

Mar _____ 2014

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE
 TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations”

ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



Here we go in the Merry Merry Month of March. Yes it’s suppose to be May, not March. We are about to enter a busy time of year. **On March 15th** it will be our **20th year** to be at the house Routhland, in **Natchez**. There are rooms blocked off just for us with a very nice discount. On **Monday 17th** **Petal Elementary** has asked us to set up another display along with members from the Hattiesburg

Camp. **On Friday 21st** will be our **5th Brigade meeting** at Dixie Community. We are invited to attend the encampment at **Grand Gulf March 29**. It is similar to what our camp does at Landrum’s Tour. **On April 5th is Tartan Day** in Long Beach. Of course our color guard will be in several memorial services also. Lets not forget the memorial service at **Beauvoir** which will be on **Saturday 26th**. Lastly, the **proclamation by our Governor**, who is a member in the **Pearl, MS. Camp**

UPCOMING EVENTS

PRAYER REQUESTS



NOTIFICATION OF FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN NEED OF PRAYER

Cotton Norris's mother-in-law, Earline Guthrie has been hospitalized in South Central in Laurel for a few days. She will soon be moved to a hospice facility in Jackson, MS where she has other children living in that area. Please be in prayer for Sandra, Cotton's wife, as she has been very dedicated in taking care of her mother for years here in Jones County. This will be difficult for her as she will not be able to see her on a daily basis as it has been her routine. Her mother is 91 yrs. old.

Let's not forget good and old Glen Holifield in his post surgery recuperation. He probably just faked the entire episode so he could get attention from somebody. Of course his lovely wife Miss Joan knows the real story behind the individual with whom she shares a house. He's not answering his phone so, he's either out partying or, could it be that he may actually be working?! Only God and Miss Joan knows.

Well, the boss has made in it back to his castle. Mr. Carl made it through his surgery and his wife, now to be known as Nancy the Nurse is taking care of him for at least two weeks at home. After his visit with his surgeon he will then know what he may do and more importantly what he should not be doing. We will just have to wait and see if Mr. Stubborn will listen and adhere.

PLEASE LET GEORGE JAYNES KNOW IF YOU NEED TO PUT SOMEONE ON THE PRAYER LIST.

georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com or call 649 -1867 at work or 428 -5570 at night.

RECRUITING/MENTORING

Everyone has different interests in life. Unfortunately, our society has gotten totally overly indulged in sports. Now, don't get angry. You most likely have family members and friends who play a sport or a variety of them. There is nothing wrong with that, until it becomes all consuming. Now with that said, anything in life can become all consuming. It's just that people don't seem to care as much anymore about from whom they have descended. No, we can't do anything about that, especially if we find out one of them was a horse thief or a gambler that cheated and etc. However, as an old saying goes, if you don't know where you come from then how do you know where you're going. We can and must learn from the past. This serves in not only helping us to take certain actions that were wrong or just bad choices. It also helps us to follow the many good and courageous actions of our people

who were very wise, patient, knowledgeable, and most importantly, Godly. They were not by any means perfect but, at times they sure were in the ballpark. As many of you may already realize if you study history you will be hung with at least one kind of title by friends and or family. However, you just keep on keeping on with what you are doing. It has been that half the current population in America was not even born when the hostages held in Iran for a year were released when President Ronald Reagan took office. There have been many years that the young people of this country have been taught lies and have fallen under the teachings of people who have spouted socialism, facism, and yes even communism. If only they had been encouraged and shown that this nation was not founded on these principles. We need to not only recruit but, mentor young people whenever the opportunity arises.

SHILOH MONUMENT FUND

Many of you know this, however, there are most likely even more that do not realize that there is no monument to the Mississippi troops that fought at Shiloh, or what the Confederates referred to as Pittsburg Landing. This is one of those items that is long over due. So as we set up booths for recruiting and handing out information lets be aware to have a notification explaining the situation and a container for folks to drop in a couple of dollars or hopefully more. Remember, every penny counts. We will be collecting once again at the gun show to be held in the Magnolia Center on March 22 & 23. So far we have collected about \$275.00 at gun shows, the Quitman re-enactment, and at our encampment during the Landrum's Christmas Tour and their Spring Festival where we set up a booth. Also help is needed at the gun show even if it's just for an hour or two so people do not have to be there all day. We are set up there to promote our Southern and Confederate history, plus the SCV and what we are about. It is extremely interesting to meet and talk to the various folks that attend the show. They may not realize it but, we are all on the same side, just like our ancestors. They just need a little reminding. Remember, we all were lied to during our school days when it came to our history. Our teachers did not necessarily do this on purpose, however, the real facts were not passed along to us or other generations of students, no matter where you attended. With this said, any time we have a chance to set up a table space and have information sheets to give them we need to take advantage of the opportunity. That is the main reason that the SCV exists. People donated to the monument fund at the Quitman re-enactment. We have added \$56 + some change. So, this puts our total to around \$325.

