

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

NUMBER 1.

JOINT RESOLUTION declaring it to be the duty of the general government to protect American citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights as such while sojourning in foreign countries.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That it is the duty of the United States government to define and declare authoritatively the rights and duties of the citizens thereof temporarily sojourning in foreign countries, and to protect and defend all classes of her citizens, in the full enjoyment of their rights thus defined and declared, against all infringements thereof by the governments of the countries in which they may be so temporarily sojourning, by every means within its power; that the principle derived from the feudal system that the masses of the people belong to the government under which they were born, contended for by the monarchical governments of Europe, by asserting and seeking to enforce the doctrine, "once a subject always a subject," is repugnant to the dictates of enlightened civilization, and opposed to the rights and best interests of mankind; that expatriation is one of the inalienable rights of man, and from the time when any foreign citizen or subject renounces his former allegiance and becomes domiciled in this country, with the intention, in good faith, to become a citizen of the United States, he should be regarded, during the continuance of such domicile, as invested with our national character and entitled to the protection of our national government; that no distinction should be tolerated between native born and duly naturalized citizens of the United States in regard to their immunities and privileges in foreign countries, and that a naturalized citizen of the United States, temporarily sojourning within the dominions of his former sovereign, can only be compelled to enter the military service or

otherwise support the government of such former sovereign to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as might be required of a native born American citizen thus temporarily domiciled in such foreign country.

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

Approved January 22, 1868.

NUMBER 2.

JOINT RESOLUTION for a further grant of the public lands to aid in building the Sturgeon bay and lake Michigan ship canal.

WHEREAS, The state of Wisconsin, whose eastern boundary resting on lake Michigan, her northern boundary on lake Superior, the head of the great chain of lakes, and her western boundary on the Mississippi river, is therefore deeply interested in improving the lines of communication across the state, which open new and shorter channels for the commerce of the great west on its way to lake ports and the sea board; and

WHEREAS, The great lumber region of Green Bay in the article of lumber alone, produces annually about three hundred million (300,000,000) feet of that important product, employing a large fleet of vessels in freighting it to Chicago and other lake ports, added to which the iron ore from lake Superior, now brought to the shores of Green Bay for shipment, the grain shipments and the shipments of various products of the forest, in the aggregate make up an enormous traffic, all of which has now to seek its way out of Green Bay into lake Michigan, through the dangerous channels among the islands at "Death's Door;" and

WHEREAS, This dangerous navigation, so fatal in its results, can be avoided, and a distance of about two hundred (200) miles saved in each voyage by cutting a ship canal from the head of Sturgeon bay into lake Michigan, across the portage at the base of the peninsula, which when built will open up a commodious and land-locked harbor of refuge on the west shore of the lake for the deepest draught vessels, a haven much needed by the entire shipping of the lakes at that point,