, spoken to in relation to it. Members of Congress were consulted. The President of the body addressed a telegram, in June last, to the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, asserting, in direct words, his power and right to reconvoke the Convention, and asking if Congress would act in a certain manner upon certain contingencies. Not receiving a reply, he declined to call the Convention, for reason which did not deny its right to reassemble. At a meeting, on the 26th of June, of forty of the members convened at the instance of the 15 Governor of the State, the undersigned member was chosen to act for them in reconvoking the body. This raised a question of form , to be decided only by the members themselves, in case they should answer the call. Their former course in submitting their work to the people, is a guarantee that they would again to so; but my position enabled me to know that such was their determination and that, following the example of the Convention of , they would submit it to all who are now legal voters and also those to whom the right of suffrage would be extended by their action. But the Convention had first to assemble and reorganize, before it could do any work. To do this, it was necessary that the Governor and people should take some part. It was officially known how many parishes were not represented in consequence of rebel occupation in To have these duly represented, the Governor was called upon to order the requisite elections. Owing to his temporary absence from the city, his proclamation for that purpose was not published until three days before the day of assembling. This meeting, in advance of the elections, was necessary in order to ascertain what vacancies, by death or otherwise, had occurred in the body since the adjournment under the above resolutions, and give official notice thereof to the Governor, who was to issue special writs , on shorter notice to the voters, so as to have the elections about the same time, and the Convention would than adjourn until after the elections, when the whole State would thus be represented, and the Convention be authoritatively recognized by the people, if any such recognition were necessary. That the existence of the Convention and the necessity for its reassembling were admitted and sanctioned by the Governor, I need only refer to his election proclamation of the 27th of July last, and his able, calm address of the 7th inst. That the Union sentiments of the State favored and demanded the movement, I had satisfactory evidence in the constant encouragement I received from Union men in every station of life. Many who had opposed "equal suffrage," now expressed the opinion that it is the only solution of the question, and there seemed to be a conviction among all, that the reassembling of

this Convention presented the last and only hope of deliverance from existing troubles, and of the restoration of the State on just and true republican principles, with the rights of all citizens alike recognized and securely protected. It is, of course, impossible to say with certainty, what would be the precise action of a body of one hundred and fifty members thus chosen; but the secessionists now in the office seemed to apprehend that it would necessarily result in their displacement, and hence their predetermined, violent resistance, which being directed against the authority of the Chief Executive, may well be termed rebellion. Whatever the result, it would have flown from the will of the whole loyal people, and not from any usurpation on the part of the Convention, whose action would have been no more revolutionary than that of any other constitutional convention. The loyal people of the State are the proper arbiters in this case, and the friends of the movement had no apprehension as to their decision in maintaining the Convention and true principles of republican government. It was this spirit of resistance and intolerance, exhibited in originating and prosecuting the late rebellion against the United States, rekindled by the policy of the President and inflamed by an incendiary press and the dread of seeing justice to an oppressed people established that produced the fearful massacre of July 30, The members of the Convention well knew that violence could result only in the defeat of their objects, and hence could have had no part in provoking or inviting it. Any attempt to connect the Convention with, or hold it responsible for language alleged to have been uttered by one or two individuals at a mass meeting, prior to its assembling, will be pronounced vain and preposterous by all reflecting persons. Not having attended, I cannot decide, if it were important, between the conflicting reports of the character of the two speeches referred to at said meeting. So far as my knowledge extends, the members did not, on the morning of July 30, "expect, and they were not prepared for any violent disturbance of the Convention. They had learned that a Grand Jury, in session on that day for the purpose, might, under the charge of the Judge, indict them as an "unlawful assembly," and that the Sheriff might arrest them; and it was understood among them that, although there was no law against such assemblies, they would quietly submit to any attempted arrest, however unwarranted by law, give bail and proceed in their efforts to obtain a quorum. They were not aware of the agreement which three prominent officials say they had already made with Gen. Baird in regard to the arrest. It is well here to state the fact , that the Grand Jury did not find "a true bill" against any of the members until after the adjournment on the 30th of July and after the police and mob had begun their work of death. The Jury did not receive a list of those present until after the adjournment. Horton; the roll was called amid perfect quiet, and, only twenty-five answering to their names, a motion to adjourn of an hour was adopted, to procure the attendance of many who were known to be in the city. It was expected that several days might be occupied in obtaining a quorum. Providentially the minds of the mob were not directed to that room, and after the military seemed to have control, I quietly walked out about 5 p. I did not request the military to protect the Convention, because did not think it necessary. I could not realize the necessity nor probability of such a disturbance. Those composing the Convention had an undoubted right to meet as they did, and they could be properly disturbed in the exercise of that right only when they abused it by doing something in violation of law or public order. The simple act of assembling was no offence, and certainly no excuse nor warrant for their murder. Up to the time of the attack, those present had done absolutely nothing, except to answer to their names, direct the absent members to be sent for which by the rules any ten could do , and adjourn. Surely 25 men, one-sixth of a yet unassembled Convention, meeting publicly in the Capitol building, could do very little toward overturning the government of the great State of Louisiana, and it is wonderful how much terror they created among the recent destroyers of the State and National Governments! Had they not been so savagely and summarily "dispersed," there is reason to believe that a quorum might have been obtained, that the elections would have taken place, and the "National Democracy" taken part therein, and that the Convention, after having its numbers completed, would have performed its work including, probably, the adoption of "equal suffrage" , and submitted it to the people for ratification; which would have been followed by the admission of Louisiana as a loyal State into the Union. It was to prevent this that the massacre of that day was perpetrated by the opponents of the Convention and the Union. But if the "assembly" had not attained the proportions and authority of a Constitutional Convention, it could have done no harm, nor endangered the public peace. Baird, in his admirable and unanswerable letter to the Mayor, presents the whole