STRINGER ALPACA FESTIVAL

Editor's Note: No Alpacas were not used in the War, to my knowledge. At Tractor Supply Company recently a gentleman had two of his alpacas in a small corral. I talked and asked him questions. I even bought a couple of items from him. He and his family are from New York State. His folks has land in Stringer. I just thought I would try to send him some business for their festival.

It is located on 383 County road 155, Stringer, MS., 39481.

The festival will be held on Saturday **March 15th**, rain or shine, from **9 - 4. FREE ADMISSION.** Arts, Crafts, Food, Pork Skins, Kettle Corn, Funnell Cakes, Cotton Candy, Children's Activities, Candles, Knives, Tupperware and Free Demonstrations. It should be fun for the family. **Phone no. is 716-863-4366. Forgot his name, sorry bout that.**

PETAL HISTORY DISPLAY

Our camp has been invited back to help with a history display at a school in Petal which, has 5th & 6th grades only. We were there two years ago and had a tremendous and very successful day. Teachers, students, parents plus the principal and the Petal school Superintendent visited. The superintendent even fired one of the rifles. The Hattiesburg camp is taking the lead on this. Hopefully Mr. Larry Higgenbotham from New Augusta will be there with his uniforms. Mr. Frank Wade has a tent and flags, plus our camp has all sorts of items we can bring. **This event will be Tuesday 18th of March.** We will probably be fed like last time. It is another chance to educate not only the students but, the adults also. So, anyone who can help that day it will be much appreciated.

GUN SHOW



March 22 & 23 at the Magnolia Center on Hwy. 11 next to the fairgrounds is when this event is scheduled. We need to have a booth there. We recruited 4 members last year at one of these events in the same venue. This is a good place for not only that purpose but, it makes for good public relations. We will have information sheets plus we can fly as many battles flags as is possible. We have received good comments about being there. Speaking of being there, it would be nice to have some of the camp members participate. No need of a uniform unless that's what you want to wear. We are recruiting and promoting the SCV. So, you fellers that ain't got a costume, as some people call it, you can come and help for a while so some others can take a break and look at what the various vendors have brought. This will give you a chance to meet and greet folks and maybe set them straight about some of our history. You do not pay to attend. It really is a great deal of fun to talk to all the people that attend these shows. So, you have been given plenty of advance notice, now put it on your calendars and COME ON DOWN!!!

Dixie

NATCHEZ: ROUTHAND 20thANNIVERSARY

Yes, it is getting close once again. **This will be our 20th year to help meet and greet tourists at the house named Routhland in Natchez, MS.** We will have some rooms blocked off at the Days Inn of Natchez. Because Mr. Carl Ford helped to found the city, he gets a tremendous discount on his credit card. He holds his age well, don't you think? Anyway, we all benefit from this cause he saves the rooms on that card. It really is a good deal during the Pilgrimage. **The rooms will be \$75.43 tax included.** This year Routhland will be on tour for one Saturday only and that is **March 15th, from 9AM - 12:30.** If you would like to camp or bring a camper please let George know so he can make a request to the family. There is no reason this can't be done though. So please be thinking about this and help to make it a great turnout. Crystal Springs camp should bring a few, plus the Natchez camp knows about it. At this time there has been no answer as to whether or not we will have a string band. Miss Bonnie McCoy has to work that morning, so she can't be there to fiddle for us. If any of you may know of someone who would like to attend and play an instrument for the event please contact them and ask what it would take for them to attend.

JACKSON AND THE PREACHERS

BY JOHN W. SHILDT

Editor's Note: This a continuation from the last issue which was the preface. This is from the chapter on Robert Lewis Dabney, who served as Chief of Staff under Gen. Jackson for a few months during the war. The last installment ended with him in college and his mother now a widow with a mill that had to be rebuilt and he thought he could be of help in the construction so he would not be a burden by staying in school.

