
NUMBER 6.

JOINT RESOLUTION extending the time for the reception of new business and the final adjournment of the legislature.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the time for the reception of new business, as limited by joint resolution No. 5, S., is hereby extended until the 29th instant, and that the day for the final adjournment of the legislature is hereby extended until the 4th day of March next, and that the legislature will adjourn *sine die* on that day at 11 o'clock A. M.

Approved February 15, 1868.

NUMBER 7.

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the American minister at London to procure the British patent office reports for the state historical society.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, our American minister to England, be respectfully requested to use his good offices with the British government to obtain the grant of a set of the British patent office reports for the state historical society of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the American minister at London immediately.

Approved February 21, 1868.

NUMBER 8.

JOINT RESOLUTION defining the duty of the nation towards its native and adopted citizens.

WHEREAS, The United States of America, as an independent nation, has a constituted government, a national flag, an

army and navy, and national representatives at home and abroad; under their protection the American citizen, whether native or foreign born, should be safe against outrage and violence in every part of the earth; and it is the verdict of the American people, the only sovereigns in this republic, that the citizens can and must and shall be protected everywhere, and at all times, in everything that is justified by equitable laws; and the original design of this government, always to protect its lawful citizens at all times and in all places, has been constantly kept in view by our people; therefore

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to speedily inquire into and ascertain if American citizens are now, or have heretofore been, unjustly imprisoned or in any way restrained of their liberty by any foreign nation; or been unjustly tried and convicted of pretended offences; and if so, to demand that they be restored to all their rights as American citizens; and to further demand that they receive full indemnification for all the wrongs they have suffered. And if any foreign government attempts to enforce her claims, and to require allegiance of the American citizen, whether foreign or native born, the duty of our government is plain. It must show emphatically the reasons of its position. It must show that the persons in question are admitted by our laws to be citizens and voters, and that to acknowledge the demand of any foreign government would be, practically, to concede that subjects of that power help to elect our officers and administer our government. If there is a principle which is popularly precious to the heart of the country, it is that those millions of foreigners who come to our shores had the right to come, the right to stay, the right to make themselves citizens by complying with the laws, and the right, as citizens, to be defended by the government.

Resolved, That, in the United States, expatriation is considered a fundamental right, and that the doctrine of perpetual allegiance grew out of the feudal system, and became inoperative when the obligation ceased upon which that system was founded. The doctrine of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States, and there is no doubt that a government having undertaken to adopt a stranger is bound to protect him like any other citizen. The nation which has naturalized him, and has thus bound itself to protect him, cannot abandon its pledges on account of the views of civil obligations which another nation may entertain.

Resolved, That the governor is hereby requested to forward a copy of these joint resolutions to the president of the United States, the secretary of state at Washington, and each of our senators and representatives of congress.

Approved February 22, 1868.

NUMBER 9.

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend the constitution of the state of Wisconsin.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section five of article five of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin is amended to read as follows :

SECTION 5. The governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties ; and

Be it further resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section nine of article five of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin is amended to read as follows :

SECTION 9. The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

Approved February 28, 1868.

NUMBER 10.

JOINT RESOLUTION providing stationery for certain clerks.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That Geo. W. Stoner and E. H. Webb, assistant enrolling clerks of the senate and assembly be allowed stationery to the amount of \$12,50, the same as regularly appointed clerks.

Approved February 28, 1868.