question in one sentence: There is no proof yet that one of the assailing party was killed. Howell New Orleans , August 15, Durant, of New Orleans. Special Dispatch to The N. The crowd stretched form Sansom to Walnut streets, and was composed not only of prominent citizens, but of many ladies. The lowering night did not prevent the attendance of the loyal masses. The meeting was called to order by Judge Kelley in the following speech: Let me detain you by a recital of its terms. They are brief, but oh! By proclamation of the 14th August, , these penalties were denounced on citizens of the South who sympathized with the Union men of the North, and by the commemorative Convention of the 14th August, , banishment from place and power, and the sacred precincts of the White House, with undefined terrors in future, are proposed for citizens of the North who dare sympathize with outraged Union men of the South. Let us thank God that we are yet freemen, and dare withstand the threats as we are to defeat the treacherous purposes of Andrew Johnson. Unawed by his power, we are here to honor a Southern Union man, who, having braved the power of the Confederacy, found himself unable to withstand the dangerous power of "my policy. Durant, that, notwithstanding his pronounced devotion to the Union, he was safe among them. But Andre Johnson has subjected that community to new and more aggravated horrors. Under his malign influence it is torn by newer and wilder furies, and on the 30th of last month the old home of Mr. Durant was broken into and his life sought by the murderers of the lamented Dostie and other Union men. But I detain you too long, and must not trespass upon the domain of our distinguished guest. Durant spoke as follows: Before this powerful gathering of loyal and patriotic men, I rise, fellow- citizens, with the deepest emotions, to express the overpowering sense of gratitude I feel for the warm reception you have given me on this occasion. I would be doing injustice to myself did I not in the outset express the gratitude I feel to these gentlemen who have accorded me, with so much kindness, the great privilege of addressing this night so respectable an assemblage of my fellow- citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. To you, too, I tender the acknowledgement of my warmest thanks for the greeting you have given me, and I know well that I am by no means to attribute it to any humble, merit which I may have appeared to possess, but that I am to attribute it to that noble influence of Unionism in the South which, for the moment, finds in me a most unworthy representative. I propose, on the invitation of these conspicuous citizens of Pennsylvania who have so kindly honored me, to attempt to say something on the subject they have indicated in their invitation, to say something of that dire event which darkened the 30th of July in New Orleans; of the causes which produced that horrid result, and the remedy which, in my judgment, ought to be provided to prevent its repetition. In the current of my discourse it is quite possible I may say thing that may be unaccustomed to your ears; it may fall to my lot to make some remarks that you might not think altogether correct; but fellow-citizens, I implore your indulgence in advance, for I assure you, whatever I do say will be in obedience to the conscientious dictates of my heart and judgment. When, in , that gallant old viking of the modern seas brought his fleet before the rebel forts, which they vainly thought protected New Orleans, and laid it across the Crescent City so as to bring that rebel population under his guns,--when that was achieved, the flag of the Union once more greeted the longing sight of the Union men of New Orleans. We hailed it as the harbinger of safety, as the flag of freedom, and the symbol of the restoration of our rights. It passed on, and the military chieftain, who had been appointed by the late lamented President to superintend the affairs of that Department, was removed, and another substituted in his place, to whom it seemed good, under authority vested in him from Washington, to call together a portion of the people of Louisiana, dwelling in New Orleans and the parishes immediately surrounding it, for the purpose of forming a constitution and frame of government under which, it was hoped, Louisiana might ultimately be admitted to her original position as a sister State of the Union. This movement, fellow- citizens, did not fully meet the approbation of men who were then, and still are, in New Orleans, denounced and treated as Radicals. The main objection to the movement was, that it was an emanation of the Executive will, and that it did not flow from an act of Congress; for these men said at that time that the reconstruction of the Union and the restoration of the insurrectionary States, is the business of the Legislative Department of the General Government, and not of the Executive. The Commanding-General of the Department, by virtue of the military authority which he possessed to govern the people inhabiting it, ordered, as I have said the Convention. It proceeded to its labors. It framed a Constitution, which as submitted to that portion of the people who were within the Union lines.