The president of the school wrote a letter saying how sorry he was to see Robert leave. At the time, Mrs. Dabney's son was given "The most distinguished rank in scholarship. . . in behavior. . . and industry." He was the only one in his class considered "a distinguished scholar."

Just before he left school in the fall of 1837, there was a revival on campus. Robert thought a great deal "about my sins and my eternal salvation." And he made a profession of faith. When he returned home he took communion from his mother's pastor. And forever after, "it remained a *memorable* day in [my] life."

The rest of 1837 was spent in the stone quarry,

and on a boat, hauling stone to rebuild the mill. It was hard work. Then in January of 1838 he opened a neighborhood school. He was still almost two months short of being eighteen himself. He helped build the cabin for the school himself. There were seventeen pupils, and Robert made almost three hundred dollars. In the summer he farmed and when autumn came, he started to teach at another school, walking four miles each way to get there.

In the summer of 1859, Robert went to visit his aunt. Mrs. Rueben Lewis, who lived near Charlottesville. Until this time Robert had considered returning to Hampden-Sydney. But during this visit he became entranced with the University of Virginia. It had a great reputation, and was known as one of the best schools in the South. Graduation from the school established by Thomas Jefferson was a ticket to success.

"His uncle and aunt insisted that he come and live with them; they offered to give him board and lodging for himself and his horse, and urged that he could ride thence to the university and back. . . and thus complete his education. . . ." It did not take young Robert long to make up his mind. This was an offer too good to pass up.

Robert had to overcome the objections of his friends. In August and again in September, Moses Hoge wrote saying he hoped Robert would return so they could be classmates again. The widow of the renowned Dr. John H. Rice of the faculty wrote him several letters, urging him to return to Hampden-Sydney, and stating that she felt this was his Christian duty. Another letter said, "I wish I were in a situation to make an offer that might exceed your good aunt's." Hoge and Dabney were looked up to as the most promising students. Therefore, they all hated to lose Robert to the liberal University of Virginia.

December 9, 1839, to July 5, 1842, were the years Dabney spent at the University of Virginia. The university, like the little college, was hit with ferment and change. It must have been like the 1960's of our day, only with less violence.

Robert, in January of 1840, writes:

It is quite a pretty place, though I suspect I do not think it quite as pretty as Mr. Jefferson used to think it. . . They have a library of 16,000 volumes, and a collection of some thousands of paintings and engravings.

These however, did no one any good. There was no place to display them. He felt his teachers were quite adequate, and again described them in his letters home. He also took a swipe at the sons of the rich who were spoiled and undisciplined.

Some of them would not wear a coat for more than two months

"These are the chaps to spend \$1,500 or \$2,000 and learn about three cents worth of useful learning and enough rascality to ruin them forever. . . Students are the most inflammable beings that ever existed, and they must be managed with the greatest promptness and skill, for when they once get away, they are unmanageable." Robert was really concerned about the lack of principles, and the wild oats carrying over in the adult years.

Apparently the students were noted for their disorderly behavior. Jefferson expected them to act like adults, and they did not. Professors could not control the classes, and many resigned. During Dabney's second year, a Professor Davis of

the Law School was murdered. This occurred during a student riot. Dr. White also lamented the behavior of the students at the University of Virginia.

Dabney was also shocked at the dress code of the women. He had his own high standards from rural Virginia. He thought fancy shoes and bright clothes, especially for older women were out of order.

Robert devoted his energies to study and mastered Latin, Greek, French, and Italian, and worked in the library papers. He also joined the Jefferson Society. He wrote letters to the editor of the *Charlottesville Jeffersonian*. These had fine literary merit. Robert also entered into a Bible study class. He pledged himself to "total abstinence." There were thirty young in the temperance society. Dabney felt that if they could keep one young man from becoming addicted to the evils of strong drink, it would be worthwhile.

The young Robert Dabney's life will continue in the next newsletter.

**A YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE
THE GREAT
CIVIL WAR**

in the United States From 1861 to 1865

**CHAPTER VI.
THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN**

Editor's Note: This is a continuation from last month and where it ended.

When the war broke out, Governor Banks of Massachusetts became a general and in a speech made at Arlington heights, he pointed to the Capitol in Washington, and said: "When this war is over, that will be the Capitol of a great nation. Then there will be no longer New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, Virginians, etc., but we shall all be simply Americans." He had said in speech made in 1856 that he could conceive of a time when the Constitution would no longer be in existence. That there would be an absolute dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are make rulers by military commission, or by hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed. He was following the Alexander Hamilton idea of government which fortunately did not happen immediately because Hamilton was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr early in the 19th century.

