

NUMBER 3.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and representatives in congress to vote for additional protection to wool-growers.

WHEREAS, It is the highest evidence of the prosperity of a nation, that its articles of consumption are furnished by its subjects, as well the raw material as its manufactured articles;

AND WHEREAS, The wool-growing interest is one of vast importance to us as a people, both state and national, and should receive at the hands of our government suitable encouragement and protection: therefore,

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators are instructed and our representatives in congress are hereby requested to favor such legislation as will secure to the wool-growing interest protection equal to ten cents per pound, and ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

Resolved, That the governor is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

Approved February 1, 1867.

NUMBER 4.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

WHEREAS, The congress of the United States has, pursuant to article V of the constitution, proposed to the legislatures of the several states the following amendments to the constitution of the United States, namely:

“ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

“SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

“SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of president and vice-president, or for United States representatives in congress, executive or judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced to the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

“SECTION 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president or vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each house, remove such disability.

“SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

“SECTION 5. The congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article:

Therefore, resolved by the senate and assembly of the state of Wisconsin, in legislature assembled, That the said article, as such proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

Approved February 13, 1867.