EXHIBIT: A3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Business Enterprises
Duplication Services Section

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the collections of the Library of Congress contain a publication entitled **THE PUBLIC STATUTES AT LARGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA from March 1933 to June 1934,** and that the attached photocopies from Volume XLVIII – the title page, the publisher's page, and pages 484 through 487 on which appears the TREATY WITH MOROCCO, September 16, 1836 – are a [illegible]ntation from that work.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY FURTHER, that the publisher's page is [illegible]ked [illegible] a Library of Congress Order Division stamp that bears the date Jan 28 1991.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of the Library of Congress is [illegible]hereto on September 4, 2014.

Gregory T. Cooper
Duplication Services, Section Head
Office of Business Enterprises
Library of Congress

101 Independence Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20540–4917 Tel 202.707.5650 www.loc.gov; duplicationservices@loc.gov

THE
STATUTES AT LARGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM

MARCH 1933 to JUNE 1934

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS
RECENT TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS, EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS
AND AGREEMENTS, TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

VOL. XLVIII

IN TWO PARTS

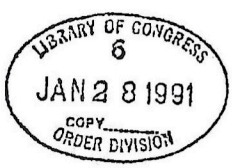
PART 1—Public Acts and Resolutions.

PART 2—Private Acts and Resolutions, Concurrent Resolutions Treaties and Conventions, Executive Proclamations and Agreements, Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution.

PART 1

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

KF50
.U5
vol 48, pt 1
Set 2
LLRR



The original of every act and joint resolution printed in this volume from page 1 to page 311, inclusive, has the following heading:

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON THUSSDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF MARCH, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE

The original of every act and joint resolution printed in this volume from page 313 to page 1291, inclusive, has the following heading:

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR

All bills and joint resolutions presented to the President of the United States bear the signatures of the Speaker (or of the Speaker *pro tempore*) of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President and President of the Senate (or of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*); those signatures accordingly appear on the originals of all acts and joint resolutions.

The signature of the President of the United States appears on the originals of all approved acts and joint resolutions.

The original of every act and joint resolution has endorsed thereon a certificate of origin, signed, as the case may be, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or by the Secretary of the Senate and reading "I certify that this Act (or Joint Resolution) originated in the House of Representatives (or Senate)." The origin of each act and resolution contained in this volume is indicated in the margin at the beginning of each enactment; thus, for example, H.R. 1491 or H.J.Res. 75 indicates origin in the House of Representatives; and S. 598 or S.J.Res. 14 indicates origin in the Senate.



This volume is printed on acid free paper by
WILLIAM S. HEIN & CO., INC.

Sept. 16, 1836.

Proclamation of the President of the U. S., an. 30, 1837.

TREATY WITH MOROCCO. (a)

In the name of God, the merciful and clement!

Emperor's seal: Abd Errahman Ibenu Kesham, whom God exalt!

PRAISE BE TO GOD!

This is the copy of the Treaty of Peace which we have made with the Americans and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed seal, that, with the help of God, it may remain firm forever.

Written at Meccanez, the city of Olives, on the 3d day of the month Jumad el lahhar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (Corresponding to Sept. 16. A. D. 1836.)

Mutual agreement of the parties to the treaty.

ART. 1. We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to James R. Leib, agent of the United States, and now their resident consul at Tangier, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part, to treat with us, concerning all the matters contained therein.

Neither party to take commissions from an enemy.

ART. 2. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

Persons, &c. of one party, captured in an enemy's vessel, to be released.

ART. 3. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods, belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

Vessels to have passports.

ART. 4. A signal, or pass, shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea; and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

Visit of vessels at sea.

ART. 5. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only: and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done, without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

American citizens and effects to be restored.

ART. 6. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and, in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens

(a) For the treaty with Morocco of January 1787, see ante, page 100.

of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

Vessels in port to be supplied.

ART. 7. If any vessel of either party, shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

No duty in case of vessels putting in to repair.

ART. 8. If any vessel of the United States, shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

Stranded vessels to be protected.

ART. 9. If any vessel of the United States, shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

Vessels engaged within gunshot of forts to be protected.

ART. 10. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers, within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged, shall be defended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety: and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore, on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her, shall be protected and assisted, until by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

Enemy's vessels not allowed to follow for 24 hours.

ART. 11. If we shall be at war with any Christian Power, and any of our vessels sails from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow, until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels: and the same regulations shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

Ships of war not to be examined in port.

ART. 12. If any ship of war belonging to the United States, shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

Salutes to be returned.

ART. 13. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other, and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not more or less.

American commerce on the most favored footing.

ART. 14. The commerce with the United States, shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

Employment of interpreters, &c.

ART. 15. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

Exchange of prisoners.

ART. 16. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there

shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed, that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person, authorized by either of the parties.

No compulsion in buying or selling.

ART. 17. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper: and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

No examination of goods on board, except, &c.

ART. 18. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board; and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board; in which case, the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

No detention of vessels.

ART. 19. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

Disputes between Americans, &c. to be decided by the consul, &c.

ART. 20. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the consul shall require any aid, or assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

Killing, &c. punishable by the law of the country.

ART. 21. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

Persons dying intestate; care of their effects.

ART. 22. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

Residence of consul. [It is generally at Tangier.]

ART. 23. The consul of the United States of America, shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper: and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoy: and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof; without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

No appeal to arms until refusal of friendly arrangement.

ART. 24. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And

it is further declared, that whatever indulgence, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

In case of war, nine months allowed to settle affairs, &c.

ART. 25. This treaty shall continue in force, with the help of God, for fifty years; after the expiration of which term, the treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months' notice to the other, of an intention to abandon it; in which case, its operations shall cease at the end of the twelve months.

Treaty to last fifty years, &c.

Consulate of the United States of America.
For the Empire of Morocco.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it known. Whereas the undersigned, James R. Leib, a citizen of the United States of North America, and now their resident consul at Tangier, having been duly appointed commissioner, by *letters patent*, under the signature of the President and seal of the United States of North America, bearing date, at the city of Washington, the 4th day of July A. D. 1835, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of *peace and friendship* between the United States of North America and the Empire of Morocco; I, therefore, James R. Leib, Commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty and every article and clause therein contained; reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of North America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Final ratification reserved for President U. S.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, and the seal of this consulate, on the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

JAMES R. LEIB, (L. S.)

GENERAL CONVENTION OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

Between the United States of America and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation.

Nov. 13, 1836.

Ratifications exchanged, May 28, 1838.

Proclamation of the President of the U. S., Oct. 3, 1838.

Peace and friendship.

THE United States of America and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, desiring to make firm and permanent the peace and friendship which happily subsist between them, have resolved to fix, in a clear, distinct, and positive manner, the rules which shall, in future, be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty, or general convention of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation.

Negotiators.

For this desirable purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Samuel Larned, Chargé d'Affaires of the said States, near the Government of Peru; and the Supreme Protector of the north and south Peruvian States, President of the Republic of Bolivia, encharged with the direction of the foreign relations of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, has conferred like powers on John Garcia del Rio, Minister of State in the Department of Finance

I certify and attest that the above is a true copy of the original record of the Court in case number 26SL-AC27304 as it appears on file in my office.

Issued

08-12-2026

JOAN M. GILMER, Circuit Clerk
St. Louis County Circuit Court

By Vernette Blair
Deputy Clerk

CCOPR36-S Rev. 11/22