The meaning was that the war would result in the destruction of all the State governments and consolidate them into one great despotic government. The same idea was expressed by Senator Cameron, at a public dinner in Washington at about the same time.

But both of these factions—that is, the abolitionists and the disciples of Hamiltonian monarchism, were agreed in their desire of revolutionizing the Government. Nothing that the South could have done, short of an entire surrender of their institutions and their rights as States, could have satisfied them. The people of the Southern States honestly believed that their society and their lives would not be safe in the Union as administered by these men. The presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln, had been conducted with such a spirit of violence and malignity towards the South that it might well alarm the people of that section. An infamous and murderous work, known as the “*Helper Book*,” which had been published one year before, and a hundred thousand copies of it circulated by subscription of the leading Black Republican members of Congress, was the chief campaign document of the Lincoln canvass. This horrid book plainly threatened the people of the South with assassination and death. It was full of such sentences as the following:

“Against slave holders as a body we wage an exterminating war.”

It counseled the North — “Do not reserve the strength of your arms until you are rendered powerless to strike.”

“We contend that slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers.”

“The negroes, nine cases out of ten, would be delighted at the opportunity to cut their masters’ throats.”

“Small pox is a nuisance; strychnine is a nuisance; mad dogs are a nuisance; slavery is a nuisance; and so are slaveholders; it is our business, nay, it is our imperative duty, to abate nuisances; we propose, therefore, with the exception of strychnine, to *exterminate this catalogue from beginning to end.*”

A book of three hundred pages filled with such horrid threats as these, and circulated as a campaign document in the canvass that elected Mr. Lincoln, might well fill the South with alarm. I have said that all the leading Black Republican members of Congress subscribed for the free distribution of one hundred thousand copies of this work. Mr. Seward gave it his especial endorsement, in a card which declared it “a work of great merit.” The book had been preceded by speeches from Northern politicians scarcely less brutal in tone. Mr. Giddings, a prominent politician in Ohio, had said:

“I look forward to a day when I shall see a servile insurrection in the South. When the black man, supplied with bayonets, shall wage a war of extermination against the whites—when the master shall see his dwelling in flames, and his hearth polluted, and though I may not mock at their calamity and laugh when their fear cometh, yet I shall hail it as the dawn of a political millenium.”

The Hon. Erastus Hopkins had said: “If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity, when ballots are useless, then we will make bullets effective.”

For many years Northern pulpits and Northern newspapers had teemed with such bloody threats as these against the people of the South. And less than two years before the election of Mr. Lincoln, “Old John Brown,” a notorious murderer from Kansas, who was a native of New England, went into Virginia with a posse of assassins, for the purpose of getting up an insurrection among the negroes, to murder the

white men, women and children. Brown’s gang was armed with pikes made in New England, and with plenty of ammunition and fire-arms purchased by money secretly contributed in the North. The whole plot was discovered, and he was tried and hanged. The execution of this admitted assassin produced a fearful outbreak of threats and fury in the North. Prayer-meetings were held in nearly all the churches of New England, and indeed throughout the West, to invoke the vengeance of heaven on those who had caused the just penalties of the law to fall upon one of the most pitiless murderers ever known in this country. And yet bells were tolled to glorify the memory of this fiend.

As my readers may not have heard of Brown’s terrible murder of Mr. Doyle and his two sons in Kansas, I will relate it. He went to the house about midnight with a gang of men, and told him that he and his two sons were wanted as witnesses upon an “Investigating Committee,” and that they had been sent to summon them. No sooner had they got them in the yard than they *killed all three in cold blood.* The poor heart-broken wife and mother of the murdered men went almost crazy with grief, when the fiends returned to the house and threatened to shoot herself and only son. Mrs. Doyle fell on her bended knees, and implored for mercy for herself and only child. After a while the villains left the poor woman and her to the sorrowful sight of the three corpses in their door yard.

At a meeting in Massachusetts, attended by United States Senator Henry Wilson, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

“Resolved, that it is the right and duty of slaves to resist their masters, and the right and duty of the people of the north to incite them to resistance, and to aid them in it.”

At Rochford, Illinois, a public meeting, called by the leading citizens, unanimously “resolved that the city bells be tolled one hour in commemoration of John Brown.”

Horace Greeley said: “Let no one doubt that history will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson declared that the hanging of this assassin “made the gallows as glorious as the cross.”

Again said Emerson: Our Captain Brown is, happily, a representative of the American Republic. He did not believe in *moral suasion*, but in putting things through.”

This terrible temper pervaded the whole North. A book of a thousand pages might be made of extracts from sermons, prayers, speeches and newspapers, of a similar character.

Can we wonder that, under such a state of things, the Southern people should have felt it necessary to take some steps for their own safety? In the midst of this wild excitement Mr. Lincoln was nominated at

Chicago, in a temporary edifice built for the purpose, and, as if indicating the designs off the party, called a “wigwam.” Over the chair of the president of the nominating convention was placed a huge wooden *knife twelve feet long*, a fitting foreshadowing of the bloody designs of the party putting him forward. At least the people of the South so interpreted it; and they demanded some pledges, that the threats put forth in the Helper book should not be visited upon them.

In answer to these reasonable demands, they received only sneers, reproaches, and more threats. When they declared that “unless they could draw.” they were answered, that “the North could not klick them out of the Union.” The truth is, that war was resolved upon by the Black Republican leaders. I shall show you in another chapter what cunning tricks were resorted to by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward to bring about what was called “and overt act” on the part of the South.

If I failed to lay this whole matter out truly before you, I should make myself a party to the monstrous falsehoods which have been put forth as *history* on this point. The whole Southern people had always been contented with the Union as it was established by our forefathers. They never talked of secession, except as a remedy for aggressions upon their constitutional rights. On the contrary, in the North, as you have seen, there has always been a busy and determined party, which has been working to overthrow the Union, because it hated the Constitution, and was at enmity with the South from an old grudge, growing out of the early conflict between the monarchical principles of Alexander Hamilton and democratic principles of Thomas Jefferson. This old hatred on the part of the North, which had been brewing and smouldering ever since the establishment of the Government, was now recruited by the fiery and fanatical element of abolition to such a degree that the conflict, long threatened by the Northern malcontents, and dreaded by the South, burst upon the country. Failing, as they thought, to receive any guarantees of security and rest in the Union, the Southern States determined to withdraw. All but South Carolina came to this conclusion slowly and unwillingly.

By Rushmore G.. Horton
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POSSUM SEZ

Today, with people wanting free things from the government, you must remember, even cows don't give milk, you must work for it.

the Politically Incorrect Guide to

THE SOUTH

(And Why It Will Rise Again)

Maybe It Makes Sense to Yankees

At Harvard University's Memorial Hall there is a wall of

honor for graduates who died in the nation's wars. Included among the names are one Nazi, but none of the 164 Harvard alumni who died in combat for the Confederacy.

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The Southern Mentality

“The past is never dead. It's not even past.”

Gavin Stevens in *Requiem for a Nun* by William Faulkner

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What a Southerner Said

“When I speak of my country, I mean the commonwealth of Virginia. I was born in allegiance to George III. My ancestors threw off the oppressive yoke of the mother country, but they never made me subject to New England in matters spiritual or temporal, neither do I mean to become so voluntarily.”

John Randolph of Roanoke,

1773-1833

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The Southern Mentality

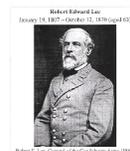
“Anyone who wants to get to know the South should get to know her women. They are tough, loving, frail and powerful. They hold so many of our best kept secrets.”

James Dickey

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The Maxims Of Robert E. Lee FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN

Lee's Definition of a Gentleman



The forbearing use of power does not only form a touchstone, but the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others is a test of a true gentleman. The power which the strong have over the weak, the magistrate over the citizen, and employer over the employed, the educated over the unlettered, the experienced over the confiding, even the clever over the silly—the forbearing or inoffensive use of all this power or inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it when the case admits it, will show the gentleman in a plain light. The gentleman does not needlessly and unnecessarily remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He cannot only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of self and mildness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be but the past. A true man of honor feels humbled himself when he cannot help humbling others.”



**THE
CONSTITUTION
of the
CONFEDERATE STATES
OF AMERICA**

Editor's Note: Since our current regime is still in power and the dictator, who leads them, has said he will bypass congress with pen in hand, here is what the Confederate Constitution has to say about Executive power.

**ARTICLE II
The Executive Branch
Section 1. The President**

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be reeligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected.
2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States shall be appointed an elector.
3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States—the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. Ad if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as ice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office off President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or nay of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution thereof."



