

Exhibit 62

in the case of:

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

v.

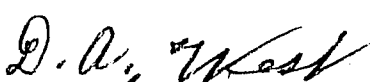
**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**


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 reprints of the:

Boundaries of the State, from given to us by a Republic of Texas citizen.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: 


Witness to source and above signature


Witness to above signatures

Boundaries of the State.

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

ART. 438. (1831) [1] That the civil and political jurisdiction of this republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit:—Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source; thence due north to the 42d deg. of north latitude; thence along the boundary line, as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning; and that the president be, and is hereby authorized and required to open a negotiation with the government of the United States of America, as soon as in his opinion the public interest requires it, to ascertain and define the boundary line as agreed upon in said treaty.

§ 27. This section, and art. 1634, Hart Dig., compared with the private grants on Galveston Island. *City of Galveston v. Menard*, 23 Tex. 290. The legislature had the right to grant the "data." *Id.* As between citizens of Texas, the boundaries prescribed and claimed by her own citizens, under such grants, are conclusive. *Id.* Such grants must not interfere with the power of the United States "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states." *Id.* The whole of the Rio Grande river was never claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Texas. *Opden v. Lund*, 11 Tex. 601. We are bound judicially to know, that the Rio Grande was the boundary between the United States and Mexico. And also when war existed between the two countries. *Id.* And during such war, the military could lawfully destroy a private citizen's ferry, to prevent intercourse with the enemy. *Id.* Judicial acts of the Mexican authorities upon the Rio Grande, between 1828 and 1848, were by a government in actual possession, in the actual administration of its laws; and so far as they affect private rights, they are valid, and can be set up to support an action, or defend a right. Those affecting public rights, are void, and cannot be enforced. *Treviño v. Fernandez*, 18 Tex. 652, 654. Approved, *Hartley v. Weyman*, 10 Tex. 485; *Amadio T.*, 28 Tex. 485; *The United States v. Rice*, 4 Wheat. 216; *Krene v. McDonough*, 8 Fed. 310; *Dexter*, *The Pollex Jury of Concordia*, 9 How. 250; *The Fama*, 5 Rob. Adm. 101; *Pena y Pena*, in "Practica Forense," vol. 2, 81; reviewed, *Treviño v. Fernandez*, 18 Tex. 652. But where there had been only a *recurso de amparo*, and not a *recurso de apelacion*, the decree will not be disturbed. *Treviño v. Fernandez*, 18 Tex. 656.

AN ACT TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES FOR MARKING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THEM.

ART. 439. (1832) [1] That the president of the republic be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a commissioner, a surveyor, and one clerk to the said commissioner, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention between the republic of Texas and the United States of America, concluded at Washington on the 25th day of April, 1836.

ART. 440. (1833) [2] That it shall be the duty of said commissioner and surveyor, to act in conjunction with the commissioner and surveyor appointed by the United States, and to run and mark the said line according to the stipulations of said convention.

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF THE STATE OF TEXAS TO THE JURISDICTION OVER THE SOIL INCLUDED WITHIN THE LIMITS THEREOF.

ART. 441. (1834) [1] That the exclusive right to the jurisdiction over the soil included in the limits of the late republic of Texas, was acquired by the valor of the people thereof, and was by them vested in the government of the said republic; that such exclusive right is now vested in and belongs to the state, excepting such jurisdiction as is vested in the United States, by the constitution of the United States, and by the joint resolution of annexation, subject to such regulations and control as the government thereof may deem expedient to adopt; that we recognize no title in the Indian tribes, residing within the limits of the state, to any portion of the soil thereof; and



that we recognize no right in the government of the United States to make any treaty of amity with the said Indian tribes, without the consent of the government of this state.

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, SO AS TO INCLUDE WITHIN ITS LIMITS THE WESTERN HALF OF SABINE PASS, SABINE LAKE, AND SABINE RIVER, UP TO THE THIRTY SECOND DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE.

ART. 42. (1835) [1] That in accordance with the consent of the Congress of the United States, given by an act of said congress approved July 5th, 1818, the eastern boundary of the state of Texas be, and the same is hereby extended so as to include within the limits of the state of Texas, the western half of Sabine pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river, from its mouth as far north as the 32d deg. of north latitude; and that the several counties of this state, bounded by said Sabine pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river, from its mouth as far north as the 32d deg. of north latitude, shall have and exercise jurisdiction over such portions of the western half of said pass, lake, and river, as are opposite to said counties respectively.

AN ACT ACCEPTING THE PROPOSITIONS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATE OF TEXAS, IN AN ACT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, APPROVED THE 9TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1850, ENTITLED "AN ACT PROPOSING TO THE STATE OF TEXAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HER NORTHERN AND WESTERN BOUNDARIES, THE RELINQUISHMENT BY THE SAID STATE OF ALL TERRITORY CLAIMED BY HER EXTERIOR TO SAID BOUNDARIES AND OF ALL HER CLAIMS UPON THE UNITED STATES, AND TO ESTABLISH A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR NEW MEXICO."

ART. 43. *Whereas*, said propositions are contained in the first section of said act, in the following words, to wit:--"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the state of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said state, in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said state of Texas: Provided, the said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

ART. 44. [1] The state of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100° west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d deg. of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of 32° of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the gulf of Mexico.

ART. 45. [2] The state of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

ART. 46. [3] The state of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, ports, arsenals, custom-houses, custom house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

ART. 47. [4] The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the state of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly at the treasury of the United States.

ART. 48. [5] Immediately after the president of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to