Proclamations were made, and the officers who were elected-- I refer to the Executive officers --to administer that government entered upon the discharge of their functions. When that Convention adjourned, it did so with a resolution authorizing its present President, under certain circumstances specified therein, to call the Convention together when the emergencies arose for which the resolution itself provided. That was the cause, that the motive, and that the origin of the reconvocation of the Convention, which was made the pretext for the wholesale slaughter of Union men in New Orleans on the 30th of July. After that, the Governor, who was first elected under that Constitution the Hon. Wells, of the parish of Rapide, succeeded to the Executive chair, under instructions, as it was said, from the Executive at Washington. He used the full measure of his official patronage to promote the welfare of those who had most largely striven to overthrow the Government of the United States. Under his administration, every office in his gift was filled with an incumbent who has served in the Rebel army, or who had done service under the Vigilance Committee, or had made himself conspicuous in civil life by his adhesion to the Confederate cause, and so well did this master of policy carry out his work, that when, in the ensuing Fall, the elections for the Legislature came on, there was, as far as my knowledge goes, and I believe I am correct in what I say, not one man elected to either branch who would call himself a Union man. Nay, more, not one who had used their best efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States, and who had plunged Louisiana into the vortex of rebellion. Immediately were seen the natural consequences in the legislation thenceforth the body I have described. The most oppressive laws were passed with regard to the labor of the newly-emancipated people; odious distinctions were made in every direction. The whole scheme of

Chapter 7 : Turmite - Wikipedia

Absolute risk is the size of your own risk. Absolute risk reduction is the number of percentage points your own risk goes down if you do something protective, such as stop drinking alcohol. Absolute risk reduction is the number of percentage points your own risk goes down if you do something protective, such as stop drinking alcohol.

Chapter 8 : Excel Formulas: Relative and Absolute Cell References

Relative risk should not be confused with absolute risk, which in this case is 25/ or 25%, or 1 in 4. Relative risk vs Odds Ratio vs Hazard Ratio Relative risk and risk ratios (probabilitiy ratios) are different from odds ratios, although they might be close in certain cases.

Chapter 9 : What is the difference between gauge and absolute pressure measurement

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