

Exhibit 108

in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas
and the
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

v.

**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of:

Governor Houston Deposed, March 16, 1861 - From The Ordinances and Resolutions of the Convention Held in the City of Austin, 1861, from: Ernest Wallace, David M. Vigness, and George B Ward, *Documents of Texas History*, (State House Press, Texas, 1994).

This attestation is made on August 10, 1998.

Attest: *Danell Dean Frank*

D. B. West
Witness to scan and above signature

J. Helen Brennan
Witness to above signatures

84. GOVERNOR HOUSTON DEPOSED

March 16, 1861

From The Ordinances and Resolutions of the Convention Held in the City of Austin, 1861 (Austin, 1861), 13-14.

The Secession Convention, after having recessed on February 5, reconvened on March 2 to canvass the popular vote on the secession ordinance. Finding that the ordinance carried (46,129 to 14,697). It proceeded over the opposition of Governor Houston to unite Texas with the Confederate States of America (March 5), and then to modify the state government to conform with that of the Confederacy, including an oath of allegiance for all state officials. When Houston refused to appear to take the oath, the Convention by a vote of 127 to 4 adopted the following ordinance.

Whereas, an ordinance was adopted by the people of the State of Texas, in Convention assembled, at the city of Austin, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the continuance of the existing State Government," by the provisions of which it was made incumbent upon the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take an official oath, prescribed by "An Ordinance to amend the 1st section of the 7th article (general provisions) of the Constitution of the State of Texas," adopted March 14, A. D. 1861, at such time as the President should appoint, within three days from the date of said Convention, in obedience to the provisions of said first named ordinance, did appoint the hour of 12 o'clock M., of Satur-

day, the 16th day of March, 1861, as the hour at which said official oath should be taken, by said officers, and did cause to be given to said officers due and timely notice of the same; and, whereas, at the hour of 12 M., of Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1861, the Convention being in session and the president thereof having announced that the officer appointed therefor was prepared to administer the prescribed oath of office to said officers; and, whereas Sam Houston, Governor, and E. W. Cave, Secretary of State, failed and refused to appear and take the said oath, as Governor and Secretary of State; and, whereas, Edward Clark, Lieut.-Governor of the State of Texas, did at that hour take and subscribe the oath aforesaid, as Lieut.-Governor of the State; therefore,

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, That the office of Governor of the State of Texas, by reason of the refusal of the late Governor, Sam Houston, to take the official oath, is vacant, and that the Lieut.-Governor, Edward Clark, is hereby required and authorized to exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until another be chosen at the periodical election, and be duly qualified. . . .

Adopted in Convention, at Austin, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1861.

The Secession Convention, after having recessed on February 5, reconvened on March 2 to canvass the popular vote on the secession ordinance. Finding that the ordinance carried (46,129 to 14,697), it proceeded over the opposition of Governor Houston to unite Texas with the Confederate States of America (March 5), and then to modify the state government to conform with that of the Confederacy, including an oath of allegiance for all state officials. When Houston refused to appear to take the oath, the Convention by a vote of 127 to 4 adopted the following ordinance.