

Chapter 31 -- The Supreme Court Convenes For The First Time



Dates:
1789

Sections:

- The 1789 Judiciary Act Structures The Court
- The Courts Early Case Load And Impact Is Minimal

Time: 1789

The 1789 Judiciary Act Structures The Court



The branch of the federal government, set up to oversee compliance with the Constitution and Bill of Rights, is finally defined more fully in the 1789 Judiciary Act, passed some two years after the Philadelphia Convention.

It will be designated the Supreme Court, and will consist of a Chief Justice and five associates, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Their duties will include “riding the circuit” – traveling twice a year to “federal courts” in each of thirteen “judicial districts” across the country to identify laws and decisions that may be violating the Constitution.

The Judiciary Act also creates the office of Attorney General, the chief Federal lawyer, who will prosecute all suits that come before the Supreme Court, and provide general legal advice the President and other government officials. Edmund Randolph of Virginia is the nation’s first Attorney General, and a member of Washington’s Cabinet.

An Early Judge, Wig and All

All the Justices are lawyers and all are known Federalists. After Jay resigns to serve as Governor of New York. John Rutledge will serve as Chief Justice in 1795, on a “recess appointment” by Washington. The Senate, however, fails to confirm him, and he exits after only four months in office.

The First U.S. Supreme Court

Chief Justice	Home State	Position When Named	Years on Court
John Jay	New York	U.S. Secretary of Foreign Affairs	1789-1795
Associates			
John Blair	Virginia	Judge, Virginia General Court	1790-1796
William Cushing	Massachusetts	Chief Justice, Massachusetts Court	1789-1810
James Iredell	North Carolina	North Carolina State Commissioner of Laws	1790-1799
John Rutledge	South Carolina	South Carolina Court of Chancery	1789-1791, 1795
James Wilson	Pennsylvania	Professor of Law, College of Philadelphia	1789-1798

1790-1793

The Court's Early Case Load And Impact Is Minimal

The number of cases coming before the full court averages less than five per year during Jay's tenure – and only two have particular significance.

One, known as “Hayburn’s Case,” is never actually decided by the court, but represents the first attempt by the Judicial branch to overturn an act of Congress, rather than simply clarifying its intent.

In a 1792 bill, Congress charges Federal judges with the duty of making recommendations to the Secretary of War regarding the eligibility of Revolutionary War veterans to receive pensions. The judges challenge the act on two counts: the legitimacy of Congress assigning them non-judicial duties and then also giving a Cabinet member authority to overrule judicial calls. Before this battle is fully joined, however, Congress backs off. Still Hayburn’s Case is the first close call around “judicial review” of laws passed by congress, something that will take center stage with Supreme Courts in the future.

In the second case -- *Chisholm v Georgia* – the Court rules in 1793 that one State can be sued in federal court by a citizen of another State. Anti-Federalists view this decision as another attack on “state sovereignty,” and go so far as to pass the 11th Amendment in 1795, outlawing this interpretation